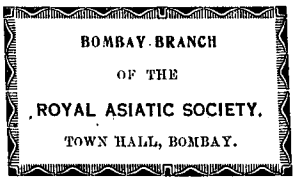
Administration Report
Rajkot State.
1915-16 to 1920-21



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ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE 134940

RAJKOT STATE

for the year 1915-16.

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CHAPTER I.

THE RAJKOT STATE occupies almost a central position in Kathiawad. It is bounded on the north by the State of Wankaner and other Talukas of the Halar Prant, by the State of Jamnagar and Kathi Estates on the east, by the State of Gondal and the Taluka of Kotda-Sangani on the south and by the State of Dhrol and a few Talukas of the Halar Prant on the west.

Boundary.

2. There are four divisions or mahals viz:—Rajkot Talpad, Rajkot-Chibhda, Sardhar and Kuvadwa. Of the 63 villages under this State 48 are Khalsa, 10 Bhayati, 4 Inami and 1 Dharmada. Of the 48 Khalsa villages nearly half a village is given in Jivai.

3. The area of the State is 282·4 sq. miles. The population according to the census of 1911 is calculated to be 50,522 souls to which if 116 railway gangmen, residing in the railway huts within the limits of the State be added, the total would stand at 50,638, of which 25,634 are males and 25,004 are females. The classification according to caste and religion is as under:—41,425 Hindus, 5,894 Mahomadans, 3,276 Jains, 48 Christians, 6 Parsis and 169 others. The gross revenue of the State including sale price of building sites amounted

Area, population and revenue.

to Rs. 6,90,832-8-9 as against Rs. 6,26,680-0-8 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 5,83,496-7-4 as against Rs. 4,86,645-14-11 of the preceeding year. The year's revenues have beaten all previous record. To the British Government the State pays a tribute of Rs. 18,991 fixed in perpetuity and to the Junagadh State, Jortalbi, which is likewise fixed in perpetuity at Rs. 2,330, both amounting to an aggregate of Rs. 21,321.

4. The political relations of the State with all the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and friendly as usual. The Thakore Saheb paid friendly visits to Jamnagar, Wankaner, Lathi and Mangrol, at the last of which place he passed the hot season.

Contributions to War and War Funds.

5. Over and above the contributions made by this State towards the War as mentioned in the last year's report, it has made further contributions as under;—

Rs. 18000/- by monthly instalments of Rs. 1500/- equally devided between the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the War and Relief Fund, Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency. A free gift was made in September last of a motor car of the value of Rs, 16000/- which was lent to the Government for ambulance purposes on N. W. Frontier Provinces. The State paid Rs. 1169-1-2 towards the salaries of 2 chauffeurs and one cleaner who went with the car, for the period of the loan. A State tent of the approximate value of Rs. 505 was given away for use in war hospitals. The subjects of the State also continued to make minor contributions to the various War Funds. The Dharmopadeshak Dramatic Co. performed the play of Surdas, the benefits of which Rs. 146 were given away to the War Fund. Rs. 110 were next collected to meet the expenses of purchase of tobacco and native cigarettes for the sepoys at the front. The students of the local High School remitted Rs. 20-15-4 to the St. John Ambulance Society for the comforts of the wounded. Molasses and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 200/- including packing cases were sent from here for the use of native soldiers engaged on battle fronts. The students of the Rajkot Alfred High School collected Rs. 101 and presented the purse to H. E. Lord Willingdon, when His Excellency was pleased to visit the school, with a request that it be utilized for the comforts of the brave soldiers fighting at the front. The Chief Karbhari has been regularly contributing Rs. 15 per month to the War and Relief Fund, Women's Branch for the last 13 months.

The great continental war of Europe which commenced in 1914 and in which the British Government decided to take part to protect the rights of the smaller nations against Prussian Militarism and for the sake of keep-

ing its word pledged to Belgium, has continued to wage throughout the year. Germany had more probably thought of a speedy victory over France and then over Russia in the belief that England would hold herself aloof as a neutral power. The world has seen how cruelly she has been deceived and how the victory, which, she believed to be so easy and rapid, has been snatched away from her grasp. The power of British navy and the constantly increasing British army from all parts of the Empire is being felt too powerful by her. The blockade is gradually but steadily and effectively being tightened every day and it has succeeded in strangulating the resources and world trade of Germany. With Italy and Portugal on the side of the allies, the combination is growing stronger and stronger and because the allies are fighting with a clear conscience for the cause of freedom and with a view to restoring a lasting peace over the continent of Europe by effectively crushing the militarism of Germany, in the end the victory is bound to be theirs. It is hoped and prayed that what with the stupendous efforts all allies are making and what with India, her princes and people and the other colonies are steadfastly doing for the War, it will sooner end with honour to the allies and discomfiture to Germany and her friends.

Visit of Their Excellencies Lord & Lady Willingdon.

6. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid an informal visit to Rajkot and alighted at the Rajkot Junction Station from the Jamnagar Railway Train at 10 A. M. on 7th February 1916, when the Thakore Saheb and his Chief Karbhari had the honour of being formally introduced to Their Excellencies, by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad. In the evening Their Excellencies while returning from a drive to the lakes, visited the State Paddock, where along with cattle of the State, those coming from other States and Talukas of the Province were also accomodated. The next morning Their Excellencies drove with the Thakore Saheb through the city, visited the palace and paid a visit to the Alfred High School, when as mentioned above the students of the School handed to His Excellency a purse of Rs. 101. A shikar party and a luncheon were arranged at the Randerda Lake where Their Excellencies with suit and staff were the guests of the Thakore Saheb. Almost all the Political Officers of the Province and local European officers were also invited. The whole programme went off well and to the satisfaction and pleasure of the illustrious guests.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION of LAND.

7. There are three different systems of collection of land revenue obtaining in this State viz:— (1) Bhagbatai, or share in cash and kind, (2)

Vighoti or cash assessed according to the classification of soil and (3) Udhad or cash taken in lump sum per holding.

8. No cultivator in this State has any right to alienate any interest of his holdings either by way of mortgage or sale as all cultivators are tenants-at-will. Great regard is, however, shown to the continuity of the tenures.

9. The following tabular statement gives particulars about culturable and uncultivated land as also alienated lands in acres of the villages under this State:—

Area of cultivable land in the past year.	Increase in the cultivable area in the present year.	Decrease in the cultivable area in the present year.	Total area of cultivable land in the present year.	Area of waste or uncultivated land in the present year.	Acreage of land alienated in the present year.	Area of alienated land acquired by the State in the present year.
107613-27	15-30	44-23	107584-34	56880-4	185-38	301-29

Of the 185-38 acres of land alienated during the year 169-3 acres were given in Inam to Mr. Vithaldas Kevalram in the village of Sokhda in recognition of his long and faithful services.

10. The subjoined patrak shows the particulars about transfers of lands and the realization of fees therefrom during the year under report.

Area of lands that changed hands in the past year.	Area of lands that changed hands during the present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Nazarano realized during the past year. Rs.As. P.	Nazarano realized during the present year. Rs.As. P.	Increase. Rs.As. P.	Decrease.
4154·3	6112·2	1957·39	...	8040-4-0	13865-0-6	5824-11-6	...

The change of hands in lands was 426·29 acres in Talpad Mahal, 1979·4 acres in Rajkot-Chibhda Mahal, 1137·28 in Sardhar Mahal and

2968-21 in the Kuvadva Mahal. The last named Mahal shows the greatest acreage of transfers. As most of the cultivators of the village of Kunchiadad under the Kuvadva Mahal were Kolis they were changed for cultivators of agriculturist class during the year. The Nazarano or fees realized respectively was Rs. 4690, 3006, 883 and 5283-0 6 which shows that the proportion between fees and transfers has remained almost the same as it was last year.

11. The table given below shows a comparision in the area in acres under wheat, sugar and cotton cultivation:—

	1914-15	1915-16	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Cotton	15131-2	4798-24	...	10332-18	
Wheat	8463-31	7478-20	...	985-11	
Sugar	376-25	437-20	60-35	...	

Believing that because of the present European War cotton would not fetch good price in the market, the sowing of cotton was done on a lesser scale than usual. The result was that cotton cultivation was enormously reduced during the year. The scanty monsoon accounts also for the reduction in the area under wheat cultivation. Wheat crop suffered both on account of frost and insufficient moisture in the soil.

Relief in Santi Vero and Vighoti.

12. The visitation of a lean year so close upon the samvat year 1968 has but little affected the condition of the ryots. The State had consequently to reduce Santi Vero from 25 to 50 p. c. in villages under the Bhagbatai system on the Chief Karbhari having visited the villages and personally ascertained the condition, of the crops. Similarly in villages under the Vighoti system, vighoti levy was also reduced by 25 to 50 p. c. according as the condition of the crops could allow.

Condition of cattle and grass reserve.

13. Because of the failure of the monsoon this year not much quantity of grass could be collected from the State Vidis or meadows and there was very scanty grass available in pasturages. However, as mentioned in the last year's report, almost all the cultivators had reserved a quantity of

fodder sufficient at least to last them a year for their live stock. Again because they have grown green fodder such as lucerne and chasatio, they will have no difficulty to cope with the situation. The State having preserved grass in previous years those cultivators who were not able to collect sufficient fodder for their cattle, are given grass from the State hay-stacks according to their needs at cheap rates either on payment of cash or on credit. There is a famine fund of about Rs. 20,000 and there is a famine fund committee appointed for its administration under the presidentship of the Chief Karbhari. Grass at cheaper rate, on cash or credit and some of it even gratis, is given to the Famine Relief Committee for affording relief to the non-cultivating classes. They sell grass still cheaper to needy persons. For the preservation of cattle of cattle breeders, shepherds and other needy persons, the vidis of Halenda and Lonthda were thrown open to cattle owners of the State at a comparatively very cheap rate. This Committee has been given 2,00,000 lbs. of grass free of cost and 5,00,000 lbs. more at a very cheap rate. It has also been able to collect some 5 lacs more at cheap rate. Thus the Committee has some 10 to 12 lacs of grass for the purposes of affording relief which looking to the present conditions and time for which it will have to distribute grass at cheap rate, would be quite sufficient for the purpose.

Diseases among cattle.

14. Rinderpest and Small-pox broke out among the cattle during the year. The Paddock Superintendent Dr. Panthaki visited those villages where these diseases prevailed and made arrangements for medicines, and instructed the ryots as regards the treatment and precautions to be taken. In spite of the prompt measures adopted there were 33 deaths in Rajkot Mahal, 185 in Sardhar Mahal and 48 in the Kuvadva Mahal. The toll was heaviest in the Sardhar Mahal where in the Vidi of Halenda there are collected about 1400 cattle of cattle owners from the different parts of the State.

Co-operative and Village Agricultural Banks.

15. As said in the last year's report there are at present 25 Village Agricultural Banks, 3 Urban Banks and the Rajkot State Bank as the Central Bank. The capital of the Village Banks, as mentioned in the last year's report, has been handed over to the leading patels of villages for management and disbursement whereas in other villages where patels, at once intelligent, upright and competent, could not be found, the management is kept with the Vahivatdars who generally as a rule act in consultation with local patels. Cultiva-

tors have begun to appreciate the advantages of this institution and have begun readily to take advantage of it. This system enables them to get a loan with less difficulty and at a comparatively low rate of interest and thus saves them from the grip of greedy sowcars. The working of the Village Agricultural Banks, though in the experimental stage, has been found to be satisfactory.

Kunchiadad changed into Bhagbatai village.

16. The villages of Sar and Sanosra were already changed from Udhad into Bhagbatai villages. This year the village of Kunchiadad has been bronght under the Bhagbatai system from the Udhad system on the request of the ryots themselves. It is hoped that this would prove beneficial both to the ryots and the State.

IRRIGATION.

Wells.

17. The State directs continuously its efforts to see the number of wells increased from year to year and to thus bring a greater area under well irrigation. There were 1698 serviceable wells as mentioned in the last year's report. 53 new wells were sunk during the year under report, bringing the total number of serviceable wells to 1751 giving 64¾ kos of additional water. The area under well irrigation during the year was 7672–1 acres as against 9260–29 of the last year, the decrease being due to scanty rainfall in the last monsoon. The State takes equally deep interest in the construction of *pucca* wells and in raising embankments of small streams running through fields to prevent the gradual washing of and the consequent impoverishment of the soil. During the year under report 95 *pucca* Bhads were completed as against 60 in the last year. There are thus 662 *pucca* and 1089 *kacha* wells giving 2451¼ kos of water as compared with 567 *pucca* aud 1131 *kacha* wells and 2386½ kos of water in the preceding year. In order that the ryots can sink more wells and may be encouraged to build them, the State gives them pecuniary help of Rs. 50 per every kos of water and ordinarily Rs 25 for pucca Bhad but generally more according as the circumstances would require.

Tanks and Tank Irrigation.

18. There are 5 lakes and tanks in the State available for irrigation purposes, viz:—Lalpuri Lake, and Sardhar, Kuvadva, Anandpur and Pipalia tanks. Because of the scanty rainfall this year the tanks were not fully filled. Water had also run deep in wells. This had a tangible effect in the appreciable reduction in the area under irrigation. There were 3055·25 acres under tank irrigation and 7672–1 acres under well irrigation during the year under

review as against 3129·7 acres under tank and 9260·29 under well irrigation during the preceding year.

19. The collective income of all the 5 tanks was Rs. 26267–9–5 of which Rs. 20921–3–4 were realized from the Lalpuri Lake alone. The State spent Rs. 4916–12–4 in laying new branch dhorias or channels, in clearing silt and in constructing aqueducts or raising banks. Of this sum of Rs. 4916–12–4, Rs. 3355–10–7 were spent after the Lalpuri Lake. The interest earned by the nett income on capital outlay was 2·13 p. c. as compared with 2·03 of the previous year, the profits from the Lalpuri Lake showing 2·92 p. c. on the capital outlay.

Alienation.

20. Besides the lands in possession of Mulgrassias, villages assigned to Bhayats, lands on Inami and Kherati tenure and the lands given to Jivaidars, a small amount of land is alienated in each village to temples, priests, charans, rajgors, barbers, &c. Such alienations mean a remission of either entire or partial assessment during Darbar pleasure. During the year under report as said above in para 9 when 301·29 acres of land were acquired by the State 185·38 acres of land were freshly alienated.

Coercive measures.

21. The revenue collectors of the State are so well acquainted with the needs and condition of life of the agriculturist class that the adoption of coercive measures is scarcely necessary.

Managed Estates.

22. Half the village of Badpur assigned to K. S. Ladhubha and the Bhayati village of Vajdi continued under the management of the State during the year under report, because of indebtedness The estates of the sons of Champa Vala of Bhangda and of those of the sons of Champa Khacher of Kunchiadad continued under the management of the State owing to minority.

Boundary Disputes.

23. There are some petty disputes about boundary pillars and marks with some of the neighbouring States and Talukas, some of which are settled and others are expected to be soon settled.

Water Works.

24. The Lalpuri Water Works supplied water to the Rajkot City for drinking purposes as also for irrigation. Though the rainfall was scanty and the lake was not full, there was sufficient water available for drinking purposes.

25. It has been the constant care of the State to promote the plantation of trees, particularly fruit trees, and it has consequently made some important concessions to planters of fruit trees. There were in all 18774 trees last year of which 1009 were fruit trees.

Plantation of new trees.

26. The soil near the village of Thorala and that of the Jangleshwer Mahadev plot were found agreeable for mango tree plantations and therefore some 70 saplings at the first named place and 75 at the latter place were planted as mentioned in the last year's report as an experiment. They are all in good and healthy condition. It is intended to extend the Jangleshwar mango-tree plantation. Both the plantations are placed under the supervision of Mr. S. M. Vaishnav, B. Ag., Agricultural Superintendent in the State.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION and LAW.

27. The State maintains Mounted and Foot Police as also the Village Police but no military force. A small band of Arabs and Makranis is also maintained and they look after the old Darbargadh and other important places in Rajkot City. There is a contingent of 20 Hazur Body Guards who have also to do duty as Palace Guards.

Military Force.

28 Appendix IV attached shows detailed particulars about the Police Force of the State. The strength of the Foot Police is 200 of which there were 2 vacancies during the year. The strength of the Mounted Police was 22. There were 2 vacancies in the Irregular Police consisting of 12 men. These are classified as under:—

Police.

Arabs.	Makranis.	Baloch.	Rajputs.	Rabaris.	Sandhis.	Sepoys.	Hindustains	Kathiawadis	Vacancies	Total.	Remarks
5	12	2	38	3	17	51	27	75	4	234	

The State Police are armed with arms as mentioned below:—

(a) Muzzle load carbines.

(b) Muzzle load muskets with bayonets.

(c) Country matchlocks and

(d) Swords.

Village Police.

29. There are 29 Police Patels including 10 Bhayati Police Patels. There are 171 Pasaitas including 12 on land tenure service and 26 Bhayati, Kherati and Jivaidari Pasaitas. Besides helping in the collection of State revenues, the Village Police assist in the prevention and detection of crimes.

30. The ratio of regular police to area is ·82 per sq. mile as against ·71 of the last year, while that of Foot, Mounted and Village Police stands at 1·53 per sq. mile. There is one policeman for every 117 souls. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 45684-14-4 as against Rs. 44614-14-7 of the previous year, giving incedence of cost per head of population Re. 0-14-5·2 as against Re. 0-14-1·5 of the preceding year.

Work of the Police.

31. There was no serious offence committed during the year under review except one of culpable homicide and 3 of grievous hurt. The number of offences reported was 168 as compared with 143 of the last year. This shows an increase of 25 offences, most of which were petty offences on account of wandering cattle breeders and Sandhis hovering about on the borders of the State limits owing to scarcity of fodder. The classification of these offences is shown in Appendix VII. The percentage of detection of crimes shows a slight improvement over that of the last year it being 68·64 against 67·28 of the previous year. The convictions of accused sent for trial by the Police were during the year of report ~~71·06~~ 63·3 against 66·66 of the last year. Property of the value of Rs. 2953-11-7 was reported to be stolen during the year as against Rs. 71~~59~~-7-3 of the preceding year. Stolen property worth Rs. 588-15-5½ was recovered during the year as against Rs. 1690-12-½ of the previous year. The recovery shows a percentage of 19·~~94~~ 93 when it was 23·60 in the last year. The theft reported at Sardhar was for Rs. 1398-5-3 and as it occurred towards the close of the year the amount of value of property stolen shows an increase but as the property stolen in that theft has not been recovered it has brought down the percentage of the recovery of stolen property. On the whole the work of the Police compares favourably and it bespeaks well of the Superintendent of Police and his Department.

LAW.

Legislation.

32. The laws and enactments in force in the State Courts as also those introduced during the year under report are shown in Appendix II. Rules about surveillance of suspicious characters were introduced during the present year.

ADMINITRATION of JUSTICE.

Courts.

33. The Courts established in the State for the administration of Justice are as under:—

1. The Hazur Court.
2. The Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3. The Nyayadhish Court.
4. The Sardhar Thana Court.

Each continues to exercise the same powers as it did in previous years. In the Rajkot City criminal justice is administered by a first class magistrate and in the Sardhar Mahal by a second class magistrate. The Sar Nyayadhish is the Sessions Judge and Sessions cases go to his court for trial.

34. The number of offences reported during the year was 531 as compared with 378 of the last year, which shows an increase of 153. The number of accused brought to trial for these offences was 583 against 541 of the last year, showing an increment of 42. Of the 583 accused dealt with including 65 remaining of the last year under trial 193 were discharged, 199 were acquitted, 118 were convicted and 73 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of persons discharged, acquitted, and convicted to persons tried was respectively 33·1, 34·13 and 20·24 as against 33·45, 34·38 and 20·15 of the preceding year. Of the 73 accused remaining under trial only 2 are in jail, the rest being on bail. Of the 30 criminal cases remaining in arrears 18 were filed towards the close of the year, in 6 evidence for prosecution was being recorded, 3 cases had to be suspended because of civil suits between the parties, in 2 cases summonses on prosecution witnesses could not be served in time, and in one case the accused could not be found.

Sessions Court.

35. Mr. N. D. Kavi, the Sar Nyayadhish, whose work has been found to be steady and satisfactory, presides over the Sessions Court. During the year under report 5 cases, involving 5 accused, were committed to the Sessions Court for trial, of which 4 were disposed of, one having been committed just towards the end of the year, remains pending. In the 4 cases involving 4 accused, 3 were convicted and one was acquitted.

Criminal Appeals.

36. During the year under report 4 criminal appeals were preferred to the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court as against 2 in the last year. In 3 of these involving 6 accused, the decision of the Sar Nyayadhish Court was confirmed and in one, involving also 3 accused, it was reversed. There were 13 appeals lodged in the Sar Nyayadhish Court against the decisions of the Magistrates' Courts as compared with 6 in the preceding year and one was in arrears from the last year. The decisions of the lower courts were reversed in 4, modified in 5 and confirmed in 3 while 2 were remanded for further enquiry.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

37, The number of civil suits filed during the year was 776 as against 786 of the previous year. There is a slight increase in the number of suits in the Small Causes Court. There is an appreciable decrease in the number of suits filed in the Sardhar Thana Court, the former being 588 during the year under review as against 547 of the preceding year and the latter being 96 as compared with 152 in the last year. The number of civil suits in the Nyayadhish Court presided over by Mr. M. V. Parghi, who has been working hard and satisfactorily, was 84 against 85 of the last year. The number of suits in the Sar Nyayadhish Court has risen from 2 to 8. Of the total number of suits both civil and small causes, when there were 79 pending disposal last year, there are only 52 in arrears at the end of the year under report.

38. Of the 52 suits, mentioned above, pending disposal at the end of of the year, 32 remained adjourned for further evidence, 16 for service of summons, 1 on hearing arguments, 1 for inserting the name of the party in place of the original party, who is dead and one remains pending by an order to that effect from the Appeal Court.

39. Of the total number of suits including 79 in arrears at the beginning of the year, 803 were disposed of during the year as compared with 767 disposed of last year. Of these, the number of contested suits was 253 or 31·5 p. c. of total number of suits disposed of. In 223 or 27·77 p. c. consent decrees were given. In 92 cases *exparte* decisions were given, showing 11·45 p. c. When 37 were removed off the file on account of the default of the parties or otherwise, 195 were allowed to be withdrawn and 3 were decided by arbitration appointed by the Courts showing respectively 4·6, 24·3 and ·87 percents. The total value of suits filed was Rs.

Rs 124866-13-½ and that of suits disposed of is Rs. 121026-13-0 as against Rs 68756-0-8½ and Rs. 75136-15-7½ respectively during the preceding year.

Civil Appeals.

40. There were 11 appeals filed in the Hazur Court during the year under report against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish. With an opening balance of 2 at the beginning of the year under report there were in all 13 appeals to dispose of Of these 12 were decided, one remaining in arrears at the end of the year. In 5 the decision of the Sar Nyayadhish Court was confirmed, in 5 it was reversed and in 3 it was amended, and in one there was an amicable compromise between the parties. During the year under report there were 54 appeals preferred to the Sar Nyayadhish Court against the decisions of the lower courts as compared with 23 filed last year. Of the 58 appeals including a balance of 4 of the previous year, 45 were disposed of as under, leaving a balance of 13 in arrears at the close of the year:—in 9 the decision of the lower courts was confirmed, in 15 it was reversed, in 7 amended and one was remanded to the lower court; while 13 were allowed to be withdrawn because of an amicable settlement between the parties or otherwise.

Applications for Execution of decrees.

41. Of the 8 applications for execution of decrees of Sar Nyayadhish Court, filed during the year under report as against 4 filed during the last year, 6 were disposed of leaving 2 in arrears at the end of the year. The value in money of these applications was Rs. 50074-2-7, of those disposed of was Rs. 17849-1-10, and that of those remaining in arrears, Rs. 32225-0-9. There were 346 applications for execution of decrees filed in the Small Causes Court and 113 were pending disposal at the beginning of the year as compared with 425 and 82 respectively of the preceding year. Of these 421 were disposed of leaving in arrears 38 at the close of the year. The number of applications filed in the Nyayadhish and Sardhar Thana Courts shows also a fall from 678 of the previous year to 350. There were 256 in arrears at the beginning of the year. Of these, 450 were disposed of leaving a balance of 156 at the end of the year under review. The value in money of all these 1073 applications for execution of decrees was Rs. 157959-0-7, of those disposed of was Rs. 98611-8-0, and of those remaining in arrears was Rs. 59347-8-7 as compared with Rs. 272363-11-6, Rs. 228675-8-9 and Rs. 436838-2-9 respectively of the previous year. This difference is mainly due to the temporary suspension of execution of civil decrees against the cultivators on account of the lean year.

42. There were in all 15 cases for extraditions. Of the 10 accused

Extradition.

persons demanded by this State from British India, Kathiawad Political Agency and other States with or without the intervention of the Agency, 6 accused were convicted, 2 discharged, one is under trial and one was not yet surrendered to the State. This State surrendered 14 persons to other States by extradition of whom 11 were convicted, 1 was discharged, and 2 were under trial at the close of the year.

Prisons.

43. There is a Jail at Rajkot as also at Sardhar and a lock-up at Kuvadva. Though there was a greater number of prisoners in the Rajkot Jail than in the previous year, their health was good. They were properly looked after by the Chief Medical Officer who is also the Jail Superintendent. The daily average number of prisoners in the Rajkot Jail rose from 16·4 of the last year to 22·1 during the year under report. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 81 as against 55 received during the preceding year. There was no offence of any disorderly behaviour on the part of the prisoners reported from either of the Jails. There are 21 prisoners in the Jails remaining at the end of the year. The total cost of the Jail Department again rose from Rs. 1651-3-6 to Rs. 1705-3-8 during the year.

Registration of Documents

44. The Sar Nyayadhish is *exofficio* Registrar. The Sardhar Thandar is also invested with the powers of a Registrar for the Sardhar Mahal. The number of documents presented for registration during the year under report rose to 778 from 545 of the last year. The registration of one document was refused. Of the remaining 777 documents registered 419 were mortgage deeds, 246 sale deeds, 29 wills and 83 of miscellaneous nature, showing respectively 54·05, 31·66, 3·74 and 10·7 p. c. of the total number of documents presented for registration as compared with 52·47, 32·11, 4·77 and 10·64 p. c. of the last year. The total value of property dealt with amounted to Rs. 528039-12-5 as against Rs. 362686-4-3 in the previous year. The fees realiezd from registration of documents during the year under review rose to Rs. 10423-14-9 from Rs. 6327-0-6 realized in the last year. It is to be noted that the rate of interest has generally fallen which means that the credit of borrowers has proportionately improved.

Municipalities.

45. There are 3 municipalities as under in the State:— one at Rajkot, the other at Sardhar and the third at Kuvadva. To look after the working of the municipality of the Rajkot City, there is a paid Municipal Secretary. The working of the Sardhar and Kuvadva municipalities is supervised by the Mahal Fouzdars, who

are *exofficio* Municipal Secretaries. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 15007-2-8 as against Rs. 14941-0-4 in the preceding year. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 66-10-9 during the year as compared with Rs. 30-0-6 received last year. Mahal Vahivatdars and Chief Constables generally look after village conservancies.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

46. The break of the monsoon was considerably delayed this year and the whole month of June passed away without practically any rain. The situation grew serious and the people feared another famine close upon St. 1963 which was a year of great scarcity and fodder famine. The prices of cereals and grass rose considerably. However in July there were pretty good showers of rain which revived hopes in the minds of people. But the month of August was almost wholly dry and the Khariff crops were a total failure. With pretty hard showers in September and in October, the situation improved and some of the withering crops were revived. The yield of Khariff crops was very nearly 65 p. c. in Sardhar, and 50 p. c. in Kuvadva Mahals while in the Talpad and Rajkot-Chibhda Mahals it was 25 to 50 p. c. Rajkot had a total rainfall of 11·45 inches, Sardhar 19·35 and Kuvadva 15·72 inches which was something like 50 p. c. of the average rainfall. None of the tanks was filled to the brim and the water in wells also was comparatively very low. Had it not been for the rains in September and October and for the water supplied by the irrigation tanks, the situation would have been rather serious. But the later rains and irrigation water saved the khariff crops and also enabled Rabi crops to be grown though comparatively in smaller areas. The yield was also comparatively poorer. It was nearly 75 p. c. in Sardhar, 66 p. c. in Kuvadva, 40 p. c. in Rajkot-Chibhda Mahal and 50 p. c. in the Talpad Mahal.

Wages and Labour.

47. High prices of foodstuffs consequent upon facilities of transport, dearth of labourers and a greater demand for labour and a high standard of living have contributed towards the advance in the rates of wages in the Province. Rajkot being a central place and having a flourishing trade as also the Flour Mill and Weaving Mill working in its midst, had its share in the increase in labour rates. In spite of the failure of the monsoon, because of later rains and the consequentially revived situation there was sufficient work for the labour class and there was no fall in the wages.

48. The Khariff crops having practically failed there was a proportionate rise in the price of cereals. Though comparatively high rates prevailed throughout the year, the rates were never prohibitively high as will be seen from Appendix XVIII.

Prices of cereals.

49. Agricultural stock in the State has continued steadily to increase as is shown in Appendix XX, which points to the improving condition of the ryots and of the people.

50. There are no forests, properly so called, in the State except grass reserves or meadows. The people do not think it profitable to undertake tree-growing on a big scale, in spite of special concessions offered to them, in their anxiety to grow food stuffs, in the belief that that would give them good provision against a bad year, which belief has been strengthened because of the succession of lean years in such short periods. The State Agricultural Officer continued his experiments upon growing different varieties of crops, to illustrate the advantages of improved cultivation, of the preparation of nutritive manures and of the implements of husbandry of the latest improved pattern. As said in chapter II para 26 supra, the State has planted some 145 mango-trees near Jangleshver and Thorala and the soil having been found agreeable and water being near, the growth gives good promise of success.

Forest.

51. The total imports in weight amounted to 851682 maunds and in money value to Rs. 4177240 as compared with Rs. 3269580 in the previous year showing an increase of nearly 21·63 p. c. These figures show the progress made in trade. It should be observed that the State Bank contributes much towards this because of the facilities afforded by it to merchants and traders. The value of the bullion in silver and gold imported was Rs. 104326 as against Rs. 220502-8-4 worth of bullion imported last year.

Trade.

52. The chief articles of manufacture are cotton and wool fabric, copper and brass wares, wood work and wood and ivory bangles. There was an increase of 6 in the old type cotton looms, bringing the total to 206 from 200 of the last year. The looms working at wool remained steady at 9. Similarly the number of wool cleaning factories remained steady at 4. They provide labour to nearly 175 hands. The Ginning Factory at Rajkot has 36 gins to which is attached a cotton press, capable of pressing on an average per diem 200 bales, and a Wool-Burring machine. There is also a Ginning Factory newly started at Kuvadva, as

Manufacture.

mentioned in the last year's report with 7 gins, which is worked by an oil engine. The Lakhaji Raj Roller Flour Mills Co. Ltd. which commenced its work last year from 1st March 1915 has been working at a fair profit. Upto 31st. March 1916 it crushed nearly 58939 maunds of wheat into flour. The grinding of gram to pulse or flour was commenced so late as 17-6-1915. Upto 31st March 1916 when 6377 maunds of gram pulse was prepared, while it turned out gram flour amounting to 23170 maunds. The Lakhaji Raj Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. has also begun its work during the year under report. Though there are 112 looms in all, at present 50 looms on an avervge have been working but before much time passes, it is hoped, more will be working. The mill turns out good fine cloth and has secured a medal at the Benares Industrial Exhibition. The two workshops for making trunks have amalgamated into one during the year under review. There is one sugar-candy manufactory and one oil seed crushing factory, both working profitably. There are 5 printing presses against 6 of the last year, all doing job work, one of these prints the Rajkot State Gazette. There is one bulk-oil depot a little distance from the Pura Railway Station. The number of hide cleaning factories has improved from 15 of the last year to 18 during the year under review. There are 4 machines for ærated waters, just the same as they were last year. There was only one ice factory working during the year as against 2 in the preceding year.

Customs.

53. The revenue realized from customs amounted to Rs. 64485-15-4 as compared with Rs. 57399-6-0 realized during the last year. The increase in realization of customs shows a corresponding increase in trade.

Abkari.

54. The total income derived from the sale of country liquor, opium, and Ganja was Rs. 15891-4-0 as against Rs. 15375 of the previous year as shown in Appendix XXI.

Cattle mart.

55. As has been remarked in the last year's report, the cattle mart which is held twice in a week, continues to be thriving and has been greatly availed of by the agriculturists of the State and surrounding States and Talukas for the sale and purchase of bullocks and other cattle.

Public works.

56. The total expenditure under the head of Public Works, both original and repairs, rose to Rs. 139213-11-5 from Rs. 90770-3-2 of the past year. Road and culvert repairs absorbed Rs. 17829-9-6 and the construction of new buildings and

repairs to old ones absorbed Rs. 108377-4-11 and irrigation and water works cost Rs. 5266 - 9—6.

Post and Telegraph offices.

57. At each of the places Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva there is a Government Post Office. When there is a branch Telegraph Office at the Rajkot City, there is a Telegraph Office at Sardhar.

State Bank.

58. The State Bank has been steadily increasing its business and gaining confidence of the people by performing its functions to the satisfaction of its constituents. Besides the work of financing the local traders, it receives fixed and current account deposits. It also performs the function of a Savings Bank. The following is a comparative statement of work transacted by the State Bank:—

Year.	Amount requsitioned from State Treasury for lending.	Amount received as fixed deposits.	Amount received on current Accounts.	Amount received in Savings Bank Accounts.	Total.	Gross earnings.
1914–15	3z5560-11-3	175830-8-8	27845–9–4	73387-14-6	602624-11-9	15060-10-3
1915–16	368z03- 5-6	338776-8-9	68308-13-4	139413-1-5	914701-13-0	z3506-1-3

Deducting from the gross earnings mentioned above Rs. 11110–14–2 paid by the Bank on account of interest on fixed, Savings Bank, and current account deposits and Rs. 1652–8–6 paid on account of establishment charges and bonuses, the State Bank made a net profit of Rs 10742–13–8 during the year under report as against the profit of Rs. 6205-3-3 made during the previous year. As regards the Agricultural and Rural Banks mention has been made in para 15 above of Chapter II.

Investments.

59. Interest realized on investments in Railways and other concerns as also the State Bank amounted to Rs. 59634–7–11 as against Rs. 63525-4-4 realized under the same head last year. The decrease is mainly due to the smaller profit earned by the State share in the Lakhajiraj Ginning Factory.

Condition of the people.

60. In spite of the failure of the monsoon during the year under report the general condition of the people and particularly of the agricultural class has not deteriorated. Trade has continued to thrive and the beneficient work of settling claims against cultivators of private creditors and decree holders continues to ensure relief to the ryots and security of payment to creditors.

Because of the prevalance of high wages throughout the year and the ample scope for labour, which the steadily expanding city and its growing

markets and ever increasing industries give, the condition of the labour class has practically improved.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

61. The revenue year of the State commences from 1st November and ends on 31st October.

The following comparative statement shows the gross revenue and expenditure for the past and present year.

Gross Revenue. 1914-15	Gross Revenue. 1915-16	Expenditure. 1914-15	Expenditure. 1915-16
6,03,185-15-1	6,90,852-8-9	4,65,451-10-2	5,83,496-7-4

The gross receipts for the year under report include Rs. 80098-1-9 realized on account of sale of building sites. Arrears of Taccavi dues to be realized at the beginning of the year were Rs. 38163-5-2 and Rs. 3949-7-4 were advanced during the year making a total of Rs. 42112-12-6 to be realized during the year under report. Of this sum Rs. 11442-5-11 were realized in cash, and Rs 4939-9-7 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 25730-13-0 as arrears to be realized as taccavi at the end of the year. The arrears of revenue outstandings to be realized at the close of the last year were Rs. 26449-15-7 and Rs. 1740-4-6 were further advanced or became due during the year. Of the total of Rs. 28190-4-1 Rs. 3501-8-9 were received in cash, Rs. 5137-11-9 were remitted and Rs. 19550-14-8 remained in arrears to be realized at the end of the year under report.

62. The land revenue dues for St. 1971 amounted to Rs. 348202-3-9 of which Rs. 347781-2-10 were realized during the year leaving Rs. 421-0-11 as arrears, at the close of the year, as compared with Rs. 323540-0-9 as land revenue dues, Rs. 323234-2-5 realized and Rs. 305-14-4 remaining in arrears at the close of the last year. The amount of land revenue dues for St. 1972 is estimated at Rs. 253880-0-0.

63. The expenditure side includes provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for the two minor Kumar Sahebs, Rs. 50000 have been deposited in the State Bank for each

of the minor Kumar Sahebs K. S. Kishorsinhji and K. S. Padumansinhji, on fixed deposit, and the sum with interest has to be handed over to each of the Kumar Sahebs when they get to be 21 years old. Besides this the expenditure side also includes Rs. 10,000 which sum is set apart every year as a marriage provision for Kunvari Shri Jayrajba Saheb.

CHAPTER VI

MEDICAL RELIEF and VITAL STATISTICS.

Dispensaries.

64. There are three dispensaries maintained by the State, one each at Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva. Dr. Ratanji Adarji L. M. & S. is in charge of the Rajkot Dispensary and is also the Chief Medical Officer. He is assisted in his work by the senior Sub-Asstt. Surgeon Mr. Madanji Jethabhai. The Sardhar and Kuvadva dispensaries are each in charge of a Sub-Asstt. Surgeon and under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

65. The cost of the Medical Department and medicines required amounted to Rs. 7601-10-3 during the year as compared with Rs. 7896-2-5 in the last year. An yearly contribution of Rs. 240 is given to the Benevolent Fund of the West Hospital, Rajkot and of Rs. 200 to a native dispensary maintained by contributions from the States of Kathiawad.

66. The total number of patients treated at the State dispensaries which are entirely charitable rose to 31008 from 29416 of the previous year; and that treated above mentioned native dispensary similarly rose to 4800 during the year from 4358 of the last year. The average daily attendance of patients in all the State dispensaries was 344·97 against 414·06 of the last year. The medical relief afforded is within easy reach of the subjects of this State.

Ramnikunverba Asylum.

67. From 1914 an asylum for the poor and destitute has been opened in commemoration of the late lamented Lathiwala Rani Saheb and is named Ramnikunverba Asylum. It is placed under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. 81 persons were admitted to the asylum, on 20 of whom operations for cataract and other eye diseases were successfully performed. The average daily attendance of inmates was 18·69 as against 15·14 during the preceding year. There is a resident nurse and a compounder in the asylum to look after emergency cases and to take general care of the patients. It

is constantly visited by K. S. Gumansinhji of Malia who has been taking keen interest in the asylum. The cost of the maintenance charge of the asylum including boarding, and clothing amounted to Rs. 1754-3-11 as against Rs. 1788-12-2 in the previous year. At the request of the people the Thakore Saheb has been pleased to levy a cess of one anna per rupee of customs realized for the benefit of the Ramnikunverba Asylum and the local Panjrapole, the proceeds of which are divided equally between the two institutions, as has been said in the last year's report Chapter II. The latter of these, the Panjrapole, is now in the hands of an energetic and zealous committee.

Vaccination.

68. The Vaccination Department is under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon. This State's contribution towards its maintenance was Rs. 589-12-3 during this year as compared with Rs. 589-11-11 in the preceding year. The primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year under review were respectively 2354 and 4 as against 2028 and 12 in the last year and 1910 and 12 in the year before that. Four vaccinators of different circles had charge of the work, a few villages having been allotted to each according to convenience.

Snakebites.

69. There were 18 cases of snake bites of which 8 were treated in the Rajkot Dispensary with permanganate of potash and 3 in the Kuvadva Dispensary and in 4 more permanganate of potash and the Brunton's knife were used by the village police when in the remaining 3 cases, who all died, no treatment was resorted to. All the 11 cases treated in the Rajkot and Kuvadva Dispensaries recovered, while those treated in the village by the village police as also those who did not receive any treatment succumbed. It need not be repeated here that each of the village police has been supplied with a Brunton knife and a sufficient quantity of permanganate of potash which is replenished from time to time.

Sanitation and epidemics

70. During the year under report water supply for drinking and other purposes was sufficient and good. Sanitation continued to be good throughout the year. There was no epidemic of any kind prevalent during the year in any of the villages of the State. Towards the close of the year a few stray cases of small-pox and measles were reported but there has been no spread reported since then.

Births & Deaths.

71. Appendix XXIV shows a detailed statement of vital statistics. The percentage of births per milli fell from 44·39 of the previous year to 39·75 whereas the percentage of deaths

has similarly fallen from 32·01 to 25·61 per milli. The ratio between the percentage of births and deaths shows a generally healthy condition of the population.

Accidental deaths.

72. Of the 12 accidental deaths reported during the year under review 7 were due to snake bites as mentioned in para 69 above, 2 were due to drowning and 3 due to other different causes as compared with 29 total accidental deaths reported last year. Of these 12 accidental deaths 3 occurred in Rajkot City, 3 in Rajkot Mahal, 5 in Sardhar Mahal and one in Kuvadva Mahal.

St. John Ambulance Class.

73. The Chief Medical Officer continued to give lectures in vernacular as regards how to render aid to the injured and the subject of First Aid to the Injured is regularly taught to the students of advanced classes in the Alfred High School, Rajkot.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Inspecting Staff.

74. The Educational Department of the State continued to be under the control and supervision of the Educational Inspector Mr. C. M. Shroff, B. A., who is also the Head Master of the Alfred High School. Mr. Mohanlal J. Barot, the Head Master of the Taluka School, assisted him as Deputy Educational Inspector in the vernacular branch of the Department.

Tutorial Staff.

75. The tutorial staff was strengthened by the appointment of one more Persian knowing graduate in the Alfred High School, of a trained female assistant in the Bawaji Raj Girls' School and one hand in the K. M. School. Inami grade was given to 2 assistants during the year. The number of untrained but passed teachers has improved to 9 leaving the number of untrained teachers in the Department at 49. The strength of the tutorial staff as distributed according to qualifications was at the end of the year as under:—

Graduates	Under-graduates	Matrics & Sch. Finals	Non-matrics	Trained	Untrained but passed	Untrained	Total
10	8	20	9	40	9	49	145

Of these 2 assistant teachers could obtain an Imami grade, and one Mehtaji passed the 2nd year examination of the Male Training College.

Number of Schools.

76. The number of schools under the control of the State remained the same as in the last year i.e. 28. The classification of these schools is shown in Appendix XXV. It may be stated that a Drawing Class and a Commerce Class are attached to the Alfred High School for special education. The number of private institutions is 17, the same as during the last year.

Numercial strength of the schools, average attendence &c.

77. The number of boys in the Alfred High School has during the year under report increased to 508 from 479 of the last year and that in the K. M. School has improved from 633 to 678. The number of pupils attending the vernacular schools for boys has materially increased during the year from 1698 of the previous year to 1808. The number of girls in the Bawaji Raj Girls' English School rose from 41 of the last year to 61 during the year while that in the Vernacular Girls' Schools rose from 581 to 614 during the year. The Drawing Class had 5 outside students on its register against 2 of the last year and the Commerce Class was taken advantage of by 7 extra outside students. Both these classes are attached to the High School and are under the supervision of the Head Master of the Alfred High School. The total number of pupils attending the State schools stood at 3681 during the year as compared with 3448 in the previous year. The average number of pupils on registers as also the average attendance shows a material improvement over that of the last year, the former having improved to 3570 and the latter to 3105 from 3260 and 2781 respectively of the last year.

78. The number of students attending private institutions was reported to be 1057 during the year against 977 of the previous year.

79. The total number of children attending various institutions was 4738 during the year when last year it was 4425 which clearly shows how education both among boys and girls, is being appreciated by the people.

Percentage to population.

80. When the percentage of pupils attending the State as well as private schools to the total population according to the census figures of 1911 rose to 9·35 as against 8·75 of the preceding year, the percentage of pupils to population of school-going age, taken at 15 p. c. of the whole pupulation, has improved to 62·3 from 58·2 of the last year. The number of female students atten-

ding State schools shows a percentage over population of 1·33 as compared with 1·22 of the previous year.

Freeships, Scholerships, prizes, Exhibitions, &c.

81. As has often been said in the reports of this State, primary education continues to be free in all State schools except in those of the City of Rajkot, where however it is given free to the boys of bonafide cultivators. The freeship is maintained at 20 p. c. of the total number of pupils which enables poor people to educate their children.

82. The total annual value of scholarships, exhibitions and prizes was Rs. 360 in 1909-10. When in 1910-11 the control over the Alfred High School was transferred to this State it was done so with all endowment funds attached to it. Those Fuuds are held by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad and the interest thereon amounting annually to Rs. 768 is paid for awarding Scholarships and prizes to students of the High School who satisfy the conditions of the endowments. With the additions of some more endowments made to the High School through the Agent to the Governor, the interst on them all increased from Rs. 768 to Rs. 842. The total annual value of scholarships. exhibitions and prizes given by the State and other private charities amounted to Rs. 4853½. the grand total being Rs. 5695½ as will be seen from the comparative statement given below:—

Comparative statement showing the annual value of Scholarships, Exhibitions and prizes endowed to the State schools by the State and other sources.

Name of Institutions	By Rajkot State of annual value of		As interest on endowments held by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad		From other endowments and Snbscriptions	
	1909–10	1915–16	1909–10	1915–16	1909–10	1915–16
Alfred High School	...	252	768	842	200	253½
Other schools under the State	180	360	...	...	183½	580
Other educational Institutions	180	3324	...	...	...	84
Total...	360	3936	768	842	363½	917½

Moral and Religious Education.

83. As has been said in our previous reports the Resolution of the Bombay Government as regards moral culture is being acted upon both in the Alfred High School and the K. M. School and the same expedients as were resorted to in previous years, continued to be in force during the year. Mr. G. M. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, has provided a good conduct silver medal to be awarded every year to the best behaved student in the Alfred High School, to be selected by votes of fellow students. Boys of all the schools under the State are made interested in competitive prize examinations held under the auspices of the Sanatan Dharma and Religious Propaganda Committee. The following were the results achieved:—

Name of School.	No. presented.	No. passed.	Amount of prize awarded.
Alfred High School	30	22	Rs. 57
K. M. School	8	1	...
Ver, Boys' Schools	13	8	6
Total.....	51	31	Rs. 63

Physical culture.

84. As has been said before Cricket, Football, and rounders are the more popular games with boys of the Alfred High School and the K. M. School. The High School played 3 matches, the last of which was played as final with the Limbdi High School for the Hill Challenge Shield. The Shield is won the fourth time by this school during its run of 5 years. The Kuvadva and Sardhar Mahal Middle Schools have, during the year, been provided with cricket, football and rounders, when all the secondary schools and the local Taluka Schools have been provided with gymnasiums and necessary gymnastic apparatus. The programme of the Harisinhji Athletic Challenge Cups competitive sports and Hardinge Athletic Challenge Cup was successfully carried through this year as it was last year. When all the schools, secondary as well as primary under this State competed for the former, all High Schools of the Province of Kathiawad including the Raj Kumar College, the Gondal Grassia College and the T. G. School, Wadhwan, competed for the latter. In all nine schools of the State entered the competition for the Harisinhji Cups competition which came off on 4th October 1915. Though the Hardings Athletic Challenge Cup was won for

the year by the Bhavnagar High School scoring 1½ marks more over the Alfred High School, Rajkot, of the 14 miniature cups five were won by the Rajkot High School, 3 by the Bhavnagar High School, 3 by the Bhavsinhji High School, Porbander, 2 by the Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh and one by the T. G. School, Wadhwan. Prof, Ram Murti, the great Indian athlete having visited Rajkot, opportunity was taken to make him deliver a lecture in the central hall of the High School and to give some practical hints as regards the development of physical strength and physical exercises. Native games are generally played by boys of the village schools.

Hostels.

85. The number of hostels remained the same as it was last year viz. 6. The Educational Inspector is authorized to regularly visit them and to report on their working. The comparative statement showing the number of students taking advantage of them is given below:—

No.	Name of Hostel.	Number of boys.	
		1914–15	1915–16
1	The Jain Boarding	66	51
2	The Sorathia Boarding	77	87
3	The Lohana Boarding	50	46
4	The Nagar Boarding	10	6
5	The Grassia Boarding	17	25
6	The Brahmin Boarding	16	9
	Total.	236	222

Education of Grassias, cultivators and backward classes.

86. The backward classes have begun to appreciate the advantages of education and have been freely taking benefits of the institutions provided by the state. Below is given a statement showing the number of Grassias', Mahomadans' and agriculturists' boys studying in the State Schools:—

Name of Institution.	Grassias.		Mahomadans.		Agriculturists.	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
High School	7	13	7	5	3	5
Boys' Middle Schools	20	17	22	33	10	3
Girls' Middle School	...	2	...	1	...	...
Boys' Ver. Schools	28	45	292	292	70	54
Girls' Ver. Schools	6	6	23	31	3	1
Total	61	84	344	362	86	63

When the number of Grassia students has risen to 84 from 61, and that of the Mahomadans to 362 from 344, the number of students of the agriculturist class shows a decrease of 23 which is probably due to the lean year. It must however be mentioned that students of this class are as a rule provided books and stationary for educational purposes free of cost by the State.

Libraries and Laboratories.

87. Both the Alfred High School and K. M. School have well furnished libraries as also Boys' Reading Rooms, having respectively 3556 and 1215 and 1926 and 723 books of which 48, 60, 275 and 167 were added during the year under report. Fresh English and Vernacular dailies, bi-weeklies, weeklies and periodicals and magazines in Boys' Reading Rooms provide students with food for mental and moral development, free from any political flavour. The High School has a very nicely equipped laboratory. A separate laboratory hall was built during the year to meet the requirements for the study of science according to the curriculum recently introduced by the Bombay University, which will be fully equipped by instalments, as advised by the Inspector of Science Teaching, Mr. Pratt. We acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Indian Household Reference Chart and the Indian Household Emergency Chart so kindly sent to the High School by the Educational Inspector, N. D.

Expenditure and receipts.

88. The total expenditure on education for the year under report was Rs. 42977-8-0 including Rs. 1291 spent for the Laboratory Hall against Rs. 39392-8-0 in the previous year, leaving a net recurring expenditure of Rs. 41686-8-0

or an increase of Rs. 2294 over that of the preceding year. The total receipts realized from fees &c. increased to Rs. 17630 from Rs. 16232 of the last year.

Results.

89. Out of 30 students sent up from the High School for the Matriculation Examination held in March 1915, 14 passed while out of 4 ex-students allowed to appear at the same examination 2 passed which is very satisfactory. 4 students appeared for the 2nd grade Arts' (Drawing) Examination out of which none passed while out of the 9, who appeared for the 1st grade, 4 passed. No student appeared this year for the 3rd grade examination.

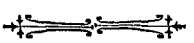
90. 8 students appeared for the Senior and 2 for the Junior London Chamber of Commerce Examination held in May last out of which none passed. The class was started only last year and only those students who were unable to go on with their respective classes joined this class and hence the result was not quite unexpected.

91. The percentage of results of the secondary schools was almost the same as that of the last year i. e. 33 p. c. and those of the primary boys' and girls' schools were respectively 91·8 and 91·3 as against 91·7 and 90 p. c. of the previous year.

92. A reglster of private schools maintained within the State limits was kept by the Dy. Educational Inspector, who keeps himself present at the time of their annual examinations and submits a report on their working.

93. The healthy progress in Education made during the year under report in all its branches is due to the zeal and energy displayed by the Educational Inspector and the members of his staff. The Thakore Saheb is always ready to give all possible help in matters educational, Desirous of seeing mental and physical development growing side by side he has passed rules to prevent child marriages, prohibited smoking amonst juvenile subjects and has established challenge cups for creating a laudable spirit of rivalry amongst the student world and at the same time improving their physique.

The Hon'able Mr. Chaubal, member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay visited the State High School and other Schools in company of the Thakore Saheb and expressed his satisfaction at the general management and condition of the institutions.



CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paddock.

94. The State maintains a Paddock with a cattle-breeding department and a Stud Farm. Dr. D. S. Panthaki, G. B. V. C., is in charge of them, and his work has been found to be efficient. During the present war Dr. Panthaki's services were requisitioned by the Government and the State having consented to lend his services, he was sent to Marseilles in charge of some 652 horses and remounts for the cavalry. His services were reported to be satisfactory.

95. During the year under report one stallion by name "Reshamio", silk worm, a Kathiawadi Breed, was maintained. One Darbari mare was sent to Bhayavader for stallion service by a Kathiawadi horse of Azam Bhayawala. The following table shows stallion service return during the year.

No.	Name.	Breed.	No. of mares served			Young stock out of Darbari mares.											
						Born.			Sold.			Died.			Remaining.		
			Darbari.	Private.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.
1	Silkworm (Reshamio)	Kathiawadi	6	8	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total.		6	8	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

96. There were 5 brood mares throughout the year. There was no casualty in them. All these mares are of pure Kathiawadi breed.

97. At the close of the year there were 21 young ones. During the year one colt was born, 3 fillies were sold and 1 colt died, leaving at the end of the year 8 colts and 10 fillies in all in stock.

98. In the beginning of the year there were 25 animals other than those for stud purposes. One Arab horse was received from the Hazur stables, 1 old mare died, 17 horses and mares were sold and 3 animals were sent to the Hazur stables, leaving 5 animals to be maintained at the Paddock at the end of the year.

99. During the year under report the Paddock was visited by Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon in company of the Thakore Saheb who were accompanied by their suit and staff including their son the Hon'ble Lt. Inigo, who was His Excellency's A. D. C. Among the Poli-

tical Officers of the Province were Lt. Col. C. F. Harold, Lt. Col. A. Oldfield, Major F. de B. Hancock, Lt. Col. P. P. Kilkelly and Mr. R. M. Phillips. There was also present His Highness the Jam Saheb, the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, The Thakore Sahebs of Kotda-Sangani and Virpur and Darbar Sahebs of Jasdan, Vadia and Thanadevli. Their Excellencies inspected the animals of the State Paddock as also other horses and cattle from the Province collected there from different States and Talukas, Their Excellencies seemed to be very pleased with the cattle and the horse show.

100. The expenditure for the upkeep during the year amounted to Rs. 8343 as against Rs. 10130 in the previous year. The income derived was Rs. 2885 as compared with Rs. 1640 of the last year.

Stud-farm.

101. Of the 59 acres of land attached to the farm some 23½ acres were taken into use for irrigation crops and the rest 35½ acres for the Khariff crops. Of the former oates and lucerne were the chief; of the latter, Bajri, Math and Kalthi were sown. The State Agricultural Officer did not use any part of this land during the year for his experimental purposes.

102. The total expenditure for the farm during the year under review was Rs. 2011 as against Rs. 1790 in the previous year ; while the income derived rose to Rs. 3533 from Rs. 2880-12-5 of the last year showing a profit of 75%.

Cattle-breeding.

103. There were 52 cows, 2 bulls and 3 buffaloes at the beginning of the year. During the year 9 heifers were received in cows. 1 bull calf was utilized as bull, 4 cows and 1 bull died, leaving at the close of the year 57 cows, 2 bulls and 3 buffaloes--in all 62 big stock. There were 110 young stock at the close of the last year. During the year 31 young ones were born, 9 heifers admitted in cows, 1 bull calf was used as bull in the herd and 16 died, leaving at the end of the year under report 115 young stock.

104. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 2853 as compared with Rs. 2457 during the previous year. The income derived was Rs. 1430 against Rs. 1640 realized last year. Because of the lean year and failure of monsoon no sale was made of the young stock or cows. The outbreak of rinderpest, variola, foot and mouth disease had also an indirect effect on the income of this department as the quantity of milk of cows and buffaloes was much reduced.

GENERAL.

105. The State Treasury and Accounts Department are under the charge of Mr. Ramji Bhimji whose work has been found to be uniformly satisfactory.

State Libraries.

106. An endowment from the State together with an annual grant of Rs. 60 is made to the Rajkot Town Library which is maintained from the proceeds of subscriptions from State servants and some gentlemen of the city, and the above said endowment and grant from the State. It is located in a central position in the hall on the " New Gate ". The State also patronizes two more libraries, one at Sardhar and the other at Kuvadva. The rules regarding registration of public libraries being in force in this State, all books, pamphlets, periodicals, and magazines, and such other literature as is proscribed by the British Government as also by this State, are not allowed to enter the State limits, nor to find their way into any of these libraries.

107. There are two small gardens, one at the Kotharia Gate, known as the Karansinhji Garden, and the other at the Bedi Gate known as the Ba Shree Vijay Kunverba Saheb Garden. Both the gardens are kept in good condition and people take advantage of them as places of recreation after toils of the day.

108. Before concluding this report I should avail myself of the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all the officers and staff for the cordial and hearty co-operation and zeal shown by them in the work of making the administration of this State so successful.

Rajkot State Hazur Office.
Rajkot 13th June 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Rajkot State showing changes in personnel during the year 1915–16.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Harjiwandas Bhawanbhai Kotak	Chief Karbhari	21–10–1907	31– 3–1916	
2	Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi	Sar Nyayadhish	1–10–1913	,,	
3	Ratanji Aderji Collector	Chief Medical Officer	21–10–1895	,,	
4	Chunilal M. Shroff	Educational Inspector and Head Master, Alfred High School	10– 7–1911	,,	
5	Dorabji Sorabji Panthki	Paddock Superintendent	16– 6–1896	,,	
6	Mansinhji Nathuji Jadeja	Police Superintendent	16– 5–1908	,,	
7	Mahendrarai Vithalrai Parghi	Nyayadhish	16– 7–1911	,,	
8	Morarji Chatrabhuj Rupera	Engineer	4– 4–1913	,,	
9	Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta	Assistant Master, High School	1– 4–1910	,,	
10	Dahyabhai Khetshi Sanghvi	Revenue Commissioner	20– 4–1909	,,	
11	Dayalji Hemraj Adhya	Mechanical and Electrical Engineer	2– 4–1914	,,	
12	Ramji Bhimji Doshi	Treasury Officer	1– 3–1908	,,	
13	Renukabai Kesarker	Head Mistress, Bavaji Raj Girls English School	7– 2–1914	,,	
14	Mohanlal Jesangbhai Barot	Deputy Educational Inspector and Taluka School Head Master	8– 1–1880	,,	
15	Premji Khimji	Survey Superintendent	4– 4–1913	23–12–1915	Died
16	Tribhowan Purshotam Bhatt	Hazur Shirestedar	20– 4–1909	31– 3–1916	
17	Tarachand Bechardas Kamdar	Sardhar Thandar	24– 3–1909	,,	
18	Jagannath Dungarshi Kothari	Head Master, Karansinhji Middle School	9– 3–1914	2–11–1915	Resigned
19	Kershasp Pestonji Sinor	Do.	13–12–1915	31– 3–1916	Appointed vice Mr. Jagannath Dungarshi
20	Madanji Jethabhai Adalja	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rajkot Dispensary	1– 3–1908	,,	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14 th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860 ...	Yes		
2	Criminal Pro. Code V of 1898 ...	Yes		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 ...	Yes		
4	Civil Pro. Code V of 1908 ...	Yes		
5	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890 ...	No		
6	Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 ...	Yes		
7	Provincial Small Causes Court Act IX of 1887 ...	Yes		
8	Public Conveyance Rules, local, of 1905...	No		
9	Extradition Rules, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902 ...	No		
10	Hindu Law ...	Yse		
11	Contract Act IX of 1872 ...	Yes		
12	Mahomedan Law ...	Yes		
13	Gambling Act, local, of 1915 ...	No	Yes	
14	Whipping Act VI of 1864 ...	Yes		
15	Plague Rules, local, of 1908 ...	No		
16	Opium & Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules, of 1883 & 1896	No		
17	Shikar Rules, local, of 1907 & 1908 ...	No		
18	Explosive Substances Act of 1908–09...	Yes		
19	Steam Boilers' Act of 1908–09 ...	Yes		
20	Poisonous Drugs Rules, local, of 1909...	No		
21	Majority Act, local, of 1909 ...	No		
22	Customs Rules, local, of 1909–10 ...	No		
23	Cattle Trespass Act, local, 1909-10 ...	No		
24	Rules about growth of hemp drug, local, 1909–10 ...	No		
25	Prevention of cow-killing, local, 1909–10 ...	No		
26	Arms and ammunition Rules; local, 1909-10 ...	No		
27	Court Fees Act, local, 1910–11 ...	No		
28	Rules to prevent Mianas entering Rajkot State limits without permits 1911-12 ...	No		
29	Rules of State Agricultural Banks 1911–12 ...	No		
30	Public Performances Act, local, 1912–13	No		
31	Prevention of Child Marriage Act, local, 1912-13 ...	No		
32	Stamp Act, 1912–13 ...	No		
33	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907...	Yes		
34	Registration Rules, 1914–15 ...	No		
35	Naval & Military News (Emergency) Ordinance 1914 ...	Yes		
36	Rules to control the Press ...	No		
37	Factory Act ...	Yes		
38	Rules for the surveillance of suspected persons ...	No	Yes	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State for the year 1915–16.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Batallions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3×	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops.														
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3×	...	...	...	...	...	The State maintains no military force.

×Used as saluting battery.

RAJKOT,

Dated 14 th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Force in the Rajkot State or the year 1915–16.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost. (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished (Judicially).	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendent of Police	1	100+10+10	1440-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Police Inspector	1	50+10	720-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Fojdars	3	33+10 27+8+2 20+8	1296-0-0	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	
4	Jamadars	2	$\frac{30}{1}+\frac{19}{1}$	588-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
5	Havaldars	5	$\frac{15}{3}+\frac{14}{1}+\frac{13}{1}$	864-0-0	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	
6	Naiks	9	$\frac{12}{9}$	1296-0-0	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	

7	Lance Naiks	19	$\frac{11}{19}$	2508-0-0	...	7	...	1	3	11	...
8	First Class Constables	30	$\frac{10}{30}$	3600-0-0	...	7	...	2	1	13	...
9	Second Class Constables	48	$\frac{9}{48}$	5184-0-0	2	21	1	7	6	21	...
10	Third Class Constables	57	$\frac{8}{56}+\frac{7}{1}$	5460-0-0	10	37	...	16	3	27	...
11	Chowkey Sepoys	30	$\frac{7}{23}+\frac{6}{7}$	2436-0-0	...	11	...	4	...	4	...
12	Duffedar	1	$\frac{36}{1}$	432-0-0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
13	Mounted Naik	1	$\frac{32}{1}$	384-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14	First Class Sowars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Second Class Do.	14	$\frac{27}{5}+\frac{25}{9}$	4320-0-0	...	2	...	...	...	11	...
16	Third Class Do.	3	$\frac{11}{3}$	396-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
17	Camel Do.	3	$\frac{20}{3}$	720-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total...	227		31644-0-0	12	85	1	30	20	111	...

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State during the year 1915–16.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot State	143	168	107	117 / 1 / 118	108	128	72	81	29	44	67·28	68·64	66·66	63·3 / ~~71·05~~	The total number of arrested persons with one of last year was 118. Of these 4 remained not sent up for trial; with 14 accused of the last year and 114 as above in all, 128 persons were sent up for trial.

RAJKOT,

Dated 14 th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State during the year 1915–16.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remraks.
	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State	7159-7-3 ~~759–7–8~~	2953–11–7	1690–12–½	588–15–5½	61 23·~~60~~	19·~~91~~	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one Month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	
2	Culpable homicide ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	
3	Grievous hurt ...	...	3	3	...	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4	Hurt ...	5	178	183	...	...	236	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	7	176	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53 await their trial

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1915–16.					Total.									
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	11	8	...	4	1	3	...	...	22	8	...	1	6	...	...	1	1	
3	Nyayadhish Court	300	453	65	102	12	307	4	1	428	491	129	195	97	...	...	70	30	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	67	70	...	8	...	76	...	...	91	84	64	3	15	...	...	2	1	
	Total...	378	531	65	114	13	386	4	1	541	583	193	199	118	...	...	73	32	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajkot State	Hazur Court	4	6	3	6	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	14	4	4	3	3	6	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	
	Total...	18	10	7	9	6	6	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
		1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	4	3	2	8	6	11	3	6	3	5	60930-3-0	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	3	1	2	53786-3-0	y. m. d 1-3-0	
2	Small Causes Court.	22	34	547	588	569	622	535	601	34	21	22678-3-9½	...	588	...	523	65		...	...	80	318	34	169	23470-4-8½	0-1-7	
3	Nyayadhish Court.	26	35	85	84	111	119	76	98	35	21	37041-15-8	8	53	23	...	28	13	12	...	2	18	24	54	39817-4-6½	0-3-14	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court.	8	7	152	96	160	103	153	98	7	5	4215-6-7	...	96	...	84	12	..	..	...	10	59	1	28	3953-0-9	0-1-22	
	Total...	60	79	786	776	846	855	767	803	79	52	124865-13-½	8	745	23	607	105	3	1	2	92	398	60	253	121026-13-0	0-5-10¾	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1914–15.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1915–16.			Remarks
		1914–15	1915–16		1914–15	1915–16	Value.	1914–15	1915–16	Value.	1914–15	1915–16	Value.	1914–15	1915–16	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	5	...	0-0-0	4	8	50074–2–7	9	8	50074–2–7	9	6	17849 1–10	...	2	32225–0–9	1	1	0	
2	Small Causes Court.	82	113	7830–3–11	425	346	14044–9–5	507	459	21874–13–4	394	421	19140–8–1	113	38	2734–4–3	24	4	10	
3	Nyayadhish Court	91	84	24201–0–	201	116	35659–3–0	292	200	59860–3–1	208	163	43561–14–9	84	37	16298–4–4	23	6	8	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	15	172	11656–14–9	477	234	14492–15–10	492	406	26149–14–7	320	287	18059–15–4	172	119	8089–15–3	118	...	1	
	Total...	193	369	43688–2–9	1107	704	114270–13–10	1300	1073	157959–4–7	931	877	98611–8–0	369	196	59347–8–7	166	11	19	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the civil work–Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915-16.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past yaer.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court.	2	2	7	11	9	13	7	12	2	1	8108-7-5	1477-0-10	1	5	3	3	2	3	...	...	1	1	0-4-29	0-3-7	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	3	4	23	54	26	58	22	45	4	13	3143-1-9	7921-0-11	12	9	6	15	2	7	1	1	1	13	0-3-4	0-3-6	
Total...	5	6	30	65	35	71	29	57	6	14	11251-9-2	9398-1-9	13	14	9	18	4	10	1	1	2	14	0-4-1½	0-3-6½	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16				
										days.	
Rajkot City Jail	1	23	53	52	76	16·41	22·10	20	1670–8–7	23·67	Nil
Sardhar Thana Jail.	1	2	3	3	5	·008	·008	1	34–11–1	5 days	Nil
Kuvadva Lock-up	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total...	3	25	56	55	81	8·209	11·54	21	1705–3–8	14·335	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of documents in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915-16.

Name of the Registering Office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year,	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	536	763	284	417	168	234	26	29	...	...	58	82	536	762	361695-4-3	525639-8-5	1	1	...	...	
Sardhar Thandar's Court.	9	15	2	2	7	12	..	...	...	...	...	1	9	15	991-0-0	2350-4-0	...	...	...	...	
Total...	545	778	286	419	175	246	26	29	...	...	58	83	545	777	362686-4-3	528039-12-5	1	1	...	...	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915-16

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.		Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.		
Mortgages ...	286	210853	12	0	700	12	0		419	274620	15	0	1041	12	0		
Sale deeds ...	165	151827	8	3	5369	13	6		246	253418	13	5	9063	14	9		
Wills ...	26	0	0	0	94	0	0		29	...	...	...	82	12	0		
Miscellaneous ..	58	0	0	0	162	7	0		83	...	...	...	235	8	0		
Total...	545	362686	4	3	6327	0	6		777	528039	12	5	10423	14	9		
Deduct expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Net profit ...	...	...	...	...	6327	0	6		...	...	...	...	10423	14	9		

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915-16.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1915.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1916	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajkot City Municipality	...	30-0-0	65-7-9	65-7-9	14327-4-4	14364-6-1	...	
Sardhar Town Municipality.	...	0-0-6	0-10-0	0-10-0	497-10-0	524-10-10	...	
Kuvadva Village Municipality.	...	0-0-0	0-9-0	0-9-0	116-2-0	118-1-9	...	
Total	...	30-0-6	66-10-9	66-10-9	14941-0-4	15007-2-8	...	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rainfall in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

State.	April 1915		May 1915		June 1915		July 1915		August 1915		September 1915		October 1915		November 1915		December 1915		January 1916		February 1916		March 1916		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	27	...	84	2	94	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	36	53	23	40	
Sardhar	...	...	...	...	5	30	6	3	...	~~57~~ 51	1	25	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	~~21~~ 19	35	31	78	25	88	
Kuvadva	...	...	...	...	2	89	5	85	...	25	2	76	1	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	72	40	74	24	27	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year Quantity in seers per Rupee.	During March of present year Quantity in seers per Rupee.	Remarks.
1	Bajri first kind ...	18	17	
2	Do. second kind ...	20	18	
3	Wheat ...	18	19	
4	Juwar first kind ...	24	22	
5	Do, second kind ...	...	23	
6	Gram first quality ...	20	19	
7	Do. second quality ...	...	19½	
8	Mag ...	19	14	
9	Urad ...	20	14	
10	Math ...	25	18	
11	Sessamum (Tal) ...	12	10	
12	Rice first quality ...	8	8½	
13	Do. second quality ...	12	11	
14	Do. third quality ...	15	12	
15	Toowar dal first quality ...	11	10	
16	Do. second quality ...	14	12	
17	Kamod first quality ...	22	20	
18	Do. second quality ...	24	22	
19	Pulse of Mag ...	16	13	
20	Pulse of Urad ...	16	13	
21	Do. of gram ...	16	16½	
22	Do. of Math ...	20	16	
23	Do. of Masur ...	8	10	
24	Vatana ...	16	14	
25	Val ...	16	15	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure of Public Works carried out in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

Description of Works.	State funds.									Local funds.									Total.			Remarks.
	Original.			Repairs.			Total.			Original.			Repairs.			Total.						
Road and culverts & Repairs	6697	1	0	11132	8	6	17829	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17829	9	6	
Construction of new Buildings and repairs of old ones	100409	0	6	7968	4	5	108377	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108377	4	11	
Water supply and Irrigation	349	13	2	4916	12	4	5266	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5266	9	6	
Miscellaneous works	7740	3	6	...	...	...	7740	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7740	3	6	
Total	115196	2	2	24017	9	3	139213	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139213	11	5	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

Districts.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajkot City.	1915–16	1400	1700	40	400	275	100	75	400	2000	600	...	200	350	
Rajkot Mahal.		2538	1477	161	736	18	56	23	501	13647	816	...	1	402	
Sardhar Mahal.		3922	2711	234	1399	39	94	45	464	14274	1084	...	12	472	
Kuvadva Mahal.		4312	2560	341	1468	89	75	46	895	18246	1062	...	...	653	
Total...		12172	8448	776	4003	421	325	189	2260	48167	3562	...	213	1877	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Rajkot State, for the year 1915–16.

Districts	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Rajkot City	3	9025	1	5956	1	605–0–0	...	...	5	15586–0–0	
Rajkot Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	1	30	1	200	1	15–4–0	...	...	3	245–4–0	
Kuvadva Mahal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60–0–0	...	60–0–0	
Total...	4	9055	2	6156	2	620–4–0	...	60–0–0	8	15891–4–0	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Rajkot State, during the St. year 1971 (A. D. 1915-16)

Item.	Amount. Rs. As. P.	Total.
RECEIPTS.		
Land revenue.	344832-12-5	
Jama and Sudharo from Bhayats and Mulgirasias	6122-12-8	
Mandvi receipts	64486-15-4	
Excise revenue	17145-8-2	
Judicial	25770-3-1	
Education	17141-6-3	
Railway receipts and Interest realized by State Bank and other investments	59634-7-11	
Other receipts and Sale Proceeds of Land	132819-6-11	
Extraordinary receipts (Kunverpachhedo &c).	22900-0-0	
	Total Rs....	690852-8-9
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	44092-8-8	
Police	44869-15-11	
Arab and Makrani Bedas	814-14-5	
Jail charges	1810-11-0	
Education	37404-7-2	
Dispensaries including Vaccination	8200-15-5	
Public Works	139213-11-5	
Dharmada	2550-10-10	
Pensions and Allowances	5896-6-7	
Rajkharch	59371-4-1	
Tribute	21321-0-0	
Municipality	15007-2-8	
Stable, Carriages and Paddock expenses	30599-0-9	
Miscellaneous	37227-10-7	
Provision for the minor Kumar Sahebs	100000-0-0	
Provision against the marriage and dowery of Kunvery Shree Jayarbjba Saheb	10000-0-0	
Marriage expenses	10211-0-0	
Contributions towards War and Relief Fund	8905-0-0	
Contribuions towards the Women's Branch of the War Fund	6000-0-0	
	Total Rs....	583496-7-4

RAJKOT.

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Rajkot State, during the year 1915–16.

No.	Dispensaries	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
		In-door	Out-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	Rajkot City Dispensary	...	24597	...	...	...	...	6263-3-3	274·40	General health and water supply are good and sufficient. Vaccination meets with favour on the part of the populace. Prevailing diseases are Malaria, Conjunctivitis, Ottorhœa, Bronchitis, Boils &c. There were no cases of any epidemic diseases. There were 11 cases of snake bites; all were cured by use of Potash Permanganate. There is a native dispensary conducted at the joint expense of Kathiawar States to which this State contributes Rs. 200/- annually. It treated 4800 patients. 81 patients were admitted to the Ramnik Kunverba Asylum, The cost was Rs. 1754-3-11.
2	Sardhar Town Dispensary.	...	3941	...	...	...	...	893-1-0	42·15	
3	Kuvadve Dispensary.	...	2470	...	...	...	...	445-6-0	28·42	
	Total...	...	31008	...	...	...	...	7601-10-3	344·97	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Rajkot State, for the year 1915–16.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1914–15	1915–16			1914–15	1915–16			1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajkot City.	26295	1010	935	...	75	982	881	...	101	...	...	...	...	
Rajkot Mahal.	6876	344	311	...	33	182	130	...	52	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	9521	444	417	...	27	210	126	...	84	...	...	...	...	
Kuvadva Mahal	7830 +116	450	350	...	100	247	160	...	87	...	...	...	...	
Total...	50638	2248	2013	...	235	1621	1297	...	324	44·39	39·75	32·01	25·61	

RAJKOT.

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showihg particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajkot State, during the year 1915-16.

Number of schools		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total	Remarks
1914-15	1915-16		1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	High Schools	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.		
1	1	High School.	479	508	429	472	16712	...	...	16712	
3	3	Middle Schools.	633	678	500	568	...	5912	...	5912	
1	1	Girls' Middle School.	41	61	22	39	...	3268 ~~3682~~	...	3268	*Over and above the expenditure on education, Rs. 37842, the State contributes Rs. 286-8-0 to the Libraries, Rs. 900 by way of scholarship to K. S. Gagubha for prosecuting studies at the Nasik Police School and Rs. 3950 by way of Scholarships to students studying in different Colleges & Schools elsewhere. Thus bringing the total to Rs. 42978-8-0.
19	19	Boys' Primary Schools.	1698	1808	1397	1530	...	...	9345	9345	
4	4	Girls' Primary Schools.	581	614	423	487	...	...	2605	2605	
...	...	Drawing class with High School,	2	~~55~~	3	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	Commercial class with High School.	14	~~5~~ 7	7	7	...	...	...	...	
28	28	Total...	3448	3681	2781	3105	16712	9180	11950	37842*	

RAJKOT,

Dated 14th April 1916.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE

for the year 1916-17.

CHAPTER I.

Boundary.

THE RAJKOT State occupies a central position in the Province of Kathiawar. It is bounded on the North by the State of Wankaner and other Talukas of Halar Prant, on the East by the State of Jamnagar and Kathi Estates, on the South by the State of Gondal and the Kotda Sangani Taluka and on the West by the State of Dhrol and a few Talukas of the Halar Prant.

2. There are four Mahals or Divisions in the state viz:—Rajkot-Talpad, Rajkot-Chibhada, Sardhar and Kuvadva. There are 63 villages under the state, of which 48 are Khalsa, 10 Bhayati, 4 Inami and 1 Dharmada.

Area, population and Revenue.

3. The area of the State is 282·4 square miles. The population inclusive of Railway gangmen is calculated at 50638 souls according to the census of 1911. Of these 25634 are males and 25004 are females. They are classified according to caste and creed as under:—

41245 Hindus.	5894 Mahomedans.
3276 Jains.	48 Christians.
6 Parsis.	169 Others.

The gross revenues of the state including the sale price of land for building sites amounted to Rs. 681579-15-0 as against Rs. 690832-8-9 of the last year, whereas the gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 431441-6-10 as against Rs. 583496-7-4 during the last year. The revenues and expenditure estimated on an average of last 5 years amounted to Rs. 512790 and Rs. 460294 respectively. The State pays annually to the British Government as Gaekwar Peshkashi Rs. 18991 and to the Junagadh State as Jortalabi Rs. 2330 amounting in all to an aggregate of Rs. 21321.

4. The political relations of the state continued to be friendly and cordial with all the neighbouring States and Talukas.

5. The Thakore Saheb paid friendly visits to Jamnagar, Wankaner, Vansda and Lathi and he passed the hot season at Panchgani.

Changes in the personnel of the Staff.

6. Appendix I shows the principal changes in the personnel of the high officials of the State. Changes worth mentioning were due to the reversion of the Sar Nyayadhish Mr. N. D. Kavi to the British Service and to the Police Superintendent Mr. Mansinhji Nathuji resigning his post. Mr. M. V. Parghi B. A., L.L. B., who was a Nyayadhish succeeded to the post of the Sar Nyayadhish and Mr. Ratanshah C. Chowdry, who was serving as City Inspector, Porbundar State, has been appointed Superintendent of Police in the State.

DasheraCelebrations.

7. The Dashera or Vijyadashami., Aso Shud 10th, which is considered to be a very auspicious day for all Rajput Chiefs, fell on 6th October 1916. A procession was started from the Darbargadh in the evening of that day and after offering prayers at the Shami tree, the procession proceeded to the Shamiana outside the City, where Police sports were held and prizes were given away to the winners at the hands of the Minor Rana Saheb Shree Natvarsinhji Bahadur of Porbundar.

Birthday of the YuvrajKumar Saheb.

8. The birthday of the heir apparent Yuvraj Kumar Saheb Dharmendrasinhji fell on 16th February 1917. A special Kacheri was held in honour of the occasion in the Darbargadh, when the Thakore Saheb gave presents to some of the State officers in appreciation of their services. Poshaks with Diplomas were then given to those of the subjects who had voluntarily worked with zeal and energy for cattle relief. Both to commemorate the occassion and also to meet the wants of low paid servants particularly as the prices of necessities were ruling high, the Thakore Saheb was pleased to announce that for 6 months from that date an extra rupee per month would be

given to all servants getting a monthly salary of Rs. 6 or under, and that all village police drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 6 or under would be given for 6 months an extra allowance of Rs. 0-8-0 per month. He was further pleased to declare a donation of Rs. 3000 to the State Famine Fund in honour of the occasion.

Contribution to War and War Funds.

9. Having realized what the great European War meant to the Government and to the people who went to the war, the Thakore Saheb took measures to organize meetings for collection of War funds and contributed several sums at different times over and above the monthly contribution of Rs. 1500 equally divided between the Women's branch of the War and Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, which he has been giving from 1st March 1915. The following is a list of contributions to the several War Funds from the State from the beginning of the War to the end of March 1917:—

[1] Rs. 37500 on account of monthly payment from the Thakore Saheb from 1st March 1915 to 31st March 1917 at the rate of Rs. 1500 per month for the Women's branch of the War and Relief fund, Bombay, and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

(2) Rs. 5000/- to the Imperial Indian Relief fund, Bombay branch.

(3) Rs. 2500 to the same fund by the Ranee Saheb.

(4) Rs. 7500 to the Prince of Wale's War fund.

(5) Rs. 2000 to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital.

(6) Rs. 16000-the Lanchester Motor car of 6 Cylinders, which was first given as a loan, was subsequently made over as a free gift to the Government for ambulance purposes in September 1915.

(7) Rs. 1169-1-2 paid by the State on account of salaries of 2 Chauffeurs and 1 Cleaner for the period of loan of the Lanchester Car.

(8) Rs. 505 for a state tent given away to the Government for being taken into use in War Hospitals.

(9) Rs. 500 remitted as a donation to the Great War Sale held at Bombay under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

(10) Rs. 536-10-6. A polo pony was presented to the War fete and sale at Ahmedabad, which realized Rs. 275 to which were

added Rs. 240 by the Thakore Saheb and Rs. 21-10-6 were spent by the state in sending the said pony to Ahmedabad.

(11) Rs. 50. Purchase of 50 lottery tickets of the "Lucky bag" at Junagadh Agricultural Exhibition.

(12) Rs. 500 were paid by Ba Shri Sonkunverba, aunt to the Thakore Saheb, to the Women's branch of the War fund, Bombay.

Rs. 73760-11-8

The fallowing are the subscriptions from state officials and subjects from the beginning of the War to 31st March 1917 :—

1. Rs. 3488-2-4 subscriptions collected from the subjects and officers of the Rajkot City.

2. Rs. 407-8 0 subscriptions collected at a meeting of women presided over by the Ranee Saheb. The amount was paid in the Women's branch of the War and Relief fund.

3. Rs. 200. 22 Maunds of Molasses and sundry articles worth Rs. 200 given by state cultivators to be forwarded through the Women's branch of the War fund for comfort of Indian soldiers fighting at the front.

4. Rs. 146-the proceeds of a play performed by the "Dharmopdeshak Drammatic Company" in aid of the War fund.

5. Rs. 110, collection for purchase of tobacco and native cigarettes for use of Indian sepoys at the front.

6. The students of the Alfred High School, Rajkot, collected Rs. 20-15-4 to be remitted to the St. John's Ambulance Society to be utilized for the comforts of wounded soldiers.

7. A further sum of Rs. 101 was collected by the students of the High School and presented it to H. E. Lord Willingdon, when His Excellency was pleased to visit the school last year, with a request to utilize the amount for the comforts of soldiers at the front.

8. Rs. 65 were collected and remitted to the Tailoring Fund of the War fund, Women's Branch, by the students of the High School.

9. Rs. 600-proceeds of a concert performed by the students of the High School, paid to the War fund, Women's Branch.

10. A sum of Rs. 244-12-0 collected from stalls at the Saptami and Ashtami fair for the Women's Branch of the War fund.

11. Rs. 375 paid by the Chief Karbhari to the War and Relief fund, Women's Branch.

Total Rs. 5758-5-8

Grand Total Rs. 79519-1-4.

Over and above this, the subjects of the state continued to make minor contributions to the various war funds and fetes.

War Loan.

10. As soon as the Indian War Loan was declared and its objects known, the Thakore Saheb took an early opportunity of convening an informal meeting of the leading citizens of Rajkot City and explained to them in clear terms the object of the loan and the benefits that would be derived by them, impressing at the same time the duty that they would discharge to the British Government and the Empire by the indirect help they would be giving to win the war. Promises of a loan of over Rs. 1,00,000 were given on the spot. Regular meetings of different castes were then organised under a committee of respectable and leading gentlemen of the city and State Officials presided over by the Chief Karbhari and further promises were secured for a greater purchase of the War Loan. The Thakore Saheb was pleased to issue a circular to the effect that the State Bank would lend money at 5 p. c. per annum to all those who were desirous of going in for War Loans but who were not likely to command ready cash during the period appointed for the purchase on condition that they should repay the amount borrowed in two years. This gives them a facility of borrowing at 5 % and realizing 5½ % on the same amount, resulting in a profit of ½ % per year. The state has readily undertaken to sustain this loss with a view to popularize the war loan as far as possible and thereby to invest greater amounts in it. The total sum of Loans, Bonds and Postal Cash Certificates contributed by the Bhayats and subjects of the State is expected to reach nearly Rs. 2,00,000. The State has also purchased War Loan of the value of Rs. 1,50,000.

The object and advantages of the War Loan were explained to the cultivators of the State and they have been pursuaded to purchase 10 rupee Postal Certificates per Santi. The amount of these certificates when realized after 5 years will be a saving to each cultivator, which they are further advised to invest in the Agricultural Banks in the form of their shares, thereby adding to the capital of the Banks and benefiting themselves. The loan so purchased will be for over Rs. 20,000. Thus the total amount of the War

Loan purchased by the State, Bhayats, cultivators and other subjects will be for nearly Rs. 3,50,000.

War anniversary.

11. The 4th of August 1916 was observed as an intercession day and all offices of the State and schools were closed. Prayers were offered for the victory of the British Government and her allies, in principal religious places of all castes and creeds. At Hatkeshwar Temple, the Thakore Saheb conducted the prayer amidst a great gathering of State Officers and subjects.

CHAPTER II.

AMMINISTRATION of LAND.

Revenue systems in the State.

12. Three different systems for collection of land revenue obtain in the State. (1) Bhagbatai or share in cash and kind (2) Vighoti or cash assessed according to the classification of soil and (3) Udhad or cash taken in lump sum per holding. As stated in the last year's report, the village of Kunchiadad was brought under the Bhagbatai from the Udhad system on the request of the cultivators themselves and it has been found that this change has suited the ryots very well and it has been proved beneficial both to the State and to the ryots. Between the Vighoti and Udhad systems, the Vighoti system is more preferable and it is under consideration of the State to bring the few villages, which are at present under the Udhad system under the Vighoti system.

Tenants-at-will.

13. No cultivator in this State has any right to alienate any interest of his holding. either by way of mortgage or sale or otherwise, as all cultivators are tenants-at-will. So much regard is, however, shown to the continuity of the tenures that the cultivators continue in their holdings from generation to generation.

Culturable land.

14. Particulars about the increase and decrease in acres in culturable and uncultivated lands as also alienated lands of villages under this State are shown in a Tabular statement below:-

Area of cultivable land in the past year.	Increase in the cultivable area in the present year	Decrease in the cultivable area in the present year.	Total area of cultivable land in the present year	Area of waste or un-cultivated land in the present year.	Acreage of land alienated in the present year.	Area of alienated land acquired by the State in the present year.
107584-34	66·30	41-8	107610·16	56854·22	20·22	811·38

Of the 811-38 acres of land acquired by the State, 701-24 were of the Jivai land in the village of Bedi, while 110-14 were resumed because of the removal of Kotwalis from Sanosra and Kunchiadad from service by a grant of land.

Transfers of holdings.

15. The following statement gives particulars about transfers of land and the fees realized therefrom during the year:-

Area of land that changed hands in the past year.	Area of land that changed hands duringthe present year.	Increase	Decrease	Nazarano realized during the past year Rs. As.P	Nazarano realized during the present year Rs. As.P.	Increase Rs. As.P.	Decrease Rs. As.P.
6112-2	4598-28	...	1513-14	13865-0-6	6010-0-0	...	7855-0-6

The decrease in the transfers of land as also that in the realization of Sukhdi or Nazarano is indicative of a return of better times with the cultivators.

Cotton and Wheat.

16. Though the area under cotton cultivation during last year owing to scanty rainfall and because of a sudden drop in the cotton market was small, it considerably increased during the year under report. The rate of cotton was comparatively high this year and those cultivators who had sown more cotton have been substantially benefited. Because of the scanty rainfall, there was a reduction in the area under wheat cultivation last year, but as the rainfall this year was normal, wheat also was sown to a greater extent. There is comparatively a small decrease in the area under sugar cultivation

Sugar.

The table below shows comparision in the area in acres of land under cotton, wheat and sugar cultivation:—

	1915-16	1916-17	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
Cotton	4798-24	12378-37	7580-13	...	...
Wheat	7478-20	9145-11	1666-31	...	...
Sugar	437-20	345-6	...	92-14	...

Out-turn of crops.

17. The out-turn of all crops this year was quite satisfactory. None of the crops suffered from frost or insufficient moisture in the soil.

Condition of Cattle and grass reserve

18. Because of the failure of monsoon in the year 1915-16, there was scarcity of fodder during the year under report & there was scanty grass available in pasturages. But the experience gained in previous years had taught us to be forewarned and the State had ordered all cultivators to reserve a quantity of fodder sufficient to last them a year for their live stock in case the monsoon failed them. Almost all the cultivators had therefore reserved a good quantity of fodder and had grown lucern and chasatio. In summer, however, as soon as the condition of cattle was found to be a little unsatisfactory, the State which had stored up grass to the extent of nearly 60 lacs of lbs., opened its hay stacks and commenced to supply grass at cheaper rate to cultivators and other subjects for preserving their cattle.

Famine measures.

19. The famine measures adopted by the State to meet the famine of Sumwat year 1968 have been treated at length in the Administration Report of 1911-12. When the cattle camps of Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuwadwa were closed, it was agreed to deposit the balance remaining with them in the State Bank to thus establish a State Famine Fund. The balance of Rs 8782-12-7½ was deposited in the State Bank and the Thakore Saheb very generously added an equal sum from the State Treasury. The whole sum bore interest at 4 per cent per annum. When during the year under report the pinch of fodder scarcity began to be felt, a Famine Relief Committee under the presidentship of the Chief Karbhari was formed. The State Famine Relief Fund referred to above, which amounted to nearly Rs. 20000 by this time, was placed at the disposal of the Committee to enable them to purchase grass for distribution among the needy cattle owners. The State had a great reserve of grass, from which it gave to the Committee about 2 lacs of grass free of charge and some 8 lacs more at a nominal price. Darbar Shri Luxmanvala of Thanadeoli, who is so well known for his charitable disposition, gave free of cost one lac of grass to the committee. The Committee also purchased 6½ lacs of grass from Taluka Malia and other Talukas and one lac from Bombay Famine Relief Committee. It had in all thus some 18 lacs of grass at its disposal which it sold to needy people at still cheaper rates on cash or credit and gave also some of it free where necessary. These famine operations of the Committee, with money and fodder at its disposal, enabled it to easily tide over the difficulties of fodder scarcity. On the auspicious occasion of

the birthday anniversary of the heir apparent Yuvraj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji on 16th February 1917, in the Darbar Kacheri, an opportunity was taken publicly to recognize the services of those of gentry (as said above in para 8) who had voluntarily and assiduously worked for the amelioration of distress among cattle by giving them good service diplomas with Poshaks. As the famine operation of the Committee led to a deficit of Rs. 5000 in the Famine Fund, the Thakore Saheb was pleased to announce that the famine relief fund would be supplemented by Rs. 3000 from the State Treasury.

Provision for cattle owners.

20. There are many shepherds and other professional cattle breeders in the State. They always depend on pasturages for the feed of their live stock and never care to preserve hay, because their live stock principally consist as it does, of cows, and cows being sacred to Hindus, they are confident that rich sympathetic and religious minded Hindus, Jains and others will not fail to take care of them. Besides their profession and habits in life discourage any endeavour on their part to stock fodder. Hence they are the first people to be affected by the very first touch of famine and theirs being a large stock, their preservation has always been an onerous task. The last fodder famine of samvat 1968 had made it quite manifest that professional cattle breeders were generally the first to suffer at the touch of famine. Accordingly it was arranged in Sumvat 1969 to start a fund of their own to be augmented every year and to be supplemented by the state by an adequate annual grant from the State Treasury, and the professional cattle breeders were persuaded to lay aside a part of their saving as a provision against hard times. They were asked to deposit this saving in their names in the State's Savings Bank at the rate of a rupee per head of cattle, by instalments. They had seen the wisdom of the plan and had a tolerably good sum to their credit, which was given away to them in the time of need for purchase of fodder.

The State gave to each of these graziers and cattle breeders 80 lbs of grass free of cost. This sum having been expended during the last year, this year they have been ordered to deposit annually a rupee per head of cattle over 3 years in age and half that amount for the stock less than 3 years old for a period of five years, by which time, in case no famine year intervenes, they will be in possession of funds which would, it is hoped, fairly enable them to get over any bad year.

While the needs of the non-agriculturists and graziers and professional cattle breeders were thus catered for by the Committee as stated above, the State took care of the cattle of all such cultivators as had not been

able to lay by a stock of fodder. The State had, during the past good years accumulated grass to the extent of nearly 60 lacs of lbs, out of which it gave nearly 18 lacs lbs to the cultivators. Thus the year was easily got through and I feel happy to say here that not a single head of cattle died for want of fodder.

Diseases among Cattle.

21. During the year under report, small-pox and rinderpest broke out among the cattle as it did last year. The epidemic was severe in the village of Chibhda under the Rajkot Mahal, where some 354 cattle were attacked, of which 81 died. There were from these diseases 25 deaths in the Rajkot City, 6 in Kuvadwa Mahal and 19 in the Sardhar Mahal. The Paddock Superintendent Dr. Panthaki visited those villages where either of these diseases prevailed and promptly adopted measures to suppress the disease and to check its spread by instructing the cultivators about the treatment and precautionary measures to be adopted. Looking to the number of attacks in Chibhda, the mortality among cattle affected has been very low. It was due to the promptness of measures taken by the State Veterinary Surgeon Dr. Panthaki.

Co-operative and Village Agricultural Banks.

22. These banks as already stated in previous reports, were established first in November 1914. There are 25 Village Agricultural Banks and 3 Urban Banks, while the Rajkot State Bank serves as a Central Bank. The capital of the village banks is handed over in several villages to the leading Patels of villages for management and disbursement. In those villages where intelligent, honest and competent Patels could not be found, the management is kept with the Vahivatdars, who act as a rule, in consultation with local Patels. Cultivators have begun to appreciate the advantages of these rural banks and they now readily have recourse to them for taking a loan for purchase of seeds, bullocks, implements of husbandry &c. They can thus get timely loans at a comparatively cheaper rate of interest and with less difficulty. The more they take advantage of these banks, the less will be their chances of falling into the grip of greedy money lenders. Having found the result of the working of Village Agricultural Banks by leading Patels was satisfactory, it was thought expedient to extend the system to those villages where Patels had begun to understand the work of the bank. At present, the Vahivat of these rural banks in 27 villages is carried on by committee of village Patels. The profit derived will be distributed in the month of June next, among the constituents of the banks (cultivators) in proportion to the number of shares held by them.

* The following statement shows the results achieved by these banks upto the end of March 1917.

Name of Mahal.	Number of villages where management of village banks is carried on by Vahivatdars in consultation with Patels.	Number of villages where the management of the banks is in the hands of village Patels.	Number of cultivators who borrowed loans from these banks.	Amount of loan taken from rural banks.	Amount of loan repaid by the end of March 1917.	Profit and loss.	
						Expenditure.	Profit.
Rajkot Talpad	1	...	21	1304-0-0	245-0-0	...	206-4-2
Sardhar	12	7	130	6711-2-0	5508-8-8	246-9-8	511-2-1
Rajkot-Chibhda	6	9	126	9001-12-0	2592-3-2	207-13-5	777-0-8
Kuvadva	14	...	282	17065-8-4	8513-0-4	217-5-5	1030-13-7
Total...	33	16	559	34082-6-0	16858-12-2	671-12-6	2525-4-6

By the end of June Rs. 7787-3-10 are expected to be repaid towards these loans.

The dividend to shareholders from the profits earned will be declared in the beginning of the month of July. It can be seen that the result shown above is fairly satisfactory.

IRRIGATION.

Wells.

23. The efforts of the Thakore Saheb are constantly directed to see a greater area brought under well irrigation and to see the number of wells therefore increased from year to year. 42 new wells were sunk during the year under report, giving an increase of 59½ Kos of additional water, which brings the total number of Wells to 1793 and the available Kos of water to 2510¾ from 1751 wells and 2451¼ Kos of water of the last year. Rs. 675 were given to cultivators in the form of help for sinking new wells and Rs. 3545-13-4 for constructing pucca wells in the year under report, bringing the total sum spent after well sinking and constructing pucca wells during the last five years to Rs. 13265-1-5. The area brought under well irrigation during the year under report was 10114 acres as against 7672-1 acres last year.

These figures show a substantial increase in the area under well irrigation. The State takes an equally keen interest in raising embankments of small streams and water courses running through fields in order to prevent the impoverishment of the soil by being gradually washed away. It is satisfactory to note that 81 pucca bhuds were completed during the year under report, bringing the total of pucca wells to 743 as against 662 of the last year. There are still 1050 Kucha wells, which, it is hoped, will gradually be constructed into pucca ones. To encourage the cultivators to sink more wells and to construct pucca bhads, the State renders to them pecuniary help of Rs. 50 per every Kos of water and Rs, 25 for a pucca bhad. But this help is occasionally increased according as the circumstances require. The cultivators have seen the beneficent results of the raising of embankments and they construct those which would cost them practically a small sum at their own expense. Big embankments costing large sums of money are either supported by the state aid or else are generally undertaken by the State.

Tanks and Tank Irrigation.

24. There are five tanks available for irrigation viz:—The Lalpuri Lake and Sardhar, Kuvadva, Pipalia and Anandpur Tanks. Though the rainfall was good, the tanks were not sufficiently filled and in some places water and wells had also run deep. There were 3174-1 acres under tank irrigation during the year under report as compared with 3055-25 during last year. The total area both under tank and well irrigation was 13291-1 acres as against 10727-26 of the last year, which shows an increase of 2563-15 acres over that of the last year.

All the tanks collectively yielded an increase of Rs. 24520-4-9 of which the Lalpuri lake alone gave Rs. 21301-5-2. The expenses incurred by the State on laying new branch Dhorias or Channels, in clearing silt and in constructing aqueducts and raising banks amounted to Rs. 2938-10-3 of which Rs. 1918-7-6 were after the Lalpuri lake irrigation. The net income amounted to Rs. 21581-10-6. It works out interest realized at 2·15 percent on the capital outlay of all the five tanks as compared with 2·13 p. c. in the previous year. The profits realized from the Lalpuri lake show a gain of 3·23 p. c. interest on the capital outlay as against 2·92 of the preceding year. The Lalpuri lake also supplies drinking water to the City of Rajkot.

Alienation.

25. Besides the land in possession of the Mul-Girasias, villages assigned to Bhayats, lands on Inami and Kherati tenure and lands given to Jivaidars, a small amount of

land is alienated to temples, priests, charans, Rajgors, barbers &c. in almost every village. Such alienations mean a remission entire or partial of assessment during Darbar pleasure. As already said in para 14 above, 811 acres 38 Gunthas were acquired by the State during the year under review and 20 acres 22 Gunthas were alienated afresh. A great portion of the land acquired consists of the resumption of the Jivai land in Bedi and of the land held on service tenure in the village of Sanosra and Kunchiadad.

Managed Estates.

26. Half the village of Badpur assigned to K. S. Ladhubha, which was under the management of the State because of indebtedness, has been released from management, under E. E. Rules of the State, the period of 20 years since the taking of the the village under management having expired and all debts excepting State debts having been considered to have been liquidated. The Bhayati village of Vajadi continues under State management owing to indebtedness. The State management over the estates of the sons of Champawala—a Mulgirasia of Bhangda-and on the estates of the sons of Champa Khachar of Kunchiadad continued during the year under report owing to their minority.

Coercive measures.

27. Officers of the State are so well acquainted with the needs of the agriculturists and their condition in life, that the adoption of coercive measures is seldom necessitated.

Survey Department & Boundary Disputes.

28. A survey department under State surveyor is maintained for the preservation of boundary marks, detailed survey and for lekhs i. e. title deeds of building sites and for measuring out areas of land under tank irrigation. There are some petty disputes about boundary pillars and marks with some of the neighbouring States and Talukas, which are expected to be soon settled.

29. The Thakore Saheb ever desirous to come to amicable settlements, invited the Kotada Thakore Saheb to Sardhar, and it is gratifying to observe that the long standing dispute about the land in the bed of the Sardhar tank between Kotada Taluka and this State, was at last amicably settled to the satisfaction of both the parties.

Water works.

30. As mentioned above, the Lalpuri water works, besides supplying water for irrigation purposes, also supplies water to the City of Rajkot for drinking purposes. Though the rainfall was fairly sufficient, the lake was not full. In order to preserve a sufficient quantity of water for drinking purposes, supply for irrigation purposes was a little economised. The supply of drinking water was, however, sufficient throughout the year under report.

31. With a view to promote planting of trees, and particularly fruit trees, the State has made some important concessions to fruit tree planters. There were 19224 trees of all descriptions as against 13774 of the previous year. The number of fruit trees increased to 1518 during the year under report from 1393 of the preceding year.

Tree planting.

The soil near the Jangleshwar Mahadeva and near Thorala having been found suitable for the Mango-tree plantation, on the recommendation of the Agricultural department as already said in previous reports, 75 saplings were planted at Jangleshwar and some 70 at Thorala as an experiment. The soil having proved agreeable, the plantations were extended at both the places and there are at present 260 mango-trees at Jangleshwar and 110 at Thorala. All these mango-trees are in a good and flourishing condition. There were 66 mango trees in the Ranjit Vilas Palace Garden, of which 22 were old ones and 44 are from 5 to 6 years old and 25 new mango trees have been planted during the year of report. These plantations are under the supervision of Mr. S. M. Vaishnava B. Ag.

32. The Huzur Palace Garden required overhauling. With a view to lay it out afresh, Dr. Harold Mann was requested to supply a competent hand. He was good enough to recommend two or three persons of whom the services of Mr. J. D. Mistri have been engaged on a salary of Rs. 100 per month. Mr. Mistri works with energy and zeal and we hope, we shall find in him, just the man wanted.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND LAW.

33. The State maintains no Military force. It however, maintains Mounted and Foot Police as also Village Police. There is a small band of Arabs & Makranis maintained by the State, which looks after the old Darbargadh and the other important places of the City. A contingent of 20 Huzur Body Guards is also maintained. They work as Palace Guards.

Military Force.

34. Detailed particulars about the State Police Force are shown in Appendix IV attached. The strength of the Foot Police stand at 225 of which there were 25 vacancies during the year. The strength of the Mounted Police stood at 22. The irregular Police consists of a band of 12 Arabs and Makranis, in which there

Police.

were 2 vacancies throughout the year under review. They are classified as under :—

Arabs.	Makranis.	Baluchies.	Rajputs.	Rabaris.	Sandhis.	Sepoys.	Kathiawadis.	Hindustanis.	Vacancies	Total.	Remarks.
5	11	2	38	3	18	52	73	25	27	259	...

The State Police is armed with weapons of the following description :—

(*a*) Muzzle load carbons.

(*b*) Muzzle load muskets with bayonets.

(*c*) Country matchlocks and

(*d*) Swords.

Village Police.

35. There are 29 Police Patels and 176 Pasaitas in the State. Of the latter 12 are on land tenure service. The Village Police, besides helping in collecting State Revenues, have also to assist in the detection and prevention of crimes. The total strength of regular, irregular and Village Police stands at 469 which includes the three Mahal Fouzdars, one City Inspector and the Superintendent of the State Police. The Ratio of the total number of regular Police to the area is ·87 per square mile as against ·82 of the last year and ·81 of the preceding year. The ratio of the total number of regular, irregular and village police stands at 1·66 per square mile as against 1·55 of the last year. The ratio to population is 1 Policeman for every 108 souls while it was 1 Policeman for every 117 souls last year. The total cost of the Foot and Mounted Police and regular, irregular and the village police amounted to Rs. 46799-0-11 giving the incidence of cost per head of population Re. 0-14-9·4 as compared with Re. 0-14-5·2 of the last year.

Work of Police.

36. Excepting one offence of murder and 2 offences of grievous hurt, there was no other serious offence committed during the year of report. The Number of offences reported during the year was 179 as against 168 of the previous year, showing an increase of 11. The Appendix VII gives the classification of these offences. The precentage of detection of crimes has improved to

70·83 during the year from 68·64 of the last year. The percentage of convictions of accused sent up for trial has similarly improved to 69·67 from 63·03 of the previous year. The total value of property reported to be stolen amounted to Rs. 9508-12-10½ as compared with Rs. 2953-11-7 reported stolen in the last year. The value of recovery of stolen property amounted to Rs. 1869-8-7 as compared with Rs. 588-15-5½ of the last year. The recovery, therefore, during the year under report of stolen property, shows a percentage of 19·65 as against 19·93 of the previous year. The smaller percentage of recovery of stolen property is due to the non-detection of 2 big thefts amounting to Rs. 6034-8-0 one in Rajkot City and the other at Sardhar . On the whole, the work of the Police department has been found to be fairly satisfactory.

Laws & Legislation.

37. Appendix II gives a detailed list of the laws and enactments, which are in force in the State Courts, as also of those introduced during the year under report.

Courts.

38. The Courts established for administration of justice in the State are as under : –

1. The Huzur Court.
2. The Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3. The Nyayadhish Court.
4. The Sardhar Thana Court.

They continued to exercise the same powers as they did in the previous years. Criminal Justice is administered in the head quarters by a first class Magistrate and in the Sardhar Mahal by second class Magistrate. The sessions cases are sent up for trial to the Sar Nyayadhish Court, the Sar Nyayadhish exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge and a District Magistrate.

39. The number of offences reported rose to 566 during the year from 531, showing a slight increase of 35 over those of the last year. The number of accused persons brought to trial was 537 as against 583 of the preceding year showing a decrease of 46. Of the 537 accused dealt with, including 73 of the previous year under trial, 302 were discharged, 21 acquitted, 132 convicted, 2 died while under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons discharged, acquitted and convicted to the persons tried was 56·24, 3·91 and 24·58 respectively during the year under report, as compared with 33·1, 34·13 and 20·24 respectively of the last year. Of the 80 persons accused remaining under trial, 4 are in jail, all the rest being on bail. Of these, 19 were for cognizable offences while the remaining 61 for non-cognizable offences. Of the 333 cases both cognizable and non-cognizable filed in the Nyayadhish Court, 292 were disposed of, 41 remained in arrears at the close of the year, 25 were filed

towards the close of the year and in 10 defence witnesses and in 4 prosecution witnesses had to be examined, while one case awaits decision. In one case, the complainant, who is residing in foreign jurisdiction, has intimated to the Court to withdraw his complaint and his resignation in due form is awaited.

Sessions Court.

40. Mr. N. D. Kavi, who presided over the Sessions Court of the State, reverted to the British service on 1-10-1916. Mr. M. V. Parghi, B.A., L L. B., who worked as Nyayadhish has succeeded him. He presided over the Sessions Court. 7 cases involving 22 accused were committed to the Sessions Court during the year under report. 13 of the accused were convicted and 9 were acquitted.

Criminal Appeals.

41. There were 5 appeals preferred to the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court as against 4 appeals of the last year. In 3 the decision of the lower court was confirmed, in the remaining 2 it was modified. 7 appeals were preferred to the Sar Nyayadhish Court against the decisions of the Nyayadhish and the Sardhar Thana Courts as compared with 13 appeals lodged there last year. While in 3 of these appeals, the decisions of the lower courts were modified, in 2 they were reversed. The remaining 2 were sent back, to the lower courts for further inquiry.

Civil justice.

42. The number of civil suits filed during the year under review increased from 776 of the last year to 917. There was an increase of 75 suits in the Small Causes Court and 52 in the Sardhar Thana Court over that of the last year. In the Nyayadhish Court the increase was of only 12 suits. The number of suits in the Sar Nyayadhish Court is almost stationary, 10 suits having been filed during the year as compared with 8 in the last year. Of the total number of suits filed both in Civil and Small Causes, Courts there remained at the end of the year under report 112 pending disposal as compared with 52 of the last year.

43. Of the 112 suits remaining in arrears at the close of the year, 68 remained adjourned on evidence, 3 on commissions issued, 2 on the filing of written statements, 1 on return of award of an arbitrator, 29 on service of summons, 2 on judgment, 1 on argument, 1 on joinder of parties, 1 on decision of insolvency proceedings, 2 on decisions of other suits filed and 2 on hearing.

44. Of the total number of suits including 52 of the last year, 857 were disposed of as against, 769 of the previous year. Of these, the number

of contested suits was 217 or 25-32 per cent of the total number of suits disposed of. 142 were decided exparte showing 16·57 per cent. Consent decrees were given in 216 or 25-20 per cent. When 225 suits were allowed to be withdrawn, 43 were removed off the file on account of default of the parties or otherwise, 6 were decided by arbitration appointed by the Courts, showing respectively a percentage of 26·25, 5·37 and 2·7. Four were settled amicably by the parties and in 1 the plaintiff withdrew his suit. The total value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 149292-8-8 as compared with Rs. 124865-13-0½ of the previous year, while that of the suits disposed of amounted to Rs· 95107-9-3 as against Rs, 121026-13-0.

Civil Appeals.

45. During the year under report, 16 appeals were filed in the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court and there was 1 appeal in arrears of the last year. Of these 17 appeals, 12 were disposed of leaving 5 in arrears at the close of the year. In 5 the decisions of the lower court were confirmed, in 3 they were reversed, in 3 they were amended while 1 was remanded for retrial. There were 15 appeals admitted in the Sar Nyayadhish Court against the decisions of the lower courts as against 54 of the previous year and there were 13 appeals in arrears to be disposed of at the beginning of the year. Of these 28 appeals, 26 were disposed of leaving a balance of 2, at the end of the year, in arrears. In 8 the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, in 3 reversed, in 9 amended, 1 was remanded for retrial and in 5 a compromise was arrived at between the parties with the consent of the Court. Of the 2 appeals remaining in arrears, one is awaiting judgment and the other was filed almost at the close of the year,

Applications for execution of decrees.

46. 9 applications for execution of decrees were brought to the register in the Sar Nyayadhish Court and there were 2 of the last year in arrears. 6 of these 11 were disposed of leaving 5 in arrears. The total value of those filed during the year and those in arrears on moveable and immoveable property amounted to Rs. 89331-1-10, of those disposed of amounted to Rs. 65554-9-2 and of those remaining in arrears to Rs. 23776-8-8.

47. In the Small Causes Court, there were 491 applications admitted and there were 39 in arrears at the end of the last year as compared with 346 and 113 respectively of the previous year. Of these 529 applications, 351 were disposed of and there were 178 remaining in arrears at the end of the year. The monetary value of those admitted and pending disposal of the previous year amonnted to Rs 24003-9-5 as compared with Rs 21874-12-4 of the

previous year, while that of applications disposed of amounted to Rs. 13457-8-6½ and of those remaining in arrears to Rs. 10546-0-10½. The number of applications filed in the Nyayadhish and the Sardhar Thana Courts werer espectively 159 and 234 and with 37 and 119 applications respectively remaining in arrears of the previous year, there were in the Nyayadhish Court 196 and in the Sardhar Thana Court 353 applications to be disposed of, of the total value of Rs. 70226-6-2 of which 109 and 244 respectively were disposed of. There were, thus at the end of the year 87 application in arrears in the Nyayadhish Court of the value of Rs. 27898 and 109 in the Sardhar Thana Court of the value of Rs. 6842-3-6. The aggregate total value of all these 1089 applications for execution of decrees was Rs. 183561-1-5, of the 710 disposed of Rs. 114498-4-4½, and of the 379 remaining in arrears Rs 69062-13-0½, as compared with Rs 157959-0-7, Rs. 98611-8-0 and Rs 59347-8-7 respectively of the preceding year.

Extradition.

48 There were in all 26 prima facie cases admitted for extradition, in 12 of which a demand of accused persons was made, 1 was allowed to be withdrawn and 3 are still undisposed of, the remaining 8 have been dismissed. In 2 the accused have not been traced. Of the 20 accused surrendered to this State from British India, Kathiawar Political Agency or other States, with or without the intervention of the Agency, 12 were convicted, 4 acquitted and 4 remained under trial. This State surrendered 15 accused to other States by extradition, 11 of whom have been convicted, 1 discharged and 3 remained under trial.

Prisons.

49 There is a Central Jail at Rajkot, a jail at Sardhar and a lock-up at Kuvadva. During the year under report, 47 prisoners were admitted in the Rajkot Jail and 9 in the Sardhar Jail. These with the prisoners remaining from the last year, brought up the total to 77 against 81 of the preceding year. Though there was the epidemic of small pox and measles raging in Rajkot towards the latter part of the year, the health of the prisoners was throughout good and they were properly looked after by the Chief Medical Officer, who works also as the Jail Superintendent. The daily average of prisoners in the Rajkot Jail was 20·10 as against 22·10 of the previous year, and 6·5 in the Sardhar Thana jail as compared with ·008 of the last year. 16 prisoners remained in jail at Rajkot at the end of the year. The total cost of the Jail Department rose during the year under report to Rs 1966-4-6 from 1705-3-8 of the last year and Rs 1651-3-6 of the year previous to the last. Excepting the one regrettable incident mentioned below, there was no offence of

any disorderly behaviour on the part of the prisoners reported from either the Jail at Rajkot or at Sardhar.

Jail Outbreak.

50 Those of the dacoits concerned in the Hodthali dacoity case, who were arrested, and were sentenced last year to long terms of imprisonment, were kept in the Rajkot Jail. Some others concerned in that offence had yet to be arrested and tried. Three of them were surrendered to this State under convention rules by Bhavnagar State, and they were awaiting their trial in the First Class Magistrate's Court of the State. Meanwhile they were kept in the Central Jail at Rajkot. It so transpired that these new comers conspired with their own comrades in crime and two other prisoners who were also undergoing imprisonment for dacoity at another place, to overpower the jail guards at an opportune moment, to break the jail, and get out of it and to form a fresh gang to carry on their nefarious profession of dacoity in the Province. There were in all 11 prisoners who had so conspired. On the 1st of December 1916 at about 5-30 P. M. they seem to have got this opportunity while they were being filed in after evening meals, they so arranged themselves as at once to overpower the warders and jail guards. Of the 11 prisoners who had so conspired, seven got out of the jail door and forced entry into the guard room, took possession of arms there and forced open by fire the lock of the upper story where there were old arms and ammunition. Having got an entrance to the story of the Jail, they were thus in a position of van tage and could, for a time, set the jail authorities at defiance. Immediately the disorderly and unruly conduct of these prisoners was communicated to proper quarters on the phones and all available State Police and Mounted Police was filed up at the place of disturbance. The help of the Agency Police was also required which was readily and timely granted. When on the early morning at about 4 A. M. on the 3rd December 1916, the prisoners laid down their arms and surrendered, it was found that one of them had already died of the wounds received and another had received serious injuries. All the remaining malefactors were arrested alive and uninjured. The one prisoner who had received serious injuries had his leg amputated, but he could not recover and died subsequently. The promptitude shown by the State Police and the quick and ready assistance given by the Agency Police, was most valuable in preventing these dacoits from making good their escape. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Mr. J.B. Samson and the Agency Police, also to Mr.Haslam, the Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police and to the military as also to Captain M. E. Meade, Officer

Commanding 125th Napier Rifles, and last but not the least to Lt. Colonel Berthon, Political Agent, Halar, who personally directed arrangements and promptly gave his consent to send the Agency Police to our help and saved much important time for which the State is so much indebted to him. This disturbance has led the State to overhaul the arrangements in the Jail premises. A new ammunition depot with new quarter-guard rooms have been built and all precautions against a recurrence of such an event have been taken by making suitable alterations in the jail premises. The Inspector General of prisons who was here on a visit, kindly inspected the jail, when he thoroughly approved of the new arrangements.

Registration of documents.

51. The Sar Nyayadhish is Ex-Officio Registrar and the Sardhar Thandar is also invested with the powers of Registrar for the Sardhar Mahal. There were 735 documents in all presented for registration during the year under report as against 778 of the last year. Of these, registration of 2 documents was refused. Of the remaining 733 documents registered, 405 were mortgage deeds, 234 were sale deeds and 19 were wills and 77 were of miscellaneous nature, showing respectively 55·25, 31·92, 2·59 and 10·50 per cent of the total number of documents registered as against 54·05, 31·66, 3·74 and 10·7 per cent of the previous year. The total value of property dealt with amounted to Rs. 526630-7-9 as compared with Rs. 528039-12-5 of the preceding year. Rs. 9651-5-6 were realized from the registration of these documents as against Rs. 10423-14-9 realized in the past year.

Municipalities.

52. In the State, there are 3 Municipalities, one at Rajkot, the other at Sardhar, and the third at Kuvadva. A State paid Municipal Secretary looks after the working of the Rajkot City Municipality, while the Sardhar and Kuvadva Municipalities are looked after by the Sardhar and Kuwadva Fouzdars respectively, who are ex-officio Municipal Secretaries for those Mahals. The total expenditure incurred during the year under review, after all these three municipalities was Rs. 14380-14-8 as compared with Rs. 15007-2-8 of the last year. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 25-3-9 as against Rs. 66-10-9 received last year and Rs. 30-0-6 in the year before it. The Vahiwatdars of the Mahals and Chief Constables generally look after the village conservancy. Property worth about Rs. 7859-6-6 was destroyed by accidental fires as under:—

In Rajkot City Rs. 7721-9-0, in Rajkot Mahal Rs. 20, in Sardhar Mahal Rs. 48-9-6 and in the Kuwadva Mahal Rs. 69-4-0.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

53. The monsoon broke out as usual in the month of June. The rains were timely and well distributed though they were delayed in the month of June. The prospects were fairly good and a fairly rich harvest was anticipated. The total rainfall in Rajkot was 27·89 inches, in Sardhar 26·67 and in Kuwadva 23·7. Though this fall of rain is fairly up to the average of the last five years, none of the tanks was filled to overflowing and therefore during the latter part of the year , water for irrigation purposes had to be given a little sparingly. The October rains were however, timely and good. The result was that both Khariff and Ruby crops gave a normal harvest.

Agricultural stock.

54. Appendix XX shows particulars about the agricultural stock in the State. It will be seen that in spite of a lean year, particularly one of fodder famine, there is a substantial increase in the number of bullocks and cows as also in that of asses, sheep and goats and ploughs. This is a proof of the improving condition of agriculturists and cattle breeders.

Wages and Labour.

55. High prices in cereals consequent upon transport facilities and a greater demand for labour in proportion to the supply of labourers and a comparative high standard of living had contributed not a little to an advance in the rates of wages in the Province of Kathiawar. Rajkot having an important grain mart and being a central place, with a flourishing trade and a Flour Mill and a Weaving Mill working in its midst, with its ever increasing industry and trade, had also its share in contributing to increased labour rates. There was sufficient work for the labour class which was small in proportion to the demand and there was instead of a fall in wages, a proportionate rise throughout the year.

Prices of Cereals.

56. Though there was an average normal harvest both of Khariff and Ruby crops, the prices of cereals were almost as high during the year as they were last year. This is probably due to a great export of food stuffs out of the Province.

Trade.

57. The total import in weight amounted to 967570 maunds during the year as against 851682 maunds in the last year. The money value of the import was estimated at Rs. 4502940 as compared with Rs. 4177240 of the last year. As has been said

in the previous reports, it may be repeated here that the State Bank contributes much towards this increase in the volume of trade on account of its affording facilities to merchants and traders, petty as well as well-to-do. The value of bullion in gold and silver imported, shows a decrease from Rs. 104326 to Rs. 87891 during the year under report.

Manufacture.

58. Besides Rajkot having a Central grain market, there are several industries started and working fairly satisfactorily. The chief articles of manufacture are cotton and wool fabrics, copper and brass wares, wood work and ivory and wood bangles. The number of old type cotton looms increased to 217 from 206 of the previous year. The number of wool cleaning factories show an increase of one during the year, the total having come up to 5 from 4 of the last year. These factories give labour to about 200 labourers. There is a Ginning Factory at Rajkot working 36 gins and also a Cotton Press capable of pressing on an average 200 bales per day. There is also a new Ginning Factory opened at Kuwadva worked by an oil engine with 7 gins, which is also doing fairly good work. The hide cleaning factories rose from 15 of the last year to 22 during the year under report. There were 3 soda water machines and 2 Ice Factories. The Lakhajiraj Roller Flour Mills Co. Ltd., which commenced its working from 1st of March 1915, was reported to have been working profitably, and the work done by it was shown in detail in the last year's report. It is doing good work and is working at a profit even though the times are somewhat harder at present. The Lakhaji-Raj Weaving Mills Co. has 112 looms in all, of which some 60 on an average are worked, and it is hoped that in due course of time, more will be working.

There is one workshop for making trunks. There is also a factory for crushing oil seeds and one for the manufacture of soap. There are 6 Printing Presses, all doing job work, and one of them prints the Rajkot State Gazette. There is a bulk Oil Depot at a short distance from the Pura Railway Station. In the city proper, there are 2 hand looms for silk and one for cotton weaving.

Customs.

59. The amount of realizations of the customs revenue rose from Rs. 64486-15-4 of the previous year to Rs. 76099-1-8 during the year under review. The increase in the customs revenue is a clear index of a corresponding increase in the trade and industrial activities in the State.

Abkari.

60. The income derived from the sale of country liquor, ganja and opium was Rs. 17[illegible]17 as compared with Rs. 15891-4-0 derived during the past year. Appendix XXI shows in detail particulars about excise shops and excise revenue in the Rajkot State.

Cattle Mart.

61. The cattle mart is now held twice in a week and continues to be in a thriving condition. It is frequently availed of by agriculturists of the State as also of the neighbouring districts and Talukas for the sale and purchase of bullocks, as also of cattle of every other description.

Forest.

62. There is no forest properly so called in the State except grass reserves or meadows. The people do not take to tree growing inspite of special concessions offered to them, perhaps in their anxiety to grow foodstuffs to provide against a lean year, and in the belief that that would be more profitable than the growing of fruit trees. They are not much to blame as their above belief has been strengthened by a succession of lean years during the last decade. The Agricultural Superintendent of the State continued experiments about growing different varieties of crops and demonstration to illustrate the advantages of improved cultivation, preparation of nutritive manures and of the improved implements and appliances for husbandry.

There were some 145 mango trees planted at Thorala and Jangleshwar Mahadev. Besides these, there were about 66 mango trees in the Hazur Palace Garden at Rajkot. During the year both the Thorala and Jangleshwar Mahadev plantations were extended on a sufficiently large scale. 25 mango tree saplings were placed in the ground at the Hazur Palace Garden. There are at present 260 mango trees of all sizes at Jangleshwar Mahadeva, 110 at Thorala and 91 at the Hazur Palace Gardens. There are also some 147 fruit trees at these Gardens. The total number of fruit trees of different varieties is estimated at 1518 as against 1393 of the last year.

Public Works.

63. The total expenditure during the year under review under the head of Public Works, both original and repairs, was Rs. 66612-11-6 as compared with Rs. 139213-11-5 of the last year. Of this Rs. 10764-7-4 were spent after roads and culverts, Rs. 26824-11-10 were allotted to construction of new buildings and repairs, Rs. 2938-10-3 were spent for water supply and irrigation channels, while Rs. 16084-14-1 were absorbed in miscellaneous works both original and repairs. In short, Rs. 23394-6-1 were spent for repairs and Rs. 43218-11-6 were spent after original works.

64. There is a Government Post Office at each of the places, Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadwa. There is also a Telegraph office at Sardhar and a branch Telegraph Office at Rajkot City.

Post & Telegraph Offices.

65. The State Bank has been slowly but steadily expanding its business. Having performed its functions to the satisfaction of the public, it has won the full confidence of the people. It is doing lending business and is also receiving deposits. It has been receiving fixed and current account deposits and also performing the functions of a Savings Bank. It is the head or central office of the Agricultural and Co-operative Banks in the State. The comparative statement given below shows in detail the work transacted by it during the year under report as also during the last 2 years.

State Bank.

Year.	Amount requsitioned from State Treasury for lending.	Amount received as Fixed Deposits.	Amount received on Current Accounts.	Amount received in Savings Bank Accounts.	Total.	Gross earnings
1914-15	325560-11-3	175830-8-8	27845-9-4	73387-14-6	602624-11-9	15060-10-3
1915-16	368203-5-6	338776-8-9	68308-13-5	139413-1-5	914701-13-0	23506-1-3
1916-17	401870-9-4	392110-7-3	30492-4-5 25957-0-0 of Agricultural Banks	226978-9-5	1077408-14-5	32589-13-3

It will be seen from the above statistics that the State Bank has been doing very satisfactory work. It has fully inspired confidence among its constituents. Deducting from the amount of the year's earnings Rs. 32589-13-3, Rs. 50915-3-4 on account of interest on fixed and Savings Bank accounts and current account deposits paid by the Bank and Rs. 1129-0-0 on account of establishment charges, the State Bank made a net profit of Rs. 10545-9-11 during the year under report. Details about the Agricultural Co-operative Banks are given in para 23 supra of chapter II.

66. The interest realized on investments in Railways and in shares of other concerns and that earned by the State Bank amounted to Rs. 89428-15-6 as compared with Rs. 59634-7-11 realized under the same head during last year. Though there

Investments.

was a similar profit earned by the State share in the Lakhaji Raj Ginning Factory, more profits were realized on the share of the State in the J. R. Railway and in the sale and purchase of shares of other concerns.

Condition of the people.

67. The general condition of the people and especially of the agricultural classes inspite of the previous scarcity year was not impaired, nay, it continued to improve. The beneficent work of settling the claims of private creditors and decree holders against the cultivators has gone a long way to relieve them from heavy loads of debt. This settlement of claims has insured relief to the cultivators along with giving a security of the payments to the creditors. High wages prevailed throughout the year as already said in para 56 and as the demand of labourers was great in proportion to the supply because of the wants of increasing trade and industry in the city, the condition of the labour class has also continued equally to improve.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

68. The revenue year of the State commences from the 1st of November and ends on 31st of October. The gross revenue of the State during the year under review inclusive of receipts of the sale proceeds of land for building sites amounted to Rs. 681579-15-0 as compared with Rs. 690852-8-9 realised in the previous year. The gross expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 431441-6-10 as against Rs. 583496-7-4 of the preceding year.

Taccavi.

69. The arrears of dues to be realized were at the beginning of the year Rs. 25730-13-0. Rs. 17597-15-1 were further advanced as Taccavi during the year. Thus the total of Taccavi dues to be realised amounted to Rs 43328-12-1. Of this sum Rs. 9945-13-2 were realised and Rs. 552-5-2 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 32830-9-9 to be realised on account of Taccavi arrears at the end of the year.

Arrears in Revenue dues.

70. The arrears of revenue outstanding at the beginning of the year under report were Rs. 19550-14-8. Rs. 2895-4-10 were further advanced or became due during the course of the year. Of this, Rs. 1789-12-0 were realized and Rs.

3764-1-0 were remitted. There were thus at the end of the year, Rs. 16892-6-6 remaining in arrears to be realized on account of revenue outstandings at the end of the year. Upto the end of March 1917, Rs. 2044-1-8 were further realized.

Land Revenue dues.

71. The land revenue dues for Samvat year 1972 amounted to Rs. 285012-9-7 of which Rs. 283030-2-0 were realised as compared with Rs. 348202-3-9 due and Rs. 347781-2-10 realized in the previous year. Rs. 1982-7-7 remained in arrears on account of land revenue dues. The amount estimated to be realized on account of land revenue dues is Rs. 335163 for Samvat year 1973.

CHAPTER VI

MEDICAL RELIEF and VITAL STATISTICS.

Dispensaries.

72. Three dispensaries are maintained by the State, one at Rajkot, the other at Sardhar and the third at Kuwadva. The dispensary at Rajkot is under the charge of Dr. Ratanji Adarji, L.M. & S., the Chief Medical Officer, who is assisted in his work by the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Madanji Jethabhai. The Sardhar and Kuwadva dispensaries are each under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer Dr. Ratanji.

73. The cost for the upkeep of the Medical Department and medicines during the year under review amounted to Rs. 7972-5-9 as against Rs. 7601-10-3 of the last year. Over and above the said expenditure, the State contributes Rs. 240 yearly to the Benevolent Fund of the West Hospital, and a further contribution of Rs. 200 per year is made to a Native Dispensary which is maintained by contributions from the States of Kathiawar.

74. 48 patients were admitted to the Ramnik Kunverba Asylum for the poor and destitute, opened from 1914 in commemoration of the late lamented Lathiwala Rani Saheb. The average attendance of inmates was 19·51 per day as against 18·69 of the last year. The cost of the maintenance charges including board and clothing amounted to Rs. 1790-0-1 as compared with Rs. 1754-3-11 last year. The Asylum is placed under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. There is a resident nurse and a compounder lodged there to look after emergent cases and to tend and take general care of the inmates.

75. The total cost of the medical department including medicines, contributions and the expenses of the Asylum amounted to Rs. 10202–5–10.

76. The total number of patients treated at all the three State Dispensaries, which are, it may be observed, entirely charitable, increased to 34443 during the year under review from 31008 of the last year. The number of patients treated at the native dispensary referred to above in para 74 was 4053 as compared with 4800 treated by it in the last year. The daily average attendance was 426·35 as against 344·97 of the previous year. The medical relief afforded is within easy reach of the subjects of the State.

Vaccination.

76. The vaccination department is under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The State contributed Rs. 564–2–11 towards its maintenance during the year. The primary and secondary vaccination performed during the year were respectively 2408 and 628 as compared with 2354 and 4 of the last year and 2028 and 12 in the year preceding that. Four vaccinators of different circles had charge of the work, a few villages having been assigned to each according to convenience. Vaccination meets with favour on the part of the populace in general.

Snake bites.

77. During the year under report, there were in all 13 cases of snake bites, of which 9 were treated at the Rajkot Dispensary and 2 at the Sardhar dispensary, while of the remaining two which were not within reach of the medical aid, in 1 Brunton's knife and Permanganate of Potash were used, while in the other no medical treatment was availed of. Of the 9 cases treated at the Rajkot Dispensary, Permanganate of Potash was used in 8 cases while in one antivenum injection was given. In the two cases, treated by the Sardhar dispensary, Potash Permanganate was resorted to. All the cases treated at the dispensaries were cured, whereas the other two proved fatal. Each of the village police of the State has been supplied with a Brunton knife and a sufficient quatity of Permanganate of Potash which is replenished from time to time.

Sanitation and conservancy.

78. During the year under report, there was a sufficient supply of good drinking water. Sanitation continued to be good throughout the year. Though there was no epidemic of any kind pervailing during the whole of the year in any of the villages under the State, there were some cases of small--pox and measles towards the close of the year, which claimed about 89 victims, 53 on account of measles and 36 on account of small--pox.

79. A detailed statement of vital statistics is given in Appendix XXIV. The percentage of births per milli improved to 43·22 from 39·75 of the last year. The percentage of deaths has also risen from 25·61 per milli to 35·84. This increase in the death rate was greatly due to the prevelence of small-pox and measles in the three closing months of the year under review, which claimed 89 victims as said above. However, the ratio between the percentage of births and deaths shows a healthy condition of the population.

Births and deaths.

80. There were in all 25 deaths reported during the year due to accidents, as under :—

Accidental deaths.

12 were due to drowning, 5 to suicide, 2 to snake bite and 6 to different causes. Of these 25 accidental deaths, 8 were in Rajkot, 6 in Rajkot Mahal, 4 in Sardhar Mahal and 7 in Kuwadwa Mahal.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

81. The Educational Department of the State continues to be under the charge and supervision of Mr. C. M. Shroff, B. A., who is both the Educational Inspector and the Head Master of the Alfred High School. Mr. Mohanlal J. Barot, who is also the Head Master of the Taluka School, assists Mr. Shroff as Deputy Educational Inspector in the vernacular branch of the Department. Mr. Shroff looks after particularly the English branch of education and exercises a general supervision over the whole department, while Mr. Barot looks after only the vernacular branch of education.

82. The tutorial staff was strengthened during the year under report by 6 new appointments viz. 1 under-graduate was given to the Karansinhji Middle School and 2 Matriculates were further added to the staff of that school to meet the requirements of an increasing number of students. Two appointments were made in the Bawaji Raj Girls' English School,-one non-matriculate lady and one trained female assistant, and 1 untrained but passed assistant was given to the Sardhar Middle School. The following table shows the strength of the tutorial staff as distributed according to qualifications at the close of the year under review :—

Tutorial Staff.

Graduates.	Under-graduates.	Matrics & Sch. Finals.	Non-matrics.	Trained.	Untrained but passed.	Untrained.	Total.
10	8	21	12	42	8	50	151

Of these 151, one assistant in the Bawaji Raj Girls' Vernacular School, got through the first year's course of the Barton Female Training College. To meet the immediate demand, 2 non-matriculates had to be appointed as matriculate hands were not available just at that time. They will be replaced by matriculates as soon as available. As a result of the introduction of a graded pay system in the English branch of the Department, it is satisfactory to note that the changes in the personnel of the staff of the High School as also of the Middle School are far and few between.

83. Miss R. Kesarkar, the Head Mistress of the Bawaji Raj Girls' English School, having proceeded on 6 months' leave to recruit her health, the State could happily secure the services of Mrs. Kashibai P. Pandit. When those of the assistants who earned their promotions according to the grade system, were given their dues, the services of the Educational Inspector Mr. Shroff and the first assistant of the Alfred High School, Mr. R. G. Mehta were duly appreciated. Some of the assistants in the vernacular branch were also given due increments according to their merits.

Number of schools.

84. During the year under report, the number of schools under the control of the State continued to be 28. The classification of educational institutions is shown in appendix XXV. It may be repeated that the Drawing Class and the Commerce Class are both attached to the Alfred High School for special education and are under the supervision of the Head Master of the High School.

Numerical strength of the schools and average attendance &c.

85. The number of private institutions was 18 as against 17 of the previous year.

The number of students in the Alfred High School was 467 as against 508 of the last year, whereas in the Karansinhji Middle School it was 750 as against 678 in the previous year. The number of students attending Vernacular Schools for boys was 1803 as against 1808 of the last year. The number of girls attending the Girls' Middle School was 58 as against 61 and that of girls attending the Girls' Vernacular Schools was 630 during the year under report as against 614 of the previous year. The Commerce Class was taken advantage of by 8 outside students. The total number of pupils attending the different State Schools increased to 3716 during the year under report from 3681 of the previous year and from 3448 in the preceding year. There is a material improvement in the average number of pupils on the register as also in the average attendance, the former being 3688 during the year as compared with 3570 and the latter 3183 as against 3105 of the last year.

• 86. The number of students attending private institutions was 995 which shows an increase of 18 over that of the last year.

87. The total number of children attending both State and private institutions was 4711 which clearly shows how much the subjects of the State appreciate the value of education.

Percentage of pupils to population.

88. The percentage of pupils attending State as well as private schools to population was 9·30 as compared with 9·35 of the previous year and the percentage of pupils to population of school going age taken at 15 per cent of the whole population was 62·02 as against 62·3 of the previous year.

The percentage of female students attending State Schools to popnlation shows a percentage of 1·35 as against 1·33 of the last year.

Primary education continues to be free in all schools of the State excepting those in the City of Rajkot where however it is given free to the sons of the bonafide cultivators. Female education both in English and Vernacular is free throughout the State.

Scholarships, Exhibitions, prizes and Freeships.

89. Below is given a comparative statement showing the amount of Scholarships, prizes and Exhibitions awarded to students studying at Colleges and Technical Schools outside Rajkot and to students of the High and Middle Schools of the State.

Name of Institutions.	By the Rajkot State of the annual value of		As interest on endowments held by the Agent to the Governor.		From other endowments and Subscriptions.	
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17
Alfred High School.	252	217	842	841	253½	328
Other schools under the State.	360	112	...	...	580	598
Other Institutions (educational).	3324	2254	...	...	84	84
Total....	3936	2583	842	841	917½	1010

Moral Education.

90. The resolution of the Bombay Government about moral culture was acted upon in the Alfred High School as also in the Karansinhji Middle School, Rajkote. The expedients

for education in this branch continued to be the same as those that were in vogue in the past year. Mr. G. M. Munshi, Barrister-at-law, Rajkote, has been providing the High School with a silver medal to be awarded every year to the best behaved student of the Alfred High School. The selection of such a student is made by his confreres. A period is set apart in almost all the schools under the State for moral education and a non-denominational prayer is sung in every school before the school begins its work. Students are made interested in competitive prize examinations held under the auspices of the Sanatan Dharma Religious and Moral Education Propaganda Committee. The results of those students who appeared for these examinations were not yet declared upto the end of March.

Physical culture.

91. Both the Alfred High School and Karansinhji Middle School are provided with cricket, football and rounders and well equipped gymnasiums. The Taluka School, Rajkot, is provided with a gymnasium, and the Mahal Middle Schools, with cricket, football and rounders and in village Schools, native games are more popular. The High School won a cricket match against the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, and carried for the fifth time the Hill Challenge Shield during its run of 6 years. It should be observed that the Hill Challenge Shield, was awarded to the Alfred High School uncontested. The Hardinge Athletic Challenge Cup Competition open to all the State High Schools as also to the Rajkumar College and Girassia Colleges in the Province came off on 13-1-17. The cup was carried by the Bhavsinhji High School, Porbandar, Alfred High School having scored 2 marks less. It, however, won three miniature cup prizes. The Harisinhji Athletic Cups Competition sports were held on 20-9-16. 20 schools viz:—The High School, 3 Middle Schools and 16 Vernacular schools entered the lists. E. Maconochie Esquire, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, kindly gave prizes to the winners.

Hostels.

92. The number of hostels continued to be the same as it was last year viz. 6. The Educational Inspector of the State regularly visited them. They are all provided with house masters. The total number of students taking benefit of these institutions rose to 256 from 222 of the last year. The Girassia Boarding House could speedily come into existence because of a handsome loan given by the Thakore Saheb, who has generously endowed it with a yearly grant of Rs. 500.

Education of backward classes, Girassias, cultivators &c.

93. The backward classes have been freely availing themselves of the Educational Institutions in the State. There are 71 Rajputs, 365 Mahomedans and 58 boys of agricultural classes attending State Schools.

94. Both the Alfred High School and the Karansinhji Middle School are provided with well furnished libraries and Boys' Reading Rooms, having respectively 3589 and 1226 and 2041 and 703 books at the end of the year. Fresh English and Vernacular dailies, bi-weeklies and weeklies as also Magazines in Boys' Reading Rooms provide pupils with food for mental and moral development. The High School has a very nicely equipped Laboratory and there is a separate laboratory hall built in the school compound to meet the requirements for study of science according to the curriculum introduced by the Bombay University. An experienced science graduate is engaged to teach the subject of science.

Libraries and Laboratories.

95. The total expenditure on education incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 48360 as compared with Rs. 42977-8-0 of the previous year of which Rs.9243 were spent after extension of three Vernacular School buildings. Rs. 1967 were paid by way of scholarships from the State and Rs. 287 contributed to libraries. The amount of recurring expenditure therefore stood at Rs. 36863. The total receipts realized from fees &c. were Rs. 17415 during the year as against Rs. 17630 of the previous year.

Expenditure and receipts.

96. The High School sent up 48 students including 1 ex-student for the Matriculation Examination held in March 1916, of whom 38 including 1 ex-student were declared successful. This is a highly creditable result and reflects great credit on Mr. Shroff and his staff. In point of result, the High School stood first in Kathiawar and was within first ten on a list of about 180 High Schools recognized by the Bombay University. One student of the High School was able to secure the Hebbert & Latouche biennial scholarship of the University of the value of Rs. 14 per month for proficiency in English.

Results.

97. The changes recently introduced in the Drawing Examinations had an unfavourable effect upon the attendance of outside students and upon the study of drawing generally. The centres of examination having been curtailed, examination fees having been raised in the advanced examinations which are decided to be held in Bombay only, students are unable to finish their course in drawing without spending one year at least in the J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The Alfred High School presented 9 students for the elementary and 7 for the intermediate examination in drawing and passed respectively 3 and 6 students.

98. Three students appeared for the London Chamber of Commerce Junior Examination held at Bombay in May 1916 of whom 1 was successful. It must be observed here that the Commerce Class has been fulfilling its functions in so far as it was opened with a view to provide an outlet for those students who would not be able to go through the Matriculation test and continue their study further in arts and other colleges. After studying in the Commerce Class for about 6 to 12 months, most of the students are able to secure appointments and to earn their livelihood.

99. The percentage of results of Secondary Schools was almost the same as it was last year. Those of the boys' and girls' Primary Schools were respectively 91·8 and 89·9 which may be considered to be gratifying. A register of private schools maintained within the State limits is kept by the Deputy Educational Inspector. He keeps himself present at the time of the annual examinations of those schools and submits a report to the State on their working.

100. Special prayers were offered for the British and allied arms on 4th August 1916 the intercession day and the students and staff raised a small subscription of Rs. 64-5-0. This collection was remitted to the Lady Willingdon War and Relief Fund through Mrs. Harold, the Hon. Secretary of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, Rajkot. The students of the High School gave a concert on 27-9-16 in aid of the War and Relief Fund under the patronage of E. Maconochie, Esquire, I. C. S., the popular Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. The concert was a grand success and the net proceeds amounting to Rs. 600 were also remitted to Lady Willingdon War and Relief Fund.

101. The progress and prosperity of the Educational Department in all its branches is due to the zeal and energy of the Educational Inspector Mr. Shroff. The Thakore Saheb who has so much the cause of education at heart, has been ever ready to give all possible and necessary help in matters educational. Desirous of seeing mental and physical development growing in students side by side and being a firm believer in sound mind in sound body, he has passed rules prohibiting child marriages and smoking amongst his juvenile subjects and has established Athletic Challenge Cups for creating a spirit of rivalry amongst the students in physical games, which slowly but steading tends to improve their physique.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paddock.

102. The State maintains a Paddock with a cattle breeding department and a stud farm. It is under the supervision and charge of Dr. D. S. Panthaki, G. B. V. C. whose work has been found uniformly satisfactory. During the year under report, the supervision over the State stables as also the Hazur Stables were placed under the supervision of the Paddock Superintendent Dr. Panthaki. There was only one stallion viz. Silkworm (Reshamio) a Kathiawari breed maintained for service of outside mares. 2 of the Darbari mares were sent to Jasdan for being served by a Kathiawar stallion "Beherio". The stallion service return for the year under report is shown in the following table :–

No.	Name.	Breed.	No. of mares served.			Young stock out of Darbari mares.												Remarks.
						Born.			Sold.			Died.			Remaining.			
			Darbari.	Private	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	
1	Reshamio. (Silkworm)	Kathiawadi	0	9	9	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	
2	Redo.	Bhayawadar's Kathiawadi	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
3	Beherio.	Jasdan's Kathiawadi	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total...	2	9	11	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	

103. There were 5 brood mares in the beginning of the year under review of pure Kathiawar breed. 1 stud bred mare with foal and 1 stud bred pure Kathiawari mare were received during the year, 1 pure bred Kathiawar filly was transferred to the brood mares and one mare died leaving at the end of the year 7 brood mares of which 6 are pure of Kathiawar breed and one stud bred by an Arab.

Brood Mares.

104. In the beginning of the year, there were 18 young ones. During the year under report 6 young ones were born, 1 filly died, 1 filly was transferred to brood mare, 1 colt and 2 fillies sent to the Hazur riding stables, 1 colt and 1 filly were transferred to the Darbari stables and 1 colt was sold, leaving at the end of the year 6 colts and 10 fillies.

Young Stock.

105. A polo pony of the Huzur riding stables was given away as said in Chapter I to the Ahmedabad War fete as a present, which realized Rs. 275.

106. The total expenditure during the year under review for the upkeep of the Paddock was Rs. 6600 as against Rs. 8343 of the last year, whereas the income derived was Rs. 1064 as against Rs. 2885.

Stud-farm.

107. Some 59 acres of land are attached to the farm of which about 23½ acres were used for irrigation crops and the remaining 35½ acres for Khariff crops. Oats, Lucerne, fenigreek and ground nut were the chief part of irrigation crops and Bajri, Kalthi, Gram, Til seeds and Juvari formed the Chief Khariff crops. The expenditure incurred after the farm during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1744 and the income derived was Rs, 2281 as compared with Rs. 2011 and Rs. 3533 of the last year, showing a net profit of 30%

Cattle-breeding.

108. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 57 Cows, 2 bulls and 3 buffaloes. During the year under report, 7 heifers were admitted in cows and 4 cows died and 17 cows were sold, leaving 43 cows, 2 bulls and 3 buffaloes in all 48 animals at the end of the year. There were 115 young ones, 32 young ones were born during the year and 7 heifers were transferred in cows as said above, 18 young ones died and 16 young ones were sold. There were thus at the close of the year, 54 young ones in the cattle breeding department.

109. The total expenditure for the year under report for cattle breeding was Rs. 2592 as against Rs. 2885 of the last year. The income derived rose from Rs. 1430 of the last year to Rs. 3087 which included Rs. 220 the proceeds of cattle sold.

GENERAL.

110. Mr. Ramji Bhimji is in charge of the State Treasury and Accounts Department whose work is found to be uniformly satisfactory.

Libraries.

111. The State makes an annual endowment together with an annual grant of Rs. 60 towards the maintenance of the Rajkot Town Library. It is maintained from this grant endowment and the proceeds of subscriptions from state servants and some gentlemen of the city. It occupies a central situation on the " New Gate". The State also patronises one library at Sardhar and the other at Kuvadva. The rules about registration of public libraries being in force in

this State, all books, pamphlets, periodicals, magazines and such other literature as is proscribed by the British Government and by this State, are prohibited from entering State limits, and thus from finding their way into these libraries.

Recreation Garden.

112. There is a small garden at the Kotharia Gate known as the "Karansinhji Garden". There is also another garden viz "Ba Shri Maha Vijaya Coonverba Saheb Garden" at the Bedi Gate just on the banks of the river. Both these gardens are kept in good condition and are resorted to by people, who seek recreation after the toils of the day.

113. Before concluding this report, I cannot but mention that the progress and prosperity of the State in all its departments is solely due to the constant vigilence and personal care of the Thakore Saheb. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all the officers and staff for the cordial and ready co-operation and zeal shown by them in the work of making the administration of the State so successful.

Rajkot State Huzur Office,
Rajkot, th June 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Rajkot State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1916-17.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Harjiwandas Bhawanbhai Kotak	Chief Karbhari	21-10-07	31- 3-17	
2	Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi	Sar Nyayadhish	1-10-13	30- 9-16	
	Mahendrarai Vithalrai Parghi	Do,	1-10-16	31- 3-17	
3	Ratanji Adarji Collector	Chief Medical Officer	21-10-95	,,	
4	Chunilal M. Shroff	Educational Inspector & Head Master, Alfred High School	10- 7-11	,,	
5	Dorabji Sorabji Panthki	Paddock Superintendent	16- 6-96	,,	
6	Mansinhji Nathuji Jadeja	Police Superintendent	16- 5-08	23- 6-16	
	Dahyabhai Bechardas Doshi	Do.	24- 6-16	26-12-16	
	Ratanshah Kunverji Chodhari	Do.	27-12-16	31- 3-17	
7	Mahendrarai Vithalrai Parghi	Nyayadhish	16- 7-11	30- 9-16	
	Tribhowan Purshotam Bhatt	Do.	1-10-16	31- 3-17	
8	Morarji Chatrabhuj Rupera	State Engineer	4- 4-13	,,	
9	Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta	Assistant Master, HighSchool	1- 4-10	,,	
10	Dahyabhai Khetshi Sanghavi	Revenue Commissioner	20- 4-09	,,	
11	Dayalji Hemraj Adhiya ‡	Mechanical & Electrical Engineer	2- 5-14	27- 2-17	‡ on 6 months' leave without pay
12	Ramji Bhimji Doshi	Treasury Officer	1- 3-08	31- 3-17	† on 6 months' leave without pay
13	Renukabai Kesarkar †	Head Mistress, Bawaji Raj Girls' English School	7- 2-14	9-12-16	
	Kashibai P. Pandit	Do.	2- 1-17	31- 3-17	
14	Mohanlal Jesangbhai Barot	Deputy Educational Inspector & Taluka School Head Master	8- 1-80	,,	
15	Tribhowan Purshotam Bhatt	Hazur Shirestedar	20-4-1909	30- 9-16	
	Chhabildas Kashidas Kaji	Do.	9-1-1917	31- 3-17	
16	Tarachand Bechardas Kamdar	Sardhar Thandar	24- 3-09	9- 3-17	
17	Kershasp Pestonji Sinor	Head Master Karansinhji Middle School	13-12-15	20- 6-16	
	Damodar Pragji Anadkat	Do.	10- 1-17	31- 3-17	
18	Madanji Jethabhai Adalja	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rajkot Dispensary	1- 3-08	,,	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860 ...	Yes		
2	Criminal Pro. Code V of 1898 ...	Yes		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 ...	Yes		
4	Civil Pro. Code V of 1908 ...	Yes		
5	Limitation Act. Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890 ...	No		
6	Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 ..	Yes		
7	Provincial Small Causes Court Act IX of 1887 ...	Yes		
8	Public Conveyance Rules, local, of 1905	No		
9	Extradition Rules, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902 ..	No		
10	Hindu Law ...	Yes		
11	Contract Act IX af 1872 ...	Yes		
12	Mahomedan Law ...	Yes		
13	Gambling Act, local, of 1915 ..	No		
14	Whipping Act, VI of 1864 ...	Yes		
15	Plague Rules, local, of 1908 ...	No		
16	Opium and Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules, of 1883 & 1896 ...	No		
17	Shikar Rules, local of 1907 & 1908 ..	No		
18	Explosive Substances Act of 1908-09	Yes		
19	Steam Boiler's Act, of 1908-09 ...	Yes		
20	Poisonous Drugs Rules, local, 1909...	No		
21	Majority Act, local, of 1909 ...	No		
22	Customs Rules, local, of 1909-10 ...	No		
23	Cattle Trespass Act, local, of 1909-10	No		
24	Rules about growth of hemp drug, local, 1909-10 ...	No		
25	Prevention of cow-killing, local, 1909-10 ...	No		
26	Arms and ammunition Rules, local, 1909-10 ...	No		
27	Court fees Act, local, 1910-11 ...	No		
28	Rules to prevent Mianas entering Rajkot State limits without permits 1911-12 ...	No		
29	Rules of State Agricultural Banks, 1911-12 ...	No		
30	Public Performances Act, local, 1912-13	No		
31	Prevention of child marriage Act, local, 1912-13 ...	No		
32	Stamp Act 1912-13 ...	No		
33	Provincial Insolvancy Act III of 1907	Yes		
34	Registration Rules 1914-15 ...	No		
35	Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance 1914 ...	Yes		
36	Rules to control the Press ...	No		
37	Factory Act ...	Yes		
38	Rules for the surveillance of suspected persons ...	No		

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917,

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State, for the year 1916–17.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														The State maintains no Military force.
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3×	...	...	...	...	...	× Used as saluting battery.
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...														
Total..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3×	...	...	...	...	...	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police Force in the Rajkot State, for the year 1916–17.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendent of Police	1	125+25	1800-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Police Inspector	1	40+10	600-0-0	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	
3	Fojdars	3	$\frac{27+10}{1}$, $\frac{20+10}{2}$	1164-0-0	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	
4	Head quarter Chief Constable	1	$\frac{30}{1}$	360-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Jamadars	2	$\frac{30}{1}$, $\frac{19}{1}$	588-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
6	Havaldars	5	$\frac{15}{3}$, $\frac{14}{1}$, $\frac{13}{1}$	864-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	

7	Naiks	10	$\frac{12}{10}$	1440-0-0	...	3	...	...	1	9	...
8	Lance Naiks	20	$\frac{11}{20}$	2640-0-0	...	12	...	...	...	11	...
9	First Class Constables	40	$\frac{10}{40}$	4800-0-0	1	14	...	...	1	13	...
10	Second Class Constables	60	$\frac{9}{60}$	6480-0-0	...	43	...	1	...	26	...
11	Third Class Constables	57	$\frac{8}{56}$, $\frac{7}{1}$	5460-0-0	10	71	...	2	...	24	...
12	Chowky Sepoys	30	$\frac{7}{30}$	2520-0-0	1	16	1	15	...	4	...
13	Duffedar	1	$\frac{36}{1}$	432-0-0	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
14	Mounted Naiks	1	$\frac{32}{1}$	384-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	First Class Sowars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Second Class Sowars	14	$\frac{27}{5}$, $\frac{25}{9}$	4320-0 0	1	2	...	...	...	14	...
17	Third Class Sowars	3	$\frac{11}{2}$, $\frac{10}{1}$	324 0-0	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
18	Camel Sowars	3	$\frac{20}{3}$	720-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total...			34956-0-0	13	165	1	18	3	59	...

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916–17.

Number	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial		Remarks.
		1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot State	168	179	~~117~~	120	128	122	81	85	44	20	68·64	70·83	71·05	69·67	* The total number of arrested with it of the last year was 1 These one remained not sent trial, but with 3 remaining last year the total number accused ... sent ... from ...

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State	2953-11-7	9508-12-10½	588-15-5½	1869-8-7	19·93	19·65	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916–17.

No	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment		
									Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	..	
2	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...			..	.	
3	Grievous hurt	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...		.	...	...	
4	Hurt	18	172	190	...	...	262	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	...	45	

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1916–17*				*Total.*									
		Past year	Present year		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	8	20	1	16	7	4	...	...	8	28	...	9	17	...	1	1	1	
3	Nyayadhish Court	453	409	70	83	7	260	1	...	491	421	252	10	79	...	1	79	41	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	70	137	2	20	...	66	...	...	84	88	50	2	36	..	...	...	...	
	Total...	531	566	73	119	14	330	1	...	583	537	302	21	132	...	2	80	42	

Rajkot,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Tribunal	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajkot. State	Hazur Court	5	...	...	3	3	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	
	Total...	12	...	...	3	3	14	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Rajkot State, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total,		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	3	5	8	10	11	15	6	6	5	9	89798-6-0	1	8	1	...	...	1	4	3	...	4	1	1	43885-14-0	y. m. d. 0-11-3	
2	Small Causes Court	34	21	588	663	622	684	601	642	21	42	24145-4-5	...	663	...	598	65	...	...	...	121	324	39	158	23060-7-6	0-1-21	
3	Nyayadhish Court	35	21	84	96	119	117	98	75	21	42	30306-11-1	20	56	20	5	26	16	9	...	3	19	15	38	23510-15-9	0-2-15	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	7	5	96	148	103	153	98	134	5	19	5042-3-2	...	147	1	133	14	...	...	...	18	92	4	20	4650-4-0	0-1-11	
	Total...	79	52	776	917	855	969	803	857	52	112	149292-8-8	21	874	22	736	105	17	13	3	142	439	59	217	95107-9-3	0-4-6	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1916–17.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications		Value of applications pending at the close of 1915–16.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1916–17			Remarks.
		1915–16	1916–17		1915–16	1916–17	Value.	1915–16	1916–17	Value.	1915–16	1916–17	Value.	1915–16	1916–17	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	...	2	32225-0-9	8	9	57106–1–1	8	11	89331-1-10	6	6	65554-9-2	2	5	23776–8–8	3	1	1	
2	Small Causes Court	113	38	2734-4-3	346	491	21269–5–2	459	529	24003-9-5	421	351	13457-8-6½	38	178	10546·0·10½	160	5	13	
3	Nyayadhish Court	84	37	16296-4-4	116	159	36087–3–7	200	196	52385–7–11	163	109	24487–7–11	37	87	27898–0–0	7	67	13	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	172	119	8089–15–3	234	234	9750–15–0	406	353	17840-14-3	287	244	10998–10–9	119	109	6842–3–6	100	4	5	
	Total...	369	196	59347–8–7	704	893	124213-8·10	1073	1089	183561–1–5	877	710	114498-4-4½	196	379	69062–13–½	270	77	32	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916–17.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year.		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hazur Court	2	1	11	16	13	17	12	12	1	5	1477-0-10	5558-6-9	5	5	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	y. m. d. 0-3-7	y. m. d. 0-3-9	
Sar Nyayadhish Court	4	13	54	15	58	28	45	26	13	2	7921-0-11	1898 11-9	9	8	15	3	7	9	1	1	13	5	0-3-6	0-7-8	
Total...	6	14	65	31	71	45	57	38	14	7	9398-1-9	7457-2-6	14	13	18	6	10	12	1	2	14	5	0 3-6½	0-5-8½	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916-17.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	*Total*							
				1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajkot City Jail	1	20	47	76	67	22·10	20·10	16	1886-11-5	days 6·12	3 convicts died in Jail 1 of old age and fever 1 on account of receiving a mortal wound in the Jail disturbance on December 1st 1916 1 of wounds Do.
Sardhar Thana Jail	1	1	9	5	10	·008	6·5	0	79- 9-1	14·3	
Kuvadva Lock up	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	3	21	56	81	77	~~11·54~~ 22 1/4	~~13·075~~ 26 6	16	1966-4-6	10·7½	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916-17.

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sar Nyayadhish Court	763	716	417	401	234	219	29	19	0	0	82	77	762	714	525689-8-5	520718-7-9	1	2	0	0	
Sardhar Thandar's Court	15	19	2	4	12	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	19	2350-4-0	5912-0-0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	778	735	419	405	246	234	29	19	0	0	83	77	777	733	523039-12-5	526630-7-9	1	2	0	0	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State during the year 1916-17.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	419	274620	15	0	1041	12	0	404	303097	11	0	1014	0	0	
Sale deeds	246	253418	13	5	9063	14	9	233	226532	12	9	8369	9	6	
Wills	29	...	...	...	82	12	0	19	...	...	...	58	0	0	
Miscellaneous	83	...	...	...	235	8	0	77	...	...	...	209	12	0	
Total..	777	528039	12	5	10423	14	9	733	526630	7	9	9651	5	6	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Net profit...	...	...	...	...	10423	14	9	...	...	...	...	9651	5	6	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916-17.

Name	Opening Balance on 1st April. 1916	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March. 1917	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajkot City Municipality	...	65-7-9	24-0-9	24-0-9	14364-6-1	13693-8-0	...	
Sardhar Town Municipality	...	0-10-0	0-0-0	0-0 0	524-10-10	565-5-5	...	
KuvadvaVillageMunicipality	...	0-9-0	1-3-0	1-3-0	118-1-9	122-1-3	...	
Total..	...	66-10-9	25-3-9	25-3-9	15007-2-8	14380-14-8	...	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rainfall in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916-17.

State	April 1916		May 1916		June 1916		July 1916		August 1916		September 1916		October 1916		November 1916		December 1916		January 1917		February 1917		March 1917		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	
Rajkot	...	...	1	..	2	20	7	82	7	29	5	86	3	72	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	27	89	11	45	27	84	
Sardhar	...	...	...	60	1	74	8	83	5	44	4	21	5	85	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	26	67	19	35	30	25	
Kuvadva	...	...	.	...	..	81	5	56	8	80	6	84	1	6	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	23	7	13	72	26	84	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916—17.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per Rupee	During March of present year. Quantity in seers per Rupee.	Remarks
1	Bajri first kind ..	17	17	
2	Do. second kind ...	18	20	
3	Wheat ...	19	20	
4	Juwar first kind ...	22	24	
5	Do. Second kind ...	23	25	
6	Gram first quality ...	19	19	
7	Do. second quality ...	19½	19½	
8	Mag ...	14	13	
9	Udad ...	14	14½	
10	Math ...	18	22	
11	Sessamum (Tal) ..	10	10	
12	Rice first quality ...	8½	7	
13	Do. second quality ...	11	9	
14	Do. third quality ...	12	12	
15	Toowar dal first quality ...	10	10	
16	Do, second quality ...	12	12	
17	Kamod first quality ...	20	20	
18	Do. second quality ...	22	22	
19	Pulse of Mag ..	13	15	
20	Pulse of Udad ...	13	12	
21	Do. of Gram ...	16½	16½	
22	Do, of Math ...	16	19	
23	Do. of Masur ...	10	9	
24	Vatana ...	14	12	
25	Val ...	15	12	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure of public Works, carried out in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916–17.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.			Remarks
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9
Road and culverts and Repairs	599 5 10	10165 1 6	10764 7 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	10764	7	4	
Construction of new Buildings and repairs of old ones	31363 9 5	5461 2 5	36824 11 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	36824	11	10	
Water supply and Irrigation	... ...	2938 10 3	2938 10 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	2938	10	3	
Miscellaneous works	11255 12 3	4829 1 10	16084 14 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	16084	14	1	
Total	43218 11 6	23394 0 0	66612 11 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	66612	11	6	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Rajkot State during the year 1916–17.

Districts	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajkot City	1916-17	*1450*	*1600*	*40*	*400*	*300*	*100*	*75*	*400*	*3905*	*600*	...	*200*	*350*	
Rajkot Mahal		*2648*	*1691*	*175*	*706*	*29*	*66*	*18*	*653*	*13577*	*859*	...	*4*	*407*	
Sardhar Mahal		*4395*	*2932*	*218*	*1447*	*96*	*48*	*45*	*554*	*14363*	*1127*	...	*12*	*497*	
Kuvadva Mahal		*4337*	*2635*	*280*	*1500*	*80*	*71*	*39*	*836*	*19532*	*1097*	...	...	*607*	
Total.....		12830	8858	713	4053	505	285	177	2443	51377	3683	..	216	1861	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue in the Rajkot State during the year 1916-17.

Districts.	Country Spirit		Opium.		Ganja		Taddy		Total		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Rajkot City	3	9025	1	7131	1	605	...	...	5	16761	
Rajkot Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	1	30	1	201	1	25	...	...	3	256	
Kuvadva Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	4	9055	2	7332	2	630	...	...	8	17017	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of the Rajkot State, during the St. year 1972 (A. D. 1916-17).

Item.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total
RECEIPTS.		
Land Revenue	280643- 2-3	
Jama and Sudharo from Bhayats and Mulgirasias	6113-14-10	
Mandvi receipts	76099- 1-8	
Excise revenue	17830- 0-0	
Judicial	31442-11-0	
Education	18265- 3-9	
Railway receipts and Interest realized by State Bank and other investments	89428-15-6	
Other receipts and Sale proceeds of Land	161756-14-0	
Extraordinary receipts	0- 0-0	681579-15-0
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration	42573- 4-8	
Police	45962-15-9	
Arab and Makrani Bedas	836- 1-2	
Jail Charges	1895- 6-6	
Education	37693-13-10	
Dispensaries including Vaccination	8539- 2-4	
Public Works	66612-11-6	
Dharmada	3481- 6-2	
Pensions and Allowances	8035-12-5	
Rajkharch	75502-14-2	
Tribute	21321- 0-0	
Municipality	14380-14 8	
Stable, carriages and Paddock expenses	31837-15-1	
Miscellaneous	35541- 0-7	
Provision against the marriage and dowery of Kunvery Shree Jayrajba Saheb	10000- 0-0	
Contribution to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund	9000- 0-0	
Contribution to the Indian War and Relief Fund, Women's branch	9000- 0-0	
Extraordinary expenses (special works, aid to cultivators, improvement of land cultivation and the visit of H. E. the Governor	9227- 0-0	
		431441-6-10

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Rajkot State, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Results of In-door patients				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	Rajkot City Dispensary	...	27770	...	...	...	...	6704-6-7	353·86	General health and water supply are good and sufficient. Vaccination meets with favour on the part of the populace. Prevailing diseases are Malaria, Conjunctivitis, Ottorhœa, Bronchitis, Boils &c. There were no cases of any epidemic diseases. There were 11 cases of snake bites; all were cured by use of Potash Permanganate. There is a native dispensary conducted at the joint expense of Kathiawar States to which this State contributes Rs. 200/-annually. It treated 4053 patients. 48 patients were admitted to the Ramnik Kunverba Asylum. The cost was Rs. 1790-0-1.
2	Sardhar Town Dispensary	2	4571	1	1	...	...	809-8-11	46·60	
3	Kuvadva Dispensary	...	2302	...	...	...	...	458-6-3	25·89	
	Total.....	2	34443	1	1	...	...	7972-5-9	426·35	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIV

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Rajkot State, for the year 1916-17.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1915-16	1916-17			1915-16	1916-17			1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajkot City	26295	935	1030	95	...	881	1201	320	...	...	...	...	...	* The increase in the ratio of Deaths during the current year is owing to the prevelence of Small-pox and measles during the last three months
Rajkot Mahal	6876	311	335	24	...	130	160	30	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	9521	417	419	2	...	126	227	101	...	...	...	...	...	
Kuvadva Mahal	7830 * 116	350	405	55	...	160	227	67	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	50638	2013	2189	176	...	1297	1815	518	...	39·75	43·22	25·61	35·84	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXV

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajkot State, during the year 1916–17.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total	Remarks.
1915–16	1916–17		1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	High Schools	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	High School	508	467	472	453	16028	...	...	16028-0-0	Over & above the expenditure on Education Rs. 46106-0-0 the State contributes Rs. 286-8-0 to the Libraries. And Rs. 1967-0-0 by way of scholarship to students studying in different Colleges & Schools elsewhere. Thus bringing up the total to Rs. 48360-0-0. This total includes about Rs. 9000/- spent after erection of and additions and repairs to school buildings.
3	3	Middle Schools	678	750	568	636	...	5661-0-0	...	5661-0-0	
1	1	Girls' Middle School	61	58	39	47	...	3299-0-0	...	3299-0-0	
19	19	Boys' Primary Schools	1808	1803	1530	1559	...	...	18142-0-0	18142-0-0	
4	4	Girls' Primary Schools	614	630	487	483	...	...	2976-0-0	2976-0-0	
...	...	Drawing Class with High School	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	Commercial Class with High School	7	8	7	4	...	...	...	...	
28	28	Total.....	3681	3716	3105	3183	16028	8960 0-0	21118-0-0	46106-0-0	

RAJKOT,

Dated 23rd April 1917.

H. B. KOTAK.

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE

for the year 1917-18.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER I.

THE RAJKOT STATE occupies a central position in Kathiawar.

Boundary.

It is bounded on the East by the State of Jamnagar and some Kathi estates; on the South by the State of Gondal and the Taluka of Kotda-Sangani; on the West by the State of Dhrol and a few Talukas of the Halar Prant and on the North by the State of Wankaner and some other Talukas of Halar.

2. The State is divided into 4 Mahals viz. the Rajkot Talpad, Rajkot Chibhda, Sardhar and Kuvadva. There are 64 villages under the State of which 49 are Khalsa villages, 10 Bhayati, 4 Inami and 1 Dharmada.

Divisions.

3. The area of the State is 282·4 square miles. The population of the State including Railway gangmen is 50638 souls as calculated according to the census taken in 1911. The male and female population is almost equally distributed viz. 25634 are males and 25004 are females. They are classified according to caste and creed as under:—

Area, population and revenue.

134940

41245	Hindus	5894	Mahomedans
3276	Jains	48	Christians
6	Parsis and	169	Others

The gross revenues inclusive of realization by sale of land for building sites was Rs. 8,53,732-11-0 as compared with Rs. 6,81,579-15-0 of the last year. The gross expenditure for the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,43,898-4-8 as against Rs. 4,31,441-6-10 in the last year. The revenues and expenditure on an average of the last 5 years amounted to Rs. 6,20,223 and Rs. 5,12,697 respectively. The State pays to British Government Rs. 18991 as Gaekwar Peshkashi fixed in perpetuity and to the Junagadh State Rs. 2330 as Jortalbi fixed likewise in perpetuity.

Political relations.

4. The political relations of the State with all the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and friendly. The Thakore Saheb paid friendly visits to Jamnagar, Wankaner, Dhrangadhra and Lathi. He passed the hot season at Panchgani.

Changes in the personnel of the Staff.

5. Appendix I attached to this report shows the principal changes that took place in the personnel of the high officials. With a view to remove the hardships of the people of Kuvadva Mahal, who had to travel a long way to get redress of petty complaints and suits, it was decided to establish a Thandar's Court at Kuvadva. The Sardhar Thandar Mr. Tarachand Bechar was posted there as Thandar and Mr. T. P. Bhatt having been posted as Sardhar Thandar, the services of Mr. I. K. Pandya, B. A., LL. B. were borrowed from the Kathiawar Agency for filling up the post of the Dewani Nyayadhish and first class magistrate at Rajkot. The other change worth mentioning was the appointment of Mr. P. K. Shah as Deputy Educational Inspector, consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Mohanlal J. Barot.

6. The post of the Revenue Commissioner has been raised to the Deputy Karbharishíp and the Revenue Commissioner Mr. Dayabhai Khetshi is designated Deputy Karbhari with increased powers.

Dasera Celebrations.

7. The Dasera holiday or Vijayadashmi, Asho shud 10th, fell on 25th October 1917. The usual Dasera celebrations had to be deferred because of very heavy rains on that day. As usual, prayers were offered at the Shami tree in the evening and a Darbar Kacheri was held in the Darbargadh when the services of several departments of the State were duly appreciated by money gifts to officers and staff. The deferred police sports were held on Kartak shud 1st the 15th November 1917, which is the new Samwat year day of the Hindus, at a

Shamiana specially erected for the purpose outside the city, when the Thakore Saheb was "At Home" to the distinguished invited guests. The programme was gone through very successfully and the prizes were given to the winners at the hands of K. S. Bhojrajji, heir-apparent of the Gondal State.

"Our Day" Celebrations.

8. The 12th of December 1917 the " Our Day " was observed as a holiday throughout the State. An elaborate programme was arranged for the purpose for collecting a substantial fund to be given away to the Red Cross Society which amounted to Rs. 5000 to which the State added Rs. 10000. Thus a substantial sum of Rs. 15000 was handed over to the Agent to the Governor to be remitted to the Red Cross Society to be utilized in aid of wounded soldiers fighting for the Empire.

Birth day of the Yuvraj Kumar Saheb

9. The Birthday anniversary of the Yuvraj Kumar Saheb was celebrated on 7th March 1918 when a Darbar Kacheri was held. His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner and the Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Pratapgadh graced the occasion by their presence. Due appreciation was made of the services of some of the state officials in the form of money gifts. Several other donations were also declared which included Rs. 500 to the Night School at Rajkot and Rs. 100 to the Vedshala.

Contributions to the War Funds.

10. As has already been mentioned in the last year's annual administration report, Rs. 73760-11-8 have been contributed to the several War Funds by the State upto 31st March 1917 and Rs. 5758-5-8 were contributed by the state officials and the subjects of the State. Since the 1st of April 1917 upto the end of the year under report i. e. 31st March 1918, further contributions made by the State and the state officials and subjects were as under:—

State contribution.

[1] Rs. 18000 contributed to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the Indian War and Relief Fund @ Rs. 1500/- per month equally distributed.

[2] Rs. 500 to the Queen Mary Technical School for wounded and disabled soldiers through H. E. Lady Willingdon.

[3] Rs. 100 to the Exhibition and Fancy Fair held at Bombay by H. E. Lady Willingdon.

[4] Rs. 500 Queen Mary's Institute.

[5] Rs. 117 Watches to be given away as prizes in the " Our Day " Lucky Bag Drawing held at Rajkot.

[6] Rs. 10,000 contribution from the Thakore Saheb to the " Our Day " Fund for the Red Cross Society, remitted to the Agent to the Governor.

[7] Rs. 800 A horse named " Jester " of Palitana purchased and given away to the " Our Day " fund by the Thakore Saheb.

[8] Rs. 171 5-5 contribution from the State to the recruiting fund to meet the expenses of bonus to be given to recruits and recruiters.

[9] Rs. 100 contributed by the State to the Horse Show at Bombay in aid of War Fund.

30288-5-5

Officers' and subject's contribution.

[10] Rs. 5000 from State Officers, subjects of the State and the realization of the Concert given by the students of the Alfred High School to the " Our Day " Fund.

[11] Rs. 56-8-0 to Lady Willingdon's War and Relief Fund, Tailoring Branch, from the students of the Alfred High School.

[12] Rs. 180 from the Chief Karbhari, Mr. H. B. Kotak to the War and Relief fund, Women's branch @ Rs. 15 per month.

5236-8-0

35524—13—5 Grand Total.

These cash contributions bring up the total with the contributions made upto last year to Rs. 1,15,043-14-9. Over and above these contributions 12 horses of the Huzur Stable and State Paddocks were gifted to the Government for remount purposes and a pony " Bug Jumper " was given away as a prize at the " Our Day " Lucky Bag Drawing. Over and above this the officers and the subjects of the State continued to make minor contributions to the various War Funds and fetes inside and outside the State.

11. As mentioned in the last year's annual report, the State purchased War Bonds of the total value of Rs. 1,50,000 while the subjects purchased War

loans, War Bonds and Postal Cash Certificates of the total value of Rs. 1,55,850 and the cultivators were induced to go in for Postal Cash Certificates in proportion to the santis of land they held. This purchase amounted to Rs. 22,000. Thus the total amount of War Loans, War Bonds and the Post Office Cash Certificates purchased by the State, State officials, subjects, bhayats and cultivators amounted to an aggregate of Rs. 3,53,850.

Intercession & War Anniversary.

12. The 4th of August 1917 was the anniversary of the World War and it was observed as an Intercession Day. All Offices and Schools of the State were closed and arrangements were made for offering prayers in principal religious places of all castes and creeds for the speedy and glorious victory of the British Government and her allies. The Thakore Saheb conducted the prayer in the Hatkeshwar Temple amidst a gathering of all State officers and the subjects of Rajkot. Intercession prayers were similarly offered on the 6th of January 1918 at the Hatkeshwar Temple and other religious places for the speedy termination of the War to the glory to the arms of the British Government and her allies and for the complete discomfiture of her enemies.

13. In order to encourage recruitment and induce recruits, the Thakor Saheb was pleased to grant substantial concessions and appointed a special officer for carrying on the work of recruiting.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION of LAND.

Revenue Systems.

14. There are 3 different systems obtaining in the State for the collection of land revenue. (1) Bhag Batai or a share in cash and kind (2) Vighoti or cash assessment according to the classification of soil and (3) Udhad or cash taken in lump per holding.

Tenancy.

15. The cultivators in this State have no right whatsoever to alienate any interest of their holdings either by mortgage, sale or otherwise. All cultivators are thus tenants-at-will and they can be removed from their holdings at Darbar pleasure. So much regard, however, is shown to the continuity of tenures that most of the cultivators continue in their respective holdings from generation to generation and the transfers of land are therefore far and few between.

Culturable land.

16. The statement below shows detailed particulars about increase and decrease in acreage in culturable and uncultivated land as also lands alienated in villages under the State.

Name of Mahal	Area of cultivable land in the past year.	Increase in the cultivable area in the present year.	Decrease in the cultivable area in the present year.	Total area of cultivable land in the present year.	Area of waste or uncultivated land in the present year.	Acreage of land alienated in the present year.	Area of alienated land acquired by the State in the present year.
Rajkot Talpad	7151·15	3·31	0·20	7154·26	...	...	22·19
Rajkot Mahal	29960·32	93·34	8·10	30046·16	...	...	...
Sardhar	38467·9	42·5	...	38509·14	...	23·3	131·2
Kuvadva	32031·0	3·30	...	32034·30	...	0·7	...
Total...	107610·16	143·20	8·30	107745·6	56719·32	23·10	153·21

Alienation.

17. Over and above the land in possession of the Mul-Girassias, villages assigned to Bhayats, land on Inami and Kherati tenure and lands given to Jivaidars, a small amount of land is alienated to temples, priests, Charans, Rajgars, barbers &c. Such alienations mean a partial or an entire remission of assessment during Darbar pleasure.

Transfer of holdings.

18. During the year under review, in all 5841·5 acres of lands changed hands and the fees or Nazarana realized thereby amounted to Rs. 10307-8-0 as compared with 4598·28 acres that changed hands and Rs. 6010 as Nazarana realized during the previous year.

Cotton & wheat.

19. The area under cotton cultivation during the last year was 12378·37 acres. But because of devastation caused by grasshoppers (Khapedi) at the commencement, and of very

heavy rains at the end, Khariff crops almost failed and most of the land under that crop had therefore to be utilized for cotton sewing. The area under cotton cultivation therefore during the year under report rose to 32874·38 acres and as the rate of cotton remained abnormally high during the year, those cultivators who had a good crop of it were greatly benefitted. It must be mentioned that cotton suffered to some degree from frost. The area under wheat cultivation shows a slight improvement over that of the last year. There were during the year under report 9553·26 acres under wheat cultivation as against 9145·11 acres in the previous year.

Sugar.

20. There was also a small increase in the area under sugar cultivation. During the year under review 458·34 acres were under sugar cultivation as compared with 345·6 acres during the last year.

Condition of Cattle & Grass Reserve.

21. Fodder was quite sufficient and the condition of cattle and plough bullocks continued to be good throughout the year. The instructions given to the cultivators from time to time by the Revenue Department to reserve fodder sufficient to last them for their live stock at least for one year were generally carried out by them and therefore they did not feel the pinch even though the rates for grass were rather high throughout the year. The State has adhered to the policy of stacking all hay of grass reserves in the State.

IRRIGATION.

Wells.

22. The State constantly directs its efforts to see a greater area of cultivable land brought under either well or tank irrigation and the Thakore Saheb is keen to see that the number of wells is steadily increasing from year to year. There were 1793 wells last year and during the year under report 36 new wells were sunk which brings up the total to 1829 wells, giving 54¾ Kos of additional water over 2510¾ Kos of water which was available last year. There were last year 743 pucca and 1050 Kucha wells. During the year 28 Kucha wells were changed into pucca wells and 36 new wells having been sunk, there were at the end of the year under review 771 wells with pacca bhads and 1058 Kucha wells. Rs. 150-0-0 were given in the form of help for sinking new wells and Rs. 948-6-0 for the construction of pucca wells, bringing the total sum spent after well sinking and construction of pucca bhads during the year under report to Rs. 1098-6-0. The area under

well irrigation during the year was 10076·10 acres, showing an insignificant decrease of 37¾ acres from that of the last year. The State takes also a great interest in the raising of embankments of water courses and streamlets running through fields in order to prevent the gradual washing away of the soil and its consequent impoverishment.

Tanks and tank irrigation.

23. Five tanks are available in the State for irrigation purposes viz. the Lalpuri lake, and the Sardhar, Kuvadva, Pipalia and Anandpur Tanks. All the tanks were filled to overflowing because of abundant rainfall during the year under report. The water in almost all the wells has also increased so much so that 2676½ kos of water actually became avaiable instead of the estimated 2565½ kos of water as mentioned above. In the last year 3174·1 acres of land were under tank irrigation while there were 3214·26 acres of land irrigated by tanks during the year under report.

24. The total area thus both under tank and well irrigation was 13290·36 acres during the present year as compared with 13291·1 acres of the last year. The collective yield of all the tanks was Rs. 26218-14-6 during the year, Lalpuri lake alone contributing Rs. 22334-11-1 towards it. The State incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6102-11-6 for laying new branch channels (Dhorias), in clearing silt, in constructing acqueducts and after raising banks. The nett income derived therefore amounted to Rs. 22116-3-0 or 2·01 p. c. on the capital outlay of all the five tanks as against 2·15 p. c. realized during the last year. The nett income derived from the Lalpuri lake was Rs. 18549-0-5 or 3·09 p. c. on the capital outlay as compared with 3·23 p. c. of the previous year. It must be mentioned here that the Lalpuri lake besides supplying water for irrigation purposes also supplies drinking water to the city of Rajkot.

Managed Estates.

25. The State management continues over the Bhayati village of Vajdi owing to the indebted condition of the Bhayats. The estates of the sons of Champrajwala the Mul-Girassia of Bhangada and of the sons of Champa Khachar of Kunchiadad also continue under the management of the State owing to their minority.

Coercive measures.

26. The needs and condition in life of the agriculturist class being well known and officials being in close touch with them the adoption of coercive measures is seldom resorted to.

Survey Department & Boundary Disputes.

27. For the preservation of boundary marks detailed surveying and for measurement of lands of title deeds of building sites and of lands under irrigation a Survey Department is maintained by the State under a head surveyor. There

are some petty disputes about boundary pillars and marks with some neighbouring States and Talukas which are however expected to be soon settled.

Water-works.

28. As already mentioned in para 24 above, the Lalpuri lake besides supplying water for irrigation purposes also supplies water for drinking purposes to the Rajkot City. The lake this year because of the heavy rains had overflown and there was sufficient water both for drinking and irrigation purposes. Rs. 2129-15-5 were realized as water rates.

Tree-planting

29, The Thakore Saheb is very desirous to see plantation of trees and particularly of fruit trees on a large scale and to encourage the Raiyats in that direction, he has already granted some important concessions to fruit-tree planters which were further amplified during the year under report. There were at the close of the last year 19224 trees of all descriptions and during the year under report 2862 trees were newly planted but as 1331 trees failed to take growth, there remained 21493 trees of all descriptions at the end of the year. Because of the heavy monsoon, and because of the great and unhealthy moisture in the soil, fruit trees in many places suffered. Though 64 new fruit trees were planted yet at the end of the year under report there were 1475 fruit trees in fairly good condition as against 1518 fruit trees of the last year.

Mango-tree plantation.

30. As has already been reported in the last year's report, there were 260 and 110 mango trees respectively at the Janglesshwar and Thorala plantations. But because of frost some young saplings withered away leaving 145 and 90 mango trees in good condition. These plantations are placed under the direct charge of Mr. S. M. Vaishnava B. Ag.

31. As was anticipated in the Administration Report of 1916—17 Mr. J. D. Mistri fulfilled our expectations in him and he has taken up in right earnest the work of overhauling the Ranjit Vilas Palace Gardens. He has laid it out afresh on an artistic taste and has further undertaken the plantation and growing of many foreign and rare fruit trees. Inclusive of some 145 mango trees of varying ages and exclusive of 1390 plaintain trees and 170 Pepain trees, there are under his charge 1641 fruit trees of various descriptions.

32. There were 63 villages under the State but during the year under report a new village named Vankvad having been peopled there are now 64 villages under the State as mentioned in para 2 Chapter I.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION & LAW.

Military & Police Force.

33. There is no military force maintained by the State. It however maintains mounted and foot police as also village police. A small band of Arabs and Makranis is also maintained and its duty is to look after the old Darbargadh and other important places of the city. A contingent of 20 Huzur Body Guards, who work as palace guards, is also maintained.

34. Appendix IV hereto attached shows in detail the particulars about the State Police Force. The strength of the State police inclusive of chokey sepoys stood at 222 of which there were 12 vacancies during the year. The strength of the mounted police continued to be 21–there being one vacancy. The Arabs and Makranis form the irregular police of the State consisting of 12 men of which there were 2 vacancies throughout the year under report. They are classified as under:—

Arabs	Makranis	Baluchies	Rajputs	Rabaris	Sandhis	Sepoys	Kathiawadis	Hindustanis	Vacancies	Total	Remarks
5	13	2	32	1	17	50	92	25	18	255	

35. The State Police is armed with weapons of following descriptions:—

(a) Muzzle load carbines.
(b) Muzzle load muskets with bayonets.
(c) Country matchlocks.
(d) Swords.

Village Police.

36. There were in all 29 Police Patels and 176 pasaitas. The latter includes 10 on land tenure. The village police besides helping revenue collections, has also

to assist the Police Department in the prevention and detection of crimes. The total strength of the regular foot and mounted police as also irregular and village police stood at 462 besides the Superintendent of Police, the City Inspector and three Mahal Fozdars. The ratio of regular police to area was ·86 per square mile as compared with ·87 in the last year while the ratio of the total number of regular, irregular and village police to area stood at 1·6 per square mile–the same as it was last year. The ratio to population is likewise the same as it was in the previous year i. e. one policeman to every 108 souls. The total cost of regular foot and mounted police and irregular and village police amounted to Rs. 49499—5—6 as against Rs. 46799—0—11 of the last year which gives the incidence of cost per head of population Re. 0–15–7·5 pies as compared with Rs. 0—14—9·4 pies of the preceding year. The increase in the cost of the Police Department is due to the abolition of the third class constables and raising them all to the Second Class Grade as also to some minor improvements.

Work of Police.

37. The total number of offences reported during the year under review was 169 or 10 less than that in the last year. No serious offence was reported to have been committed. In appendix VII is given the classification of these offences. Though the percentage of crimes detected has improved from 70·83 of the last year to 76·45 during the year under review, the p. c. of convictions of the accused sent up for trial has however fallen to 64·54 during the year from 69·67 of the preceding year. The total value of property reported stolen amounted to Rs. 7635—14—10 as against Rs. 9508—12—10½ of the previous year while the value of recovered stolen property amounted to Rs. 2327-14-11 as compared with Rs. 1869—8 -7 during the last year. The recovery of stolen property therefore during the year under report gives a p. c. of 30·60 to compare with 19·65 of the previous year.

Laws & Legislation.

38. A detailed list of laws and enactments which are in force in the courts of the State as also those introduced during the year under review are given in Appendix II.

Courts.

39. The Courts established for the administration of justice in the State are as under:—

(1) The Huzur Court.
(2) The Deputy Karbhari's Court.
(3) The Sar Nyayadhish Court.
(4) The Nyayadhish Court.

(5) Sardhar Thana Court.

(6) Kuvadva Thana Court.

40. The Huzur Court exercises the same powers as it did in previous years. The Deputy Karbhari's Court has been empowered to hear appeals against the decisions of the Thana Courts. The Sar Nyayadhish Court, the Nyayadhish Court and the Sardhar Thana Court continue to exercise the same powers as they did in previous years with the slight changes mentioned below.

The Kuvadva Thana Court was established during the year under report and the Thandar thereof is invested with the powers of a second class Magistrate. Criminal justice is administered in the head quarters by a First Class Magistrate and in the Sardhar and Kuvadva Mahals by Second Class Magistrates. The Sar Nyayadhish exercises also the powers of a Sessions Judge and a District Magistrate.

41. In order to relieve the congestion of work in the Nyayadhish Court a redistribution of work and an establishment of a new court was being contemplated for some time past and a change was therefore thought necessary in the jurisdictional powers of the Civil and Criminal Courts. The Nyayadhish heard Civil Suits upto the value of Rs. 3000. He has now been empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 5000 while the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court has been extended from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 provided their nature would permit it to entertain them as such. The Nyayadhish has also been empowered to try certain criminal offences summarily in the spirit of sections 260-61 of the Criminal Procedure Code with some modifications. The Jurisdiction of the Sardhar Thana Court on the civil side has also been raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, while the Kuvadva Thandar has powers to entertain civil suits upto Rs. 250 only.

42. During the year under report 654 offences were reported as against 566 reported in the previous year and 577 accused persons were brought to trial against 537 in the last year, showing an increase of 88 and 40 respectively over those of the last year. Of the 577 accused dealt with including 80 of the previous year, 159 were discharged, 243 acquitted, 118 convicted and 2 died while under trial. The percentage of accused discharged, acquitted and convicted to those tried was 27·55, 42·11 and 10·45 respectively as against 56·24, 3·91 & 24·50 of the previous year. All the 55 accused remaining under trial were on bail. Of these 9 were for cognizable and 46 were for non-cognizable offences. Of the 335 cases of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences inclusive of 41 of the previous year in the

Nyayadhish Court, 299 were disposed of leaving 36 in arrears at the close of the year, 4 of which were filed just at the end of the year 2 and 5 cases respectively remained in arrears in the Sardhar and Kuvadwa Thana Courts involving respectively 2 and 14 accused.

Sessions Court.

43. Mr. M. V. Parghi B. A., L L. B., presided over the Sessions Court. There was no serious offence committed during the year and hence there was no sessions case during the whole of the year under review.

Criminal appeals.

44. There was no criminal appeal preferred to the Huzur Court against the decision of the lower Criminal Courts. No criminal appeal was likewise filed in the Deputy Karbhari's Court against the decision of the Thana Courts. 14 appeals were lodged, however, in the Sar Nyayadhish Court, 12 against the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court and 2 against those of the Sardhar Thana Court. The decisions of the lower courts in 2 were confirmed, in 4 they were modified and in 5 reversed, while 3 remained in arrears, two of which remained pending for further inquiry.

Civil Justice.

45. There were 805 civil suits filed during the year under report as against 917 in the previous year. There were 115 suits filed in the Sardhar Thana Court. 18 suits were filed during the year in the Kuvadva Thana Court. Of the total number of suits both in the Small Causes and Civil Courts there remained at the close of the year 116 in arrears as compared with 112 in the preceding year.

46. Of the 116 cases pending disposal at the end of the year under review 2 remained adjourned on judgment, 3 on argument, 57 on taking evidence, 44 on service of summons, 1 for receiving the rejoinder, 1 on joinder of parties, 4 on result of other suits and 1 on measurements to be taken by the Engineer and in 3 is awaited the decision of intermediary appeals.

47. Of the 917 suits including 112 of the last year, 801 were disposed of during the year under review as against 857 of the previous year. Of these the number of contested suits was 250 or 31·21 p. c. of the total number of suits disposed of, 141 were decided ex-parte showing 17·60 p. c. Consent decrees were given in 170 or 21·22 p. c. 200 suits were allowed to be withdrawn and 26 were removed off the file for default of the parties or otherwise and 11 were decided by arbitrations appointed by the Court

showing respectively 24·96, 3·24 and 1·37 p. c. The total monetary value of suits filed during the year fell to Rs. 1,15,587-12-6 from Rs. 1,49,293-8-8 of the previous year. The total value of suits disposed of was Rs. 1,03,742-15-9 as compared with Rs. 95107—9—3 of the preceding year.

Civil Appeals.

48. Appendix XII shows in detail the number and result of appeals in Civil Suits in the various Courts of the State. 14 appeals were filed in the Huzur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court as compared with 16 filed last year and there were 5 appeals in arrears at the beginning of the year. 16 of these 19 appeals were disposed of against 12 in the last year, there remaining 3 in arrears at the end of the year as against 5 in the preceding year. In 10 the decisions of the lower court were confirmed and in 3 they were reversed while in 1 the decision of the lower court was amended, 1 case was remanded for re-trial and in 1 the parties arrived at an amicable settlement. There were 2 appeals preferred against the decisions of the Thana Courts to the Deputy Karbhari Court which were both disposed of. When in one the decision of the lower court was confirmed, in the other it was reversed. There were 28 appeals lodged in the Sar Nyayadhish Court and 2 were pending disposal of the last year as against 15 appeals admitted and 13 pending disposal of the previous year. Of these 30 appeals, 28 were disposed of leaving 2 in arrears at the close of the year. The decisions of the lower Court were upheld in 7, in 10 they were reversed, in 6 amended, 1 was remanded for retrial and the parties arrived at a compromise in 5 with the consent of the Court.

Applications for Execution of Decrees.

49. There were 2 applications brought to register for execution of decrees in the Sar Nyayadhish Court, 156 in the Nyayadhish Court, 164 in the Sardhar Thana Court and 71 in the Kuvadva Thana Court during the year under report as against 9,159 and 234 in the Sar Nyayadhish, Nyayadhish and Sardhar Thana Courts respectively. There were 5 applications pending disposal in the Sar Nyayadhish Court, 87 in the Nyayadhish Court and 109 in the Sardhar Thana Court. Of these 594 applications in the several courts, 373 were disposed of leaving 221 pending disposal at the close of the year as under:—

2 in the Sar Nyayadhish Court, 90 in the Nyayadhish Court, 64 in the Sardhar and 65 in the Kuvadva Thana Courts. The total value of all these applications amounted to Rs. 1,31,597-4-4 and of these disposed of amounted to Rs. 84,142-1-11, the value of all applications pending disposal amounted to Rs. 47.455-2-5.

50. In the Small Causes Court which is presided over by the Sar Nyayadhish there were 366 applications admitted and their was a balance of 178 in arrears from the previous year as against 491 and 38 respectively of the last year. Of these 544 applications, 493 were disposed of, leaving in arrears 51 at the end of the year as compared with 351 disposed of and 178 in arrears in the preceding year. The value in money of these applications inclusive of those pending disposal from the last year was Rs. 27,231—7—10½ as compared with Rs. 24,003—9—5 of the previous year, while that of applications disposed of amounted to Rs. 24,117—15—0½ and of those remaining in arrears to Rs. 3,113—8—10 as against Rs. 13457-8-6½ the value of applications disposed of and Rs. 10,546-0-10½ that of applications pending disposal during the previous year. The aggregate total of applications filed in all the courts for execution of decrees was 1138 and the value amounted to Rs. 1,60,042—11—8½, of the 866 applications disposed of to Rs. 1,09,474-0-5½ and of 272 applications remaining in arrears to Rs. 50,568—11—3 as compared with Rs. 1,83,561—1—5, 1,14,498—4—4½ and 69,062—13—0½ respectively of the last year.

Bhayati Court.

51. The Rajprakarani or the Bhayati Court of the State is also presided over by Mr. M. V. Parghi, the Sar Nyayadhish. One case was pending disposal there since 1911 owing to adjournments asked by the defendant from time to time as he sought to arrive at an amicable settlement. He having failed in his object, the case was proceeded with and decision has been given by that court during the year under report which has been appealed against.

Extradition.

52. 15 prima facie cases were submitted to the Magistrate's Court of which 4 were proved, 2 withdrawn, 7 dismissed, in 1 the result is not known, and one is pending. 6 accused were handed over to this State from British India and other Kathiawar States through the intervention of the Kathiawar Political Agency to take their trial in the State Court, of whom 3 were convicted and 3 were released. Of the 11 accused surrendered by this State to other States likewise through the intervention of the Agency, 4 were convicted, 6 were released and one still awaits his trial.

Prisons.

53. There is a central jail at Rajkot, a jail at Sardhar and a lock-up at Kuvadwa. 48 prisoners were admitted to the Rajkot Jail during the year. There was no prisoner either at Sardhar or Kuvadva. These with 16 prisoners of the last year brought up the total to 64 against 77 of the last year. The health of

the prisoners was throughout good and they were properly looked after by the Chief Medical Officer, who is also the jail superintendent. The daily average of prisoners in the Rajkot Jail was 18·30 as against 20·10 of the preceding year. The total cost of the Jail department amounted to Rs. 2115-1-4 as mentioned in Appendix XXII against Rs. 1966—4—6 for the previous year. There was no offence worth mentioning of any disorderly behaviour on the part of the prisoners reported.

Registration of Documents.

54. The Sar Nyayadhish is Ex-Officio Registrar and the Sardhar Thandar as also the Kuvadva Thandar are invested with the powers of Regisrar for their respective Mahals. There were in all 656 documents presented for registration as compared with 735 presented last year. Of these registration of 3 documents was refused. Of the 653 documents registered, 328 were mortgage deeds, 243 were sale deeds, 21 were wills and 64 were of miscellaneous character. The total value of property dealt with by these documents amounted to Rs. 5,90,421-11-11 as against Rs. 5,26,630-7-9 of the previous year. The fees realized for the registration of these documents amounted to Rs. 11,670-3-6 against Rs. 9,651-5-6 realized last year.

Municipalities.

55. There are three municipalities in the Rajkot State, one at Rajkot, the other at Sardhar and the third at Kuvadva. There is a State paid Municipal Secretary for the Rajkot Municipality who looks after its working. The Sardhar and Kuvadva Municipalities are looked after by the Sardhar and Kuvadva Fouzdars respectively who are ex-officio Municipal Secretaries for those Mahals. The total expenditure incurred after all these three Municipalities during the year came to Rs. 14,076—5—9 as compared with Rs. 14,380—14—8 of the previous year. The municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 76—0—6 as against Rs. 25—3—9 of the last year and Rs. 66—10—9 in the year previous to it. The Vahivatdars of the Mahals and the Chief Constables look after the village conservency.

Destruction of properties by accidents.

56. The approximate value of property destroyed by accidental fires amounted to Rs. 1684 as under:—

Rajkot City	Rs.	424—0—0.
Rajkot Mahal	,,	392—0—0.
Sardhar Mahal	,,	142—0—0.
Kuvadva Mahal	,,	726—0—0.

and it can be classified as under:—

Agricultural produce worth Rs. 560, grass in meadows worth Rs. 312, and other property including dwelling houses &c. worth Rs. 812.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

57. This year the rainy season commenced unexpectedly early. The monsoon broke out in May and by the end of the month, Rajkot had 8·35, Sardhar 15·21 and Kuvadva 3·52 inches of rain. This unusually early break of the monsoon created an apprehension among agriculturists that perhaps it was not a real break and that it would be delayed or that the rains would fail altogether. Under such circumstances, they commenced the sowing operations with uneasy minds. The ultimate result, however, was that the rains were abnormally heavy and the Agtar crops failed altogether. Owing to heavy last rains, Rajkot had a total of 49·68 of rain, Sardhar 55·7 and Kuvadva 39·97 as compared with 27·89, 26·67 and 23·7 respectively of the previous year. Both the Khariff and the Ruby crops suffered more or less on account of excessive rain and consequently excessive moisture in the soil and cold. The October rains were good and timely and a good bumper crop was expected in wheat, gram and cotton but as said in Chapter II they too suffered either because of excessive moisture, frost or rust.

Agricultural Stock.

58. Particulars about the agricultural stock are given in Appendix XX from which it will be seen that there is a substantial increase in the number of ploughs and plough cattle as also in buffaloes and horses, while there is a slight decrease in the number of asses, sheep and goats. The increase in the number of bullocks and ploughs and horses is a sure sign of the improving condition of the agriculturists.

Prices of cereals.

59. Consequent upon the partial failure of Khariff and Ruby crops, and on account of shortage of waggons on the several Railway Lines and the consequent inability of the Railway authorities to cope with the work of supplying sufficient number of waggons to bring food stuffs here the prices of cereals went up abnormally high as will be seen from Appendix XVIII. It will be seen that in some articles the prices are even higher than those which prevailed in the Sumvat year of 1956. This condition of the high rates is also probably due to the export of food stuffs out of the Province as also to increased area under cotton cultivation.

Wages and Labour.

60. A greater demand for labour in proportion to the supply of labourers, a comparative high standard of life and the present high rates of almost every article have contri-

buted much to the advance in the rates of wages in every line. Rajkot has a flourishing and important grain mart and it being a central place with an ever increasing activity in trade and industry and a Weaving Mill, a Flour Mill and a Ginning and Press Factory in its midst had also its share in the increased rates of wages in labour. There was however sufficient work for the labour class, which unlike the people of middle class did not feel the pinch of high prices.

Trade.

61. The total import in weight of the several articles during the year under review amounted to 1,158,573 maunds as compared with 967,570 maunds imported last year and 851,682 maunds in the year before that, while the total value of the import was estimated at Rs. 5,285,075 as against Rs. 4,502,940 of the last year and Rs. 4,177,240 of the previous year. These figures speak for themselves about the ever increasing activity in trade of Rajkot. It is steadily growing and it may be repeated here that the Rajkot State Bank contributes no less to the steady but sure increase in the volume of trade. The value of bullion in gold and silver as also jewellery imported amounted to Rs. 158,444 as compared with Rs. 87,891 worth of the last year.

Manufacture.

62. As has already been said above, Rajkot has an important central grain market besides which there are several industries started and the chief articles of manufacture are cotton and wool fabrics, copper and brass wares, wood work and ivory and wood bangles. During the year under report the old type cotton looms increased from 217 to 231. There were 8 looms working at wool as against 9 of the last year. The number of wool cleaning factories rose to 7 from 5 of the last year. These factories give labour to about 250 labourers. There is a Ginning & Press Factory at Rajkot with 36 gins to which 14 gins were added in the year of report and capable of pressing on an ave rage 200 bales per diem. The Lakhajiraj Roller Flour Mills Co. Ltd. started in 1915, is reported to be working very profitably. Besides this, there are 2 small Oil Engine Flour Mills started by private enterprize and they too are making fairly good profit. The Lakhajiraj Weaving Mills Co. with 112 looms in all went into voluntary liquidation. It was purchased by the State and its working was restarted. It has been working well under the care and control of the State and is turning out good cloth.

63. Over and above these, there are three small factories for crushing oil seeds; the Mehta Soap and Industrial Factory is turning out ordinary washing soap; there are two ice factories and 4 factories for ærated waters. The number of hide cleaning factories has remained steady at 22. There is one factory worked with an oil engine for manufacturing brass and

copper utensils. There are 6 Printing Presses, all doing job work, one of which, however, prints the Rajkot State Gazette. There is a bulk Oil Depot of the Asiatic Petroleum Company at a short distance from the Pura Railway Station. In the city proper, there is one handloom for cotton weaving which is doing fairly good work.

Customs.

64. The customs revenue of the State during the year rose to Rs. 81,940-6-7 from Rs. 76,099-1-8 of the preceeding year and Rs. 64,486—15—4 of year previous to it. This steady increase in the customs revenues from year to year is an indication of a corresponding increase in the trade and industrial activities of the State.

Abkari.

65. The income derived from the sale of country liquor, Ganja and opium amounted to Rs. 17,923—12—4 as against Rs. 17,107 realized during the previous year. The particulars about Excise shops in the Rajkot State and the Excise revenue are given in detail in App. XXI.

Cattle Mart.

66. As was said in the report for 1916—17 the cattle mart is being held twice in a week and has continued to be in a thriving condition. It is availed of by the agriculturists of the State and very frequently by neighbouring districts and Talukas both for sale and purchase of bullocks and cows as also of cattle of every other description..

Forest.

67. There are no forests properly so called in the State. But there are grass reserves or Bids otherwise known as Vidis. Though several concessions have been offered to people for growing trees and particularly fruit trees, very few have been found to be taking advantage of those concessions. This may perhaps be due to their anxiety to grow food stuffs and to the belief that it would be more profitable than the growing of fruit trees and they are not much to blame in their above belief because of a succession of lean years during the last decade. The Agricultural Superintendent of the State has continued his experiments about growing different varieties of crops and preparations of nutritive manures, for demonstration to illustrate the advantages of improved implements and appliances for husbandry. Detailed particulars about the plantations at the Jangleshwar Mahadeva and Thorala and Ranjit Villas Palace Gardens are given in full in Chapter II paras 30 and 31 above.

68. In the public works department both under the heads original

Public Works.

and repairs, the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,29,847—1—11 as against Rs. 66,612—11—6 in the previous ye r. Of this sum Rs. 16,697—1—6 were spent after roads and culverts, Rs. 55,368—11—6 after construction of new buildings and repairs to old ones and Rs. 4,657—9—8 after irrigation channels and the water works, while Rs. 52,823—12—3 were allotted to miscellaneous works both original and repairs. When Rs. 94,216—5—0 were spent after original works Rs. 35,630—12—11 were absorbed by repairs.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

69. There is a Government Post Office at Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva. There is also a Telegraph Office at Sardhar and a branch Telegraph Office in the Rajkot City.

State Bank.

70. The State Bank has steadily expanded its business since its establishment and proved its usefulness in the development and expansion of trade activities in several directions. Besides giving satisfaction to the public it has also won the confidence of all those who have to deal with it. It has been doing lending business and is also receiving deposits as current, fixed and Savings Bank accounts. It is the head or Central Office of the Agricultural & Co-operative banks of the State. The statement given below shows in detail its working during the year under review as also in the two preceding years.

Year.	Amount requisitioned from State treasury for lending.	Amount received as fixed deposits.	Amount received on current accounts.	Amount received in Savings Bank Accounts.	Total.	Net earnings.
1915-16	368203-5-6	338776-8-9	68308-13-5	139413-1-5	914701-13-0	10742-13-8
1916-17	401870-9-4	392110-7-3	30492- 4-5 25957-0-0 of Agricultural Banks	226978-9-5	1077408-14-5	10545-9-11
1917-18	57103-3-6	335188-4-3	50189- 6-5 31588-10-0 of Agr. Bank 13733-11-3 of the L. Gin Press Co.	228941-11-11	736868-12-9	20106-13-5

Deducting from the year's gross earnings Rs. 22,683-3-6 on account of interest paid by it on fixed, current and savings banks accounts and Rs. 2,607-14-7 on account of establishment charges a net profit of Rs. 20,106-13-5 was earned by the State Bank as compared with a net profit of Rs. 10,545-9-11 earned in the previous year.

Investments.

71. The interest realized on investments in Railways, in War Bonds and in shares of other concerns and also that earned by the State Bank amounted to Rs. 1,18,366-13-8 as compared with Rs. 89,428-15-6 realized under the same head in the past year.

Condition of the people.

72. The condition of the people in general and of the agricultural class in particular continued to be good. The beneficent work of settling claims of private creditors and decree-holders against the cultivators has gone a long way to relieve them of heavy loads of debt. The settlement of such claims has insured relief to cultivators giving simultaneously a security of payments to the creditors. As already said above, high rates of wages prevailed throughout the year and as the demand of labourers was greater in proportion to the supply, the condition of the labour class has continued to improve.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

73. The revenue year of the State commences from the 1st of November and ends on 31st of October. The gross revenue of the State inclusive of receipts of sale proceeds of building sites amounted during the year under report to Rs. 8,53,732-11-0 as against Rs. 6,81,579-15-0 of the last year. The gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,43,898-4-8 as compared with Rs. 4,31,441-6-10 of the previous year.

Tagavi.

74. The arrears on account of Tagavi dues to be realized at the end of the past year were Rs. 32,830-9-9. During the year under report further advances as Tagavi amounting to Rs. 3,819-9-7 were made. The total amount of Tagavi to be realized, therefore, amounted to Rs. 36,650-3-4 of which Rs. 20,438-3-1 were realized during the year and Rs. 279-9-0 were remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 15,932-7-3 to be realized on account of Tagavi arrears at the close of the year.

Arrears of Revenue dues

75. There were at the close of the last year Rs. 16,892-6-6 remaining in arrears to be realized on account of revenue outstandings. During the year under review Rs. 1,982-8-2 were either further advanced or became due. Rs. 4,200-2-6 were realized and Rs. 480-12-8 were remitted during the year. There thus remained at the end of the year Rs. 14,198-15-4 as arrears. However, upto the end of March 1918 a further recovery of Rs. 916-2-4 was made.

Land revenue dues.

76. The land revenue dues of the sumvat year 1973 amounted to Rs. 4,13,993-7-9 of which Rs. 4,13,695-7-9 were realized leaving only Rs. 298 in arrears. The amount estimated to be realized on account of land revenue dues for the sumwat year 1974 is Rs. 3,36,064—0—0.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Dispensaries.

77. The Rajkot State maintains three dispensaries, one each, at Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadwa. The Rajkot dispensary was for a greater part of the year under review under the charge of Dr. Ruttonji Adarji L. M. & S., the Chief Medical Officer of the State. He was assisted in his work by the senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Madanji Jethabhai. Both the Sardhar and Kuvadva dispensaries are under the charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

78. Dr. Ruttonji Adarji, who was on leave during some part of the year, after having re-joined his duties, applied for permission to retire, which request was granted and he was allowed to retire from 22-2-1918, when he was paid a gratuity of Rs. 3500 in recognition of his long services in the State. The charge of the Chief Medical Officer and of the Rajkot dispensary has since then temporarily remained with Dr. Madanji, the senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Cost.

79. The cost for the up-keep of the Medical Department and of medicines for the year under report was Rs. 9,293-6-8 as compared with Rs. 7,972-5-9 of the previous year. The State contributes over and above this Rs. 240 annually to the Benevolent Fund of the West Hospital and Rs. 200 to a native dispensary which

is maintained by contributions made by other states of the Province as well.

Ramni-Kunverba Anathashrama.

80. During the year under report 52 persons were admitted to the Ramni-Kunverba Asylum for the poor and destitute, opened in 1914 in commemoration of the late lamented Lathiwala Rani Saheb. The average attendance of inmates increased to 30·61 from 19.51 of the previous year. The maintenance charges of the Asylum including board and clothing of the inmates amounted to Rs. 2,134-4-11 as compared with Rs. 1,790-0-1 spent last year. The Asylum is under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. There are a resident nurse and a compounder lodged there to look after emergent cases and to tend and take general care of its inmates who are all without exception patients suffering from one disease or another.

81. The total cost of the Department, therefore, including medicines, contributions and maintenance charges of the Asylum amounted to Rs. 11,867-11-7 as compared with Rs. 10,202-5-10 of the last year.

82. The total number of patients including one indoor patient at the Sardhar Dispensary treated at all the three State Dispensaries which are all, be it said, entirely charitable, was 36,110 as against 34,443 treated last year. The number of patients who obtained medical aid at the native dispensary alluded to above was 4466 as against 4053 of the last year. The daily average of attendance was 430.58 as compared with 426·35 of the last and 344·97 of the preceding year. The medical relief afforded is within easy reach of the state subjects and is freely availed of.

Vaccination.

83. The vaccination department is under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The State, during the year under report, contributed Rs. 580-9-10 towards its maintenance. The primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year were respectively 2655 and 557. Four vaccinators of different circles had charge of the work, a few villages having been assigned to each. Vaccination meets with favour on the part of the population in general as will be seen from the number of primary and secondary vaccinations performed.

Snake bites.

84. There were in all 20 cases of snake bites during the year of which 11 were treated in the state dispensaries with permanganate of Potash, all of whom were cured. 5 were treated in the Mahals with permanganate of Potash by the village Police who are all supplied with Brunton's knife and a sufficient quantity of Per-

manganate of Potash which is replenished from time to time. All these 5 cases failed. The remaining 4 did not avail themselves of any medical aid and they too proved fatal.

Sanitation and Conservency.

85. The supply of good drinking water was sufficient during the year. Sanitation continued to be good throughout the year. Though there were practically no epidemic diseases prevailing in the State, there were some stray cases of measles and small-pox in the Rajkot City as also in some of its villages which claimed a few victims. Bubonic plague was raging over almost the whole of Kathiawar and villages round about the Rajkot State were more or less infected. A very great influx in the city from almost all parts of Kathiawar created an apprehension of Rajkot being infected, to avoid which it was found expedient to have a strict inspection on all the Railway Stations of Rajkot of passengers coming by rail roads as also of those coming by carts. The Agency authorities also readily co-operated in it and the undersigned is happy to note that Rajkot has so far fortunately escaped from the grip of the horrible epidemic.

Births and deaths.

86. Appendix XXIV gives in detail particulars about vital statistics. The percentage of births per milli was 41·37 and that of deaths 39·83 as compared with 43·22 and 35·84 respectively of the previous year. The increase in mortality was to some extent due to a rather higher mortality among infants and children on account of measles.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

87. Mr. C. M. Shroff, B. A., the Head Master of the Alfred High School had under his charge and supervision of the State Educational Department. The Head Master of the Taluka School the late Mr. Mohanlal J. Barot and subsequent to his retirement, Mr. P. K. Shah as Deputy Educational Inspector assisted him in his work in the vernacular branch of the department. Mr. Shroff looks after particularly the English branch of education and exercises a general supervision and control over the whole department and the Deputy Educational Inspector looks after vernacular branch of education.

88. As a result of the introduction of the time scale graded pay system since 1—1—1914 in the English branch of the Educational Department, it is satisfactory to note that there was a marked stability in the staff and there were very few changes in the personnel of the staff of the English Schools. Mr. M. J. Barot, the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Head Master of the Taluka School retired from service because of old age and ill health, after having served the Educational Department for nearly 37 years of which 23 years' services were under the State. On his retirement, the State granted him by way of gratuity and refund of pension money Rs. 2300/— Mr. Barot breathed his last within a very few days of his retirement. He was succeeded as Deputy Educational Inspector and Head Master of the Taluka School by Mr. P. K. Shah, who was Head Master of Taluka School No. 2 on 28—9—1917. Miss. R. Kesarkar (now Mrs. Prabhune) the Head Mistress of the Bawaji Raj Girls' English School, who had been on leave, resumed her duties on 25—3—18, relieving Mrs. Kashibai Pandit, who was in charge, and be it said, who spared no pains to keep up the prestige and efficiency of that institution.

Changes in the Personnel.

89. During the year under report, the tutorial staff was again strengthened by 6 new appointments, the total strength having reached 157 from 151 of the last year. The following tabular statement shows the qualification and the strength of the staff as it stood on 31st March 1918.

Tutorial Staff, strength and qualifications.

No. of Schools.	Graduates.	Under Graduates.	Matrics and School Finals.	Non-Matrics.	Trained.	Untrained but passed	Untrained.	Total.
30	10	9	21	10	44	10	53	157

90. Two primary schools having been opened one at Bedi and another at Anandpur during the year under review the number of educational institutions rose to 30 from 28. The Drawing Class and the Commerce Class both attached to the Alfred High

Number of Schools.

School, continued as classes for special education. They were under the direct control and supervision of the Head Master of the Alfred High School. Appendix XXV shows in detail the classification of educational institutions under the control of the State. The number of private institutions increased from 18 of the last year to 21 during the year under report, the additions being a Jain School, a Night School for Dheds and a Madressa.

Numerical strength of schools and average attendance.

91. The Alfred High School had on its register 571 students during the year under report as compared with 467 of the last year while the middle schools had 822 students as against 750 of the previous year. The number of students in the Girls' Middle School fell from 58 to 53. The pupils in the Vernacular Boys' Schools increased during the year from 1803 to 1995 while those in Vernacular Girls' Schools improved to 665 from 630. The Drawing and the Commerce Class had each 2 and 9 outside students over and above those of the school students taking advantage of them. The total number of pupils attending the State Schools rose from 3716 to 4117 showing an increase of 401 of which the Alfred High School alone claims 104. The average number and the average attendance have both materially improved, the former by 200 and the latter by 145, the average number being 3888 as against 3688 and the average attendance being 3328 as against 3183 of the previous year. The number of pupils attending private institutions has also likewise increased from 995 of the last year to 1129 during the year. The total number of children attending the State and private schools, therefore, gives a magnificent grand total of 5235 or an increase of 524 over that of the last year, which clearly shows how much the value of education is being appreciated by the people.

Percentage of pupils to population.

92. The percentage of puplis attending the State as well as private schools to population reached 10·34 during the year from 9·30 of the last year. The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age taken at 15 p. c. of the whole population shows a marked improvement, it being 68·9 during the year under report as compared with 62·02 of the previous year.

93. Percentage of female students attending the State Schools to population shows a slight increase viz. 1·42 as against 1·32 of the last year.

94. Excepting in the vernacular schools of the city proper, primary education continues to be free in all the schools under the State. In the city proper, however, it is imparted free to sons of bona-fide cultivators, who are further helped in the purchase of text books and stationery.

Female education continued to be free in all the schools both English and Vernacular.

Education among backward classes.

95. The following tabular statement will show the extent to which educational institutions are availed of by the backward classes.

Institutions	Grassias.		Mahomedans.		Agriculturists.	
	1916—17	1917—18	1916—17	1917—18	1916—17	1917—18
High School.	14	17	13	15	3	5
Boys' middle schools.	21	27	42	48	1	10
Girls' Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ver. Boys' schools.	33	37	285	316	53	45
Ver. Girls' Schools.	3	5	25	24	1	2
Total.....	71	86	365	403	58	62

Results of Examinations

96. During the year under report, the Alfred High School sent up 57 students including 7 ex-students for the Matriculation Examination held in March 1917 of whom 43 including 4 ex-students came out successful. The result of the High School beats all previous record. With the above result, the Alfred High School stood first among all the High Schools of Kathiawar and seventh on a list of some 200 High Schools affiliated to the Bombay University. The result is highly satisfactory and reflects credit on Mr. C. M. Shroff, the head of the Educational Department.

97. The Alfred High School and the Karansinhji Middle School both have furnished libraries having respectively 3616 and 1246 books. Both these institutions are further equipped with Boys' Reading Rooms with 2069 and 695 books respectively. Select fresh English and vernacular dailies, bi-weeklies, weeklies and Magazines provide the students with light but useful reading for their moral and mental development. The High School has a nicely equipped laboratory and there is a separate laboratory hall. It was further enriched at a cost of Rs. 774. The K. M. School has also been equipped for practical demonstration of object lessons and for the new science course at a further cost of Rs. 137.

Libraries and Laboratories.

98. The Commerce Class and the Drawing Class are both attached to the Alfred High School for special education and as said above are under the control and supervision of the State Educational Inspector. There were 30 students at the end of the year, 9 outsiders and 21 school students on the register. It is recognized for the year by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. It has a good future before it under the rules framed for the school-leaving examination. The changes introduced in the Art Examination in Drawing had as anticipated an unfavourable effect upon the attendance of outside students and upon the study of drawing generally. During the year under report, no student from the school was attracted for these examinations.

Commerce and Drawing Classes.

99. During the year under report 2 students appeared for the junior London Chamber of Commerce Examination held at Bombay in May 1917, both of whom were successful. Book-keeping and Commercial correspondence and typewriting and shorthand form two of the optional groups of subjects in the curriculum for the school-leaving examination which henceforth replaces the Matriculation Examination and therefore these subjects taught in the commercial class will hereafter occupy a legitimate place in the school time tables for those students, who don't desire to join any college.

The percentage of results of the secondary schools stood at 43·4 as against 29·5 of the last year, and those of the primary schools for boys and girls were respectively 67 and 62. These results are quite satisfactory.

100. By the opening of the Bhatia Boarding during the year under report the number of hostels in Rajkot came to be 7. They were all occasionally visited by the Educational Inspector of the State. Each one of them is provided with a

Hostels.

house master or a superintendent. The total number of students taking benefit of these institutions rose from 256 of the last year to 356 during the year under report. The Grassia hostel receives a yearly grant of Rs. 500 from the state. Besides these, there were four private communial bordings having on the rolls 36 students.

Scholarships and endowments.

101. The comparative statement given below will show the amounts of the State endowment, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes &c. spent by the State to encourage students in their study at colleges and technical schools outside the Rajkot State as also to students of the Alfred High School, the Karansinhji Middle School and other State Schools and private subscriptions.

Nature of Institution	By the Rajkot State of the annual value of		As interest on endowments held by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar		From other endowments and subscriptions		
	1916—17	1917—18	1916—17	1917—18	1916—17	1917—18	
Alfred High School	217	197	841	†428	328	341	† The interest for the second half of the year was not received before 31st March.
Other Schools under the State	112	223	...	...	598	476	
Outside higher Educational Institutions	2254	2976	...	...	84	96	
Total...	2583	3396	841	428	1010	913	

Moral and physical culture.

102. As has been repeatedly said in previous reports, the resolution of the Government of Bombay about moral culture has been acted upon in the Alfred High School and the Karansinhji Middle School, where one period per week is regularly devoted to moral teaching. The course of studies adopted is the syllabus of moral and civic instruction published by Indian Moral Education Society. A good conduct silver medal of the value of Rs. 10 has been provided by Mr. G. M. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, of Rajkot to be awarded

to the best behaved student of the High School, the selection of such a student being made by votes of his fellow students. Students are made interested in the competitive prize examination held by the Sanatan Dharma Religious and Moral Education Propaganda Committee. The results of those who competed last year are not yet known. A non-denominational prayer is recited by students in each and every school before the school begins its work.

Sports.

103. Both the Alfred High School and the Karansinhji Middle School are equipped with well furnished gymnasia and are provided with cricket, football and rounders. The Taluka School has also been provided with a gymnasium. The Middle Schools in the Mahals are provided with cricket, football and rounders, while in village schools native games are more popular. The High School successfully played four cricket matches. The Hill Challenge Shield for cricket was won by the High School for the sixth time during its run of 7 years by defeating the Porbandar High School team by 11 wickets and 37 runs Special arrangements are made for drill and gymnastics and the department of games. The Hardinge Athletic Cup Competition came off on 18—12—17 and formed the closing event of the " Our Day " week. The competition is open to all High Schools in Kathiawar. 4 institutions entered the lists. This cup was also won by the Alfred High School from the Porbandar High School which was beaten by 12 marks. The Thakore Saheb is a staunch believer in "a strong mind in a strong body". He has set his heart on improving the tone of physical culture in all the schools. All the village schools have recently been provided with the necessary apparatus for physical training. The cricket coach of the High School was sent round all village schools for that purpose. The Harisinhji Athletic Cup's Competition came off on 10th October 1917. In all 18 schools under the State including the High School and the 3 Middle Schools competed for the prizes which were kindly given away to the winners by Mrs. Berthon.

Expenditure and receipts

104. The total expenditure recurring and non-recurring incurred by the State on education during the year under report amounted to Rs. 51296 which included Rs. 12057 spent after new school buildings as against Rs. 48360 in the previous year. Over and above this, the State contributed Rs. 286-8-0 to libraries, Rs. 500 to the Girasia Hostel and Rs. 2190 to scholarships. The recurring expenditure stood at Rs. 39239. The total receipts realized during the year amounted to Rs. 19124 as compared with Rs. 17411 realized last year.

105. Rajkot was declared a centre for Matriculation Examination but for reasons of expenditure and other difficulties, the University decided to close it again. The Thakore Saheb, however, with his usual generosity offered Rs. 500 towards the expenditure over and above a free supply of desks, benches &c., during the period of examination. To the great relief and convenience of the candidates for the examination, the University was so good as to withdraw their decision and to allow Rajkot to continue as a centre.

War Contributions.

106. Special prayers were offered on the 4th August 1917, the anniversary of the gigantic European War and a small subscription of Rs. 56-8-0 was collected from amongst the staff and students and remitted to the Lady Willingdon Tailoring Fund through the local secretary. A successful concert was given on the " Our Day " 1917 by the students of the Alfred High School in aid of the Red Cross Fund under the kind patronage of E. Maconochie Esquire, I. C. S., the popular Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

107. It will be seen from the above details that education in all its phases has made a steady and healthy progress during the year and the subjects of the State have been taking full advantage of the facilities so readily and generously afforded by the State. The progress and prosperity of the department are due to the zeal and energy evinced by Mr. C. M. Shroff. The Thakore Saheb who has the cause of education so much at heart has been ever ready to give all possible and necessary help in securing the progress and prosperity of education. The rules prohibiting child marriages and smoking amongst juvenile subjects which continued to be in force as also the establishment of athletic challenge cups slowly but steadily tend to improve the physique of the student class and consequently of the subjects in general.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paddock.

108. A fine paddock is maintained by the State to which are attached a cattle breeding department and a stud-farm. Dr. D. S. Panthaki, G. B. V. C., whose work has been found to be uniformly satisfactory, is in charge of it. During the year under report, there was only one stallion " Silk-Worm " (Reshamio) a Kathiawadi breed, maintained for serving outside mares as most of the brood mares of the Paddock were born by him. 3 of the Darbari brood mares

were sent to Jasdan to be covered by a Kathiawari stallion named "Beherio" and one mare was covered by Bhayavadar Kathiawari stallion "Reddo". The stallion service return for the year under report is shown in the table below.

No.	Name	Breed	Number of mares served			Young stock out of Darbari mares											
						Born			Sold			Died			Remaining		
						Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total
			Darbari	Private	Total												
1	Reshamio [Silkworm]	Kathiawadi	8	1	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Beherio	Jasdan Kathiawadi	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
3	Reddo	Bhayavadar Kathiawadi	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	8	5	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

Brood Mares.

109. At the end of the last year there were 7 brood mares of which 6 were Kathiawar breed and 1 was a country bred. During the year under report, one stud bred Kathiawar mare was received from Huzur riding stables and one Kathiawar filly was admitted; 2 old mares were cast and 1 C. B. mare sent to the stables leaving at the end of the year 6 brood mares all Kathiawar bred.

Young stock.

110. In the beginning of the year under report, there were 16 young ones during the year 1 colt was born, 1 filly was transferred to brood mares and 3 colts and 4 fillies were sent to the carriage stables, leaving at the close of the year 9 young ones.

111. The stable department is placed under the charge of the Paddock Superintendent. 1 horse from the Thakore Saheb's riding stables was presented to the War fete during the year under report and 12 more horses from 14'-2" to 15'-3" fit to be chargers were given free to the Government through Colonel Waddington C. I. E., the Remount Officer, for use in the present war.

112. Amongst those who visited the State Paddock during the year were, E. Maconochie, Esquire, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and Colonel Waddington, C. I. E., Government Remount Officer.

113. The total expenditure for the upkeep of the Paddock for the year amounted to Rs. 6183 as against Rs. 6600 of the previous year. The income derived was Rs. 169 as against Rs. 1064.

Stud-farm.

114. At the beginning of the year, there were 59 acres and 2 gunthas of cultivable land attached to the farm. 23 gunthas were added to it during the year under report. Of this land 30½ acres were used for irrigation crops and 29 acres 5 gunthas for rainy season crops. Oats, lucerne, fennigreek, gram, cotton were the principal crops under irrigation while Bajri, Til seeds, math, Juwar and gram were the khariff crops. The expenditure after the farm during the year amounted to Rs. 1249 as against Rs. 1744 of the last year and the receipts were Rs. 2714 against Rs. 2281 showing a profit of nearly 51·3 per cent.

Cattle-breeding.

115. At the end of the last year there were 48 animals. During the year under report 4 heifers were admitted into cows, 1 buffalo was received from K. S. Gumansinhji of Malia, 2 old cows were sent to the local Panjrapole, 22 cows were sold and 1 died, leaving at the end of the year 28 animals as under:—22 cows, 2 bulls and 4 buffaloes.

116. There were 54 young ones remaining from the last year. 18 young ones were born during the year, 1 buffalo calf was received from K. S. Gumansinhji of Malia, 17 young ones were sold, 4 heifers were added to cows and 8 young ones died, leaving at the end of the year 44 young ones. Rinderpest had broken out in the village of Sar under Sardhar Mahal, but the epidemic was of a milder type and with proper precautionary measures, it was easily brought under control and stamped out, it having claimed only 10 victims. Foot and mouth disease also made its appearance in State herd and stables, but it was promptly handled and suppressed without any casualty.

117. The total expenditure was only Rs. 997 for this department as against Rs. 2592 of the previous year where as the income derived was Rs. 1526 as compared with Rs. 3087 of the last year which included Rs. 972 on account of sale proceeds of live stock.

GENERAL.

118. Mr. Ramji Bhimji was in charge of the State Treasury and Accounts Department and the tent department. His work was as usual uniformly satisfactory.

Libraries.

119. The State makes an annual endowment together with an annual grant of Rs. 60 towards the maintenance of the Rajkot Town Library. The State servants and some of the gentry subscribe to it. It is thus maintained from the above-mentioned endowment, grant and subscriptions. It is placed in a central situation on the New Gate. The State further patronises one library at Sardhar and another at Kuvadva. The rules about registration of public libraries remain in force in the State, all books, pamphlets and periodicals and such other literature as is proscribed by Government and by the State, are prohibited from entering State limits and thus from finding their way into the State libraries.

Gardens.

120. There is a small garden just out side the Kotharia Gate named the " Karansinhji Gardens ". There is also another garden on the banks of the river outside the Bedi Gate which is named " Ba Shri Mahavijay Kunverba Gardens." Both these gardens are kept in good condition and are resorted to by people seeking recreation after the toils of the day.

121. I cannot but mention, before concluding this report that the continuous progress and prosperity of the State in every department is due solely to the vigilence and personal care of the Thakore Saheb. I grasp this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the officers and the staff and particularly to the Deputy Karbhari, Mr. Dahyabhai Khetshi, for the cordial and ready co-operation, zeal and energy shown by them in the conduct of the administration.

Huzur Office,
Rajkot 19th July 1918

H. B. KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Rajkot State showing changes in the personel during the year 1917–18.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Harjivandas Bhavanbhai Kotak	Chief Karbhari	21-10-1907	31-3-18	
2	Dayabhai Khetshi Sanghvi	Deputy Karbhari	1-1-18	31-3-18	
3	Mahendrarai Vithalrai Parghi	Sar-Nyayadhish	1-10-16	31-3-18	
4	Ratanji Adarji Collector	Chief Medical Officer	21-10-1895	22-2-18	Retired
5	Chunilal M. Shroff	Edl. Inspector & Hd. Master Alfred High School	10-7-11	31-3-18	
6	Dorabji Sorabji Panthaki	Paddock and Stable Superintendent	16-6-1896	31-3-18	
7	Ratansha Kunverji Chodhari	Police Superintendent	27-12-16	31-3-18	
8	Tribhovan Purshotam Bhatt	Nyayadhish	1-10-16	31-10-17	
9	Ichhashanker Karunashanker Pandya	Nyayadhish	1-11-17	31-3-18	
10	Morarji Chatrabhuj Rupera	Engineer	4-4-18 17	31-3-18	

11	Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta	1st Asst. Master, High School	1-4-10	31-3-18	
12	Jamshedji D. Mistri	Garden Overseer	4-4-13	31-3-18	
13	Dayalji Hemraj Adhya	Mechanical and Electrical Engineer	2-5-14	31-3-18	
14	Ramji Bhimji Doshi	Treasury Officer	1-3-08	31-3-18	
15	Renukabai Prabhune	Hd. Mistress, Bavajiraj Girls' English School	7-2-14	31-3-18	was on leave upto 19-3-18
	Kashibai M. Pandit	Do. Do.	2-1-17	19-3-18	
16	Mohanlal Jeshangbhai Barot	Deputy Edul. Inspector and Head Master, School No. 1	1-8-1895	9-7-17	Retired
	Popatlal Kevalchand Shah	Do. Do.	29-9-17	31-3-18	
17	Chhabildas Kasidas Kaji	Hazur Shirastedar	9-1-17	31-3-18	
18	Tarachand Bechardas Kamdar }	Sardhar Thandar	24-3-1909	31-10-17	
	Tribhovan Purshotam Bhatt }	Do.	1-11-17	31-3-18	
19	Tarachand Bechardas Kamdar	Kuvadva Thandar	1-11-17	31-3-18	
20	Damodar Pragji Anadkat	Hd. Master, Karansinhji Middle School	10-1-17	31-3-18	
21	Madanji Jethabhai Adalja	Sub. Asstt. Surgeon, Rajkot Dispensary.	1-3-1908	31-3-18	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18

No.	Description.	Whether admitted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860	yes		
2	Criminal Pro. Code V of 1898	yes		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	yes		
4	Civil Pro. Code V of 1908	yes		
5	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	No		
6	Indian Companies Act VII of 1913	yes		
7	Provincial Small Causes Court Act	yes		
8	Public Conveyance Rules, local of 1915	No		
9	Extradition Rules, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902	No		
10	Hindu Law	yes		
11	Contract Act IX of 1872	yes		
12	Mahomedan Law	yes		
13	Gambling Act, local of 1915	No		
14	Whipping Act VI of 1864	yes		
15	Plague Rules, local of 1908	No		
16	Opium and Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules of 1883 and 1896	No		
17	Shikar Rules, local of 1907 & 1908	No		
18	Explosive Substances Act of 1908-09	yes		
19	Steam Boiler's Act of 1908-09	yes		
20	Poisonous Drugs Rules, local 1909	No		
21	Majority Act, local of 1909	No		
22	Customs Rules, local of 1909-10	No		
23	Cattle Trespass Act, local of 1909-10	No		
24	Rules about growth of hemp drug, local 1909-10	No		
25	Prevention of cow killing, local 1909-10	No		
26	Arms and Ammunition Rules, local 1909-10	No		
27	Court Fees Act, local 1910-11	No		
28	Rules to prevent Mianas entering Rajkot State Limits without permits 1911-12	No		
29	Rules of State Agricultural Banks	No		
30	Public Performances Act, local 1912-13	No		
31	Prevention of child marriage Act, local 1912-13	No		
32	Stamp Act 1912-13	No		
33	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	yes		
34	Registration Rules 1914-15	No		
35	Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance 1914	yes		
36	Rules to control the Press	No		
37	Factory Act	yes		
38	Rules for the surveillance of suspected persons	No		
39	Rules about wandering criminal tribes	No		

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State for the year 1917-18.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.							Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men				Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														The State maintains no Military force.
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 †	...	...	...	...	...	† Used as saluting battery.
Infantry														
Imperial service troops ...														
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 †	...	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police Force in the Rajkot State for the year 1917-18.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost yearly	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendent of Police	1	125+25	1800	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Police Inspector	1	40+10	600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3	Foujdars	3	33+8/1 27+10/1 25+8/1	1332	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
4	Headquarter Chief Constable	1	30	360	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5	Jamadars	2	30/1 20/1	600	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
6	[illegible]valdars	8	15/4 14/1 13/3	1356	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	

7	Naiks	12	12/12	1328	...	4	...	4	...	9	...		
8	Lance Naiks	14	11/14	1848	...	16	...	8	...	11	...		
9	First Class Constables	55	55/10	6600	...	46	1	8	...	13	...	All third class promoted to second class and third class abolished	
10	Second Class Constables	100	100/9	10800	4	80	3	36	...	50	...		
11	Third Class Constables	0	0	0	5	65	...	54	...	0	...		
12	Chowky Sepoys	30	30/7	2520	1	6	...	...	—	4	...		
13	Duffedar	1	35/1	420	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
14	Mounted Naiks	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...		
15	First Class Sowars	14	27/14	4536	...	3	...	9	...	4	...		
16	Second Class Sowars	0	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...		
17	Third Class Cycle Sowars	3	11/2 10/1	384	...	2	...	...	...	2	...		
18	Camel Sowars	3	20/3	720	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
	Total...			35204	10	226	4	125	...	115	—		

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917–18.

Number	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1916–17	1917–18	1916–17	1917–18	1916–17	1917–18	1916–17	1617–18	1916–17	1917–18	1916–17	1917–18	1916–17	1917–18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot State	179	169	116+4	92+1	119+3	110 ‡	85	71	20	31	70·83	76·~~45~~ 34	69·67	64 54	† Total No. of arrests including 1 of the last year was 93. ‡ These with 17 remaining at the close of the last year bring up the total to 110 brought to trial of whom 8 remained on trial.
				120	93 †	122										

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State	9508—12—10½	7135—14—10	1869—8—7	7233—14—11	19·65	30·60	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd *April* 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only	Whipping	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years	„ 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	.	..	
3	Grievous Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	
4	Hurt	14	302	316	...	...	322	15	...	...	...	1	14	...	15	277	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	30	

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18.

Number.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1917-18					Total.									
		Past year.	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	20	8	1	...	...	8	...	...	28	9	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court	409	516	79	86	5	290	6	...	421	466	99	231	95	...	2	39	36	
4	Sardhar Thana Court	137	111	...	4	...	64	...	...	83	68	53	2	11	...	...	2	2	
5	Kuvadva Thana Court	...	19	...	2	...	32	...	...	...	34	7	8	5	...	...	14	5	
	Total.....	566	654	80	92	5	394	6	...	537	577	159	243	118	...	2	55	43	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajkot State during the year 1917–18.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	*Number of persons and Cases*																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences: Confirmed.		Sentences: Modified.		Sentences: Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajkot State	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Deputy Karbhari's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayādhish Court	14	...	...	2	2	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	
	Total...	14	...	...	2	2	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	

Rajkot

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1917-18.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks
		1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number o suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	5	9	10	7	15	16	6	6	9	10	39895- 6-9	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	6	12193-6-9	0-8-6	
2	Small causes Court	21	42	663	573	684	615	642	559	42	56	26233-15-3	...	573	...	499	74	...	...	...	99	268	22	179	23970-13-0	0-1-8	
3	Nyayadhish Court	21	42	96	92	117	134	75	93	42	41	42448- 5-2	7	51	34	3	19	19	10	...	6	28	15	44	28781-10-6	0-3-4	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	5	19	148	115	153	134	134	129	19	5	5826-15-7	...	109	6	90	19	...	...	...	28	67	4	30	6283-1-3	0-1-29	
5	Kuvadva Thandar Court	...	...	...	18	...	18	0	14	...	4	1183- 1-9	...	18	...	14	4	...	...	...	8	2	...	4	914-0-3	0-1-20	
	Total..	52	112	917	805	969	917	857	801	112	116	115587-12-6	7	755	43	~~686~~ 606	116	19	13	1	141	365	41	254	~~103742~~ 102142-15-9	0-3-7	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18

No.	Tribunals	Opening Balance of applications		Value of applications pending at the close of 1916-17	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1917-18			Remarks
		1916-17	1917-18		1916-17	1917-18	Value	1916-17	1917-18	Value	1916-17	1917-18	Value	1916-17	1917-18	Value	Within 6 months	Within 12 months	Above 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	2	5	23776-8-8	9	2	73-12-0	11	7	23850-4-8	6	5	23573-2-8	5	2	837-2-0	1	0	1	
2	Small causes Court	38	178	10546-0-10½	491	366	16685- 7-0	529	544	27231 7-10½	351	493	24117-15-½	178	51	3113-8-10	45	6	0	
3	Nyayadhish Court	37	87	27898-0-0	159	156	61059- 5-2	196	243	88957-5-2	109	153	49725-1-0	89	90	39232- 4-2	65	6	19	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	119	109	6842-3-6	234	164	7677-14-4	358	273	14520-1-10	244	209	10591-3-0	109	64	3928-14-10	59	2	3	
5	Kuvadva Thandar Court	0	0	0	0	71	4269- 8-8	0	71	4269-8-8	0	6	312-11-3	0	65	3956-13 5	65	0	0	
	Total...	196	379	69062-13-½	893	759	69765-15-2	1089	1138	158828-12-2½	710	866	108260-0-11	379	272	50568-11-3	285	14	23	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917–18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hazur Court	1	5	16	14	17	19	12	16	5	3	5558-6-9	3222-9-0	5	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	0-3-9	0-3-21	
Deputy Karbhari's Court	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 0	0-1- 0	
Sar Nyayadhish Court	13	2	15	28	28	30	26	28	2	2	1898-11-9	2689-1-3	8	7	3	10	9	6	1	1	5	4	0-7-8	0-2-24	
Total...	14	7	31	44	45	51	38	46	7	5	7457-2-6	5911-10-3	13	18	6	14	12	7	2	2	5	5	0-5-8½	0-2-15	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajkot City Jail	1	16	48	67	64	20·10	18·30	18	1700- 0-10	3·75	
Sardhar Thana Jail	1	...	...	10	...	6·5	...	...	58·10- 4	9·8	
Kuvadva Lock up	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	3	16	48	77	64	26·15	18·30	18	1758-11- 2	6·77	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18.

Name of the Registering office of the State	Documents presented for Registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sar Nyayadhish Court	716	634	401	320	219	230	19	20	...	...	77	64	714	631	520718-7-9	586674-11-11	2	3	...	...	
Sardhar Thana Court	19	20	4	6	15	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	20	5912-0-0	3747- 0-0	...	...	...	...	
Kuvadva Thana Court	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	735	656	405	328	234	243	19	21	...	...	77	64	733	653	526630-7-9	590421-11-11	2	3	...	...	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks
	Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	404	300097	11	...	1014	...	...	328	281746	14	3	851	4	...	
Sale deeds	233	226532	12	9	8369	9	6	243	308674	13	8	10577	13	6	
Wills	19	...	...	...	58	...	...	21	...	...	...	62	14	...	
Miscellaneous	77	...	...	...	209	12	...	61	...	...	...	180	4	...	
Total.....	733	526630	7	9	9651	5	6	653	590421	11	11	11679	3	6	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit	...	...	...	...	9651	5	6	...	...	...	...	11679	3	6	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917-18.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1917	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1918	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajkot City Municipality	...	24 0-9	71-13-6	71-13-6	13693-8-0	13363-1-7	...	
Sardhar Town Municipality	...	...	...	...	565-5-5	586-7-11	...	
Kuvadva Village Municipality	...	1-3-0	4- 3-0	4- 3-0	122-1-3	126-12-3	..	
Total...	...	25-3-0	76- 0- 6	76- 0-6	14380-14-8	14076-5-9	...	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917–18.

State	April 1917		May 1917		June 1917		July 1917		August 1917.		September 1917.		October 1917.		November 1917.		December 1917.		January 1918.		February 1918.		March 1918.		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Rajkot	...	22	8	35	7	98	3	85	12	77	7	39	9	12	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	49	68	27	89	31	9	
Sardhar	...	...	15	21	4	17	9	12	13	81	5	9	7	61	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	55	7	26	67	33	52	
Kuvadva	...	22	3	52	5	77	4	83	12	8	4	63	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	~~39~~ 40	~~97~~ 19	23	7	28	17	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917—18.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per Rupee	During March of present year Quantity in seers per Rupee	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri first kind	17	12	
2	Do. second kind	20	16	
3	Wheat	20	13	
4	Juwar first kind	24	16	
5	Do. second kind	25	16	
6	Gram first quality	19	20	
7	Do. second quality	19½	20	
8	Mag	18	16	
9	Udad	14½	13	
10	Math	22	18	
11	Sessamum (Tal)	10	7½	
12	Rice first quality	7	6	
13	Do. second quality	9	8	
14	Do. third quality	12	10	
15	Toowar dal first quality	10	9	
16	Do. second quality	12	14	
17	Kamod first quality	20	18	
18	Do. second quality	22	19	
19	Pulse of Mag	15	13	
20	Pulse of Udad	12	10	
21	Do. of Gram	16½	15	
22	Do. of Math	19	16	
23	Do. of Masur	9	9	
24	Vatana	12	14	
25	Val	12	14	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIX

Statement showing Expenditure on public works, carried out in the Rajkot State, during the year 1917—18.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Road and Culverts and Repairs	3713 8 0	13283 9 6	16997 1 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	16997 1 6	
2	Construction of new Buildings and Repairs of old ones	46038 6 11	9330 3 7	55368 10 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	55368 10 6	
3	Water supply and Irrigation	2093 14 9	2563 10 11	4657 9 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	4657 9 8	
4	Miscellaneous Works	42370 7 4	10453 4 11	52823 12 3	... ...	... ...	... .	52823 12 3	
	Total...	94216 5 0	35630 12 11	129847 1 11	... ...	... .	... .	129847 1 11	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Rajkot State during the year 1917—18.

No.	Districts.	Year	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
					Males.	Females.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot City	1917—18	1500	2000	40	400	400	100	75	400	4200	600	...	200	350	
2	Rajkot Mahal		2997	1777	205	819	24	63	13	576	13233	886	...	5	440	
3	Sardhar Mahal		4286	2865	225	1510	79	89	58	411	13221	1135	...	...	536	
4	Kuvadva Mahal		4517	2811	264	1594	90	82	31	745	16673	1097	...	...	605	
	Total...		13300	9453	734	4323	593	334	177	2132	47327	3718	...	205	1931	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise revenue of the Rajkot State, for the year 1917—18.

Districts	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Rajkot City	† 4	9127-0-0	1	7889-12-4	1	651-0-0	...	...	6	17667-12-4	† One shop opened at Madhapur
Rajkot Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	1	30-0-0	1	201- 0-0	1	25-0-0	...	...	3	256-0-0	
Kuvadva Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	5	9157-0 0	2	8090-12-4	2	676-0-0	...	...	9	17923-12-4	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of the Rajkot State, during the St. year 1973 (A. D. 1917-18).

Item	Amount Rs. A. P.	Total
RECEIPTS.		
Land Revenue	410624- 0- 5	
Jama and Sudharo from Bhayats & Mulgrasias	6113-14-10	
Mandvi receipts	81940- 6- 7	
Excise Revenue	18335-15- 4	
Judicial	34385- 7- 9	
Education	17537- 0- 6	
Railway receipts and interest realized by State Bank & other investments	118366-13- 8	
Other receipts & sale proceeds of land for building	136228-15-11	
Extraordinary receipts	30250- 0- 0	853732-11-0
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration	42330- 4- 2	
Police	48635- 6- 6	
Arab & Makrani Bedas	863-14- 0	
Jail Charges	2115- 1- 4	
Education	39656- 3- 5	
Dispensaries including Vaccination	9874- 7- 3	
Public Works	129847- 1-11	
Dharmada	2729- 9- 4	
Pensions and allowances	13127- 5- 4	
Rajkharch	112037-11- 0	
Tribute	21321- 0- 0	
Municipality	14076- 5- 9	
Stable, Carriage & Paddock expenses	34144- 4- 0	
Miscellaneous	35878- 0- 2	
Provision against the marriage & dowery of K. S. Jayrajba Saheb	10000- 0- 0	
War & Relief Fund	19411-10- 6	
Extraordinary (Jail, Miscellaneous, Discretionary, Famine fund & Abadi expenses)	107850- 0- 0	643898-4-8

Rajkot DAYABHAI KHETSHI

Dated 22nd April 1918 offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Rajkot State during the year 1917—18

No.	Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
		In-door	Out-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	Rajkot City Dispensary	...	28934	...	...	...	...	7767- 1-1	358·06	General health & water supply are good and sufficient. Vaccination meets with favour on the part of the populace. Prevailing diseases are malaria, conjunctivitis, Ottorhœa, Bronchitis Boils, &c. There were 22 cases of small-pox and measles. There were 28 cases of plague imported from outside of whom 17 died. There were 11 cases of snake bites all of whom were cured by the use of Potash Permangnate. There is a native dispensary conducted at the joint expense of Kathiawar States to which this State contributes Rs. 200 annually. It treated 4466 patients. 52 patients were admitted to the Ramni-Kunverba Asylum. The cost was Rs. 2134—4—11.
2	Sardhar Town Dispensary	1	4547	1	...	...	...	979- 8-7	46·86	
3	Kuvadva Dispensary	...	2628	...	...	...	...	546-13-0	25·60	
	Total...	1	36109	1	...	...	...	9293- 6-8	430·58	

Dayabhai Kunverji

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Rajkot State, for the year 1917-18.

Name.	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		1916-17	1917-18			1916-17	1917-18			1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajkot City	26295	1030	1015	...	15	1201	1302	101	...	....	....	....	....	
Rajkot Mahal	6876	335	274	...	61	160	214	54	...	....	....	....	....	
Sardhar Mahal	9521	419	442	23	...	227	266	39	...	....	....	....	....	
Kuvadva Mahal	7830 +116	405	364	...	41	227	235	8	...	....	....	....	....	
Total...	50638	2189	2095	23	117	1815	2017	202	...	43·22	41·37	35·84	39·83	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918

DAYABHAI KHETSHI

offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajkot State during the year 1917–18.

Number of Schools 1916–17	Number of Schools 1917–18	Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1916–17	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1617–18	Daily average attendance 1916–17	Daily average attendance 1917–18	Expenditure High School	Expenditure Secondary	Expenditure Primary	Total	Remarks
1	1	High School	467	571	453	472	15962	...	....	15962	+ Over and above this total of Rs. 51296, the State contributed Rs. 286–6–0 to Librarier, Rs. 500 to the King George Coronation Hostel for girasias and Rs. 2190 by way of Scholarships to students studying in colleges and schools elsewhere. The total expenditure after education, therefore, comes up to Rs. 54273 including Rs. 12057 spent after new school buildings.
3	3	Middle Schools	750	822	636	714	....	7551	....	7551	
1	1	Girls' Middle School	58	53	47	48	....	3284	....	3284	
19	21	Boys' Primary Schools	1803	1995	1559	1590	....	....	12752	12752	
4	4	Girls' Primary Schools	630	665	483	497	....	....	11747	11747	
		Drawing class with High School	...	2	1	1	....	....	....	...	
		Commercial class with High School	8	9	4	6	....	....	....	....	
28	30	Total....	3716	4117	3183	3328	15962	10835	24499	+ 51296	

Rajkot

Dated 22nd April 1918.

DAYABHAI KHEI-III

Offg. Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE

For the year 1918-19.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

THE RAJKOT STATE occupies a central position in Kathiawad. It is bounded on the East by the State of Jamnagar and some Kathi estates; on the South by the State of Gondal and the Taluka of Kotda-Sangani; on the West by the State of Dhrol and a few Talukas under the Halar Prant; and on the North by the State of Wankaner and some other Talukas under Halar.

Boundary.

2. The State is divided into 4 Mahals viz. the Rajkot Talpad [proper], Rajkot Chibhda, Sardhar and Kuvadva Mahals. There are 64 villages under the State of which 49 are Khalsa villages, 10 Bhayati, 4 Inami and 1 Dharmada.

Mahals and villages.

3. The State covers an area of 282·4 square miles. The population of the State, including Railway gangmen residing within State limits is 50,638 souls according to the census returns of 1911 of which 25,634 are males and 25,004 are females. The population is distributed according to caste and creed as follows :—

Area, population and revenue.

41,245	Hindus,	5,894	Mahomedans,
3,276	Jains,	48	Christians,
6	Parsis and	169	Others.

The gross revenue of t he year, inclusive of the proceeds of the sale of land for building sites was Rs. 756,850-12-1 as against Rs. 853,732-11-0 of the preceding year. The gross expenditure for the year under review stood at Rs. 603,806-1-3 as against Rs. 643,898-4-8 of the last year. The averages of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are Rs. 650,769 and Rs. 545,619 respectively. The State pays to the British Government Rs. 18,991 annually as Gaekwar Peshkashi fixed in perpetuity and to the Junagadh State Rs. 2,330 every year as Jortalbi, which is also fixed in perpetuity.

Political relations.

4. The political relations of the State with all the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and friendly. The Thakore Saheb passed the hot season at Panchgani and paid a friendly visit to Jamnagar in Christmas.

5. Kumar Shri Ladhubha Saheb, the Thakore Saheb's uncle, passed away on 25th May and the State and the subjects went into mourning as it befitted the sad occasion, the Thakore Saheb himself returning from Panchgani on the 31st to offer his condolences to the bereaved family.

Deaths in the RajKutumb.

The wave of influenza that passed over the country in October and November spared none of the Raj Kutumb and claimed two of its precious souls for its victims. In spite of all that human skill could do, Kunveri Shri Jayaraj Kunverba, a bright and delicate girl of 10 years succumbed to this fell disease in Sardhar on 3rd November and only three days later was followed by her mother the devout Shemaliavala Rani Saheb—losses which caused heart-rending grief to the loving subjects of the Thakore Saheb. This is not a place to enter into the personal feelings of the Thakore Saheb but the fortitude and equanimity with which he bore the grievous losses that had come upon him in such a rapid succession simply evoked admiration for his deep-rooted faith in the wisdom of divine dispensation and set a noble example to many a family similarly bereaved in those troublous times.

Birth-day celebrations

6. The birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor was duly celebrated on the 3rd of June—the day announced for the purpose.

The 24th of February, on which fell the birth-day anniversary of the Yuvraj Kumar Saheb Dharmendrasinhji was, as usual, availed of to hold a resplendent Darbar which was graced by H. H. the MahaRana Saheb of

Dharampur, the Thakore Saheb's maternal uncle, H. H. Sir Amarsinhji, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, H. H. the minor MahaRana Saheb of Porbandar and Kumar Shri Natversinhji of Dhrangadra. After making touching references to the trying ordeals of plague, influenza and famine through which his beloved subjects had to pass, the Thakore Saheb announced a donation of Rs. 14,000 to the Human Relief Fund from which Rs. 20278 had been spent since November and to which a fresh contribution of Rs. 14,366 had been made by the public. The Thakore Saheb with his usual generosity and sympathy for the distressed further announced that he would contribute as much to the charitable Funds as others would raise for relieving human distress and eventually Rs. 11000 having been contributed by the public here and by the large-hearted people of Bombay, the State will further contribute its quota of Rs. 11000. He eulogized the excellent work done by the three cattle-camps viz. the Panjra Pole which being a permanent institution had made arrangements for accomodating 400 extra cattle, the Mandvi Chowk cattle-camp with 600 quadrupeds on its lists and the grain market cattle-camp which maintained 125 head of cattle. He next applauded the admirable morale of the British forces and of those of her allies and associates in arms that had brought to a successful termination the armageddon that had upset the peaceful currents of life all over the world. He exhorted his citizens to launch their capital in trade, as the newly conquered territory of Mesopotamia would open a fresh field for the activities of the enterprising. The speech ended with a presentation of money purses to some of the deserving servants of the State and of Poshaks to those leading public-spirited citizens who had devoted themselves whole-heartedly to alleviating human and cattle distress without any regard to their personal convenience.

Investiture with the Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire.

7. The birth-day Honour's list announced that the Thakore Saheb had been elevated to the dignity of the Knight commander of the most exalted Order of the Indian Empire. The Simla correspondent of the Times of India who telegraphed the news adds " The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot who appears in the list is an excellent type of ruler who offered himself for active service:" The Thakore Saheb received the investiture in Bombay at the hands of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on 7-12-18.

Changes in personnel.

8. Appendix I at the end of the Report shows the principal changes in the personnel of the high officials of the State. Mr. Dahyabhai Khetsi, who had risen from an assistant mastership in the Kathiawar High School to the responsible post of the

Deputy Karbhari by a strenuous and useful career of over 23 years died on 6-12-1918 and his post was abolished. For lightening the burden of work on the Huzur Office, two new posts were created, that of the Revenue Karbhari and of the General Karbhari. Mr. Ramji Bhimji, the Treasury Officer, was promoted to the first and Mr. C. M. Shroff, the Educational Inspector was appointed to the second. Within defined powers of appointment and expenditure the Revenue Karbhari supervises the Revenue, Engineering, Irrigation and Survey departments as well as the State Bank and the General Karbhari looks after Education, Treasury, Stables, Paddock, Kothar, Jamdarkhana, Riyasatkhana and old Records. Mr. Ratilal G. Meheta, 1st Assistant Master, Alfred High School, was appointed as Head Master and Educational Inspector in place of Mr. Shroff.

Plague Influenza and Famine.

9. The three-fold scourge of Plague, Influenza and Famine which taxed the material and moral resources of the State and the subjects to their utmost, the praiseworthy efforts made by private bodies and individuals to help their suffering fellow-creatures in times of such dire distress with a hearty co-operation of the State, and the generous measures taken by the State to alleviate the sufferings of human and animal life will be dealt with at their appropriate places in the following chapters.

Tramba under management.

10. Tramba Bhayat Sardarsinhji, son of Ramsinhji who was mentally incapacitated to look after his estates, died on 10-11-18 and Tramba was placed under management, with Mr. Gordhandas Karamshi as the manager.

The World War brought nearer to India.

11. On the opening day of the official year the Premier struck the warning note how the war had come nearer to India by the complete collapse of Russia. The warning was communicated to India by the Viceroy on the 5th of April and it was resolved at a War Conference held in Delhi on April 27th to increase the military strength of this country in view of the permanent disruption of the balance of power in Asia caused by the military and social chaos in Russia. The Native States, and among them Rajkot did its level best to provide men, money and materials as will be shown below:—

Intercessional prayers.

(a) The 4th of August, when the world entered upon the fifth year of the war, was observed as an Intercession Day. All the offices and schools were closed and arrangements were made for offering intercessional prayers by all castes and creeds for a speedy termination of the war in favour of the British Government and

her allies and associates in arms. The joint prayers of the Empire went not unheard and the road to victory was becoming clearer. Bulgaria, one of the four defeated enemies, laid down her arms and accepted the conditions imposed by the Allies and 7th October was hailed and observed as a Victory Day.

War contributions.

(b) Over and above the sum of Rs. 115,043-14-9 already contributed to the several War Funds by the State, by the State officials and the subjects, till the close of the last official year, fresh contributions to the extent of Rs. 42545-7-0 were made during the year under report which may be detailed as under :—

(1) Rs. 10500 contributed to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the Indian War and Relief Fund @ Rs. 1500 per month equally distributed.

(2) Rs. 29922 towards the enlistment of 241 recruits provided by the State.

(3) Rs. 1500 to the Queen Mary's Silver Wedding Fund.

(4) Rs. 500 to the Poona Pageant and Fête.

(5) Rs. 100 to the Horse Show Fund.

(6) Rs. 23-7-0 Miscellaneous.

The Chief Karbhari of the State Mr. H. B. Kotak contributed Rs. 60 at Rs. 15 per month to the War and Relief Fund, Women's Branch, Rajkot, and has contributed Rs. 600 in all.

The money contributions given by the State aggregated to Rs. 157589-5-9 over and above the 12 horses worth Rs. 6000 given away for remount purposes. Besides a motor worth Rs. 16000 for war work and a tent for hospital purposes are among the materials supplied by the State. The State by itself and through its officials, subjects, Bhayats and cultivators had also purchased War Loans, War Bonds, and Postal Cash Certificates of the value of Rs. 353,850.

The Chief Karbhari of the Rajkot State has been awarded a Certificate of Merit by the British Government in connection with the War Loan work.

Recruits and incentives to recruiting.

(c) Very tempting offers in the form of bonuses, pensions for themselves and their families, admission to ceremonial state functions, postponement of impending civil suits and the like were made to intending recruits and even recruiting officers were promised handsome rewards in lands or money.

Special scholarships and other educational facilities were thrown open to the sons and daughters of combatants and non-combatants who fell in the field or returned home disabled.

The following extracts from Cap. R. H. Haslam, Asstt. Recruiting Officer's monthly report of recruiting for July 1918 will speak for themselves. " It will be noted that, although during the month the quota from the province was increased from 120 to 200, the required number of recruits was obtained. This result was in a great measure due to the recruiting energy of Rajkot State. This State actually produced 129 approved recruits during the month (108 combatants and 21 non-combatants) bringing its total upto 186 for 2 months. Not only this, but I understand that the State has further popularised recruiting by giving Bonuses to certain recruits produced by other States but whose homes are in Rajkot territory."

" Halar Prant again heads the list with 149 recruits. Rajkot State is conspicuous for its recruiting energy. Most of the other States are conspicuous for their lack of recruiting energy."

As a result the State was able to provide 241 recruits to the Kathiawad Company at a considerable cost of Rs. 29,922 as stated above, and it can be legitimately proud of having headed the list of all the Kathiawad States that provided recruits to the Kathiawad Company.

The end of the war.

(d) The armistice was signed on the 11th November and hostilities on all fronts ceased at eleven o'clock of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year under review. German militarism came to an end. The Prussian hopes of building an empire of force as hostile to the West as to the East have been for ever blasted. India has helped in preventing the German menace from spreading to the East and gradually engulfing the world and the Rajkot State will be proud of its efforts to help in achieving such a glorious end.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue systems.

12. There are three different systems obtaining in the State for the collection of Land Revenue : Bhag Batai i.e. a share in cash and kind, (2) Vighoti or cash assessment and (3) Udhad or cash taken in lump per holding. Since the last year the village of Bhupgadh in Sardhar Mahal has been removed from the list of villages paying Vighoti and placed under the BhagBatai system.

13. All cultivators being tenants-at-will, none of them has any such interest in his holding as he can alienate either by way of mortgage or sale or in any other way. So much regard is, however, shown for the continuity of tenures, that cultivators have continued in their holdings from generation to generation, and the transfers of land are, therefore, few and far between.

Nature of tenancy.

14. The tabular statement below shows particulars about increase and decrease in acreage in culturable and uncultivated land in the four Mahals as also about lands alienated or re-absorbed in villages under the State.

Land culturable, cultivated and alienated.

Name of Mahal	Area of cultivated land in the past year.	Increase in the cultivable area in the present year.	Decrease in the cultivable area in the present year.	Total area of cultivable land in the present year.	Area of waste or uncultivated land in the present year.	Acreage of land alienated in the present year.	Area of alienated land acquired by the State in te present year.
Rajkot Talpad	7154-26	8-13	6-32	7156-7	7644-7	...	...
Rajkot Mahal	30046-16	2948-37	...	32995-13	16586-37	70-23	190-23
Sardhar „	38509-14	0-21	1142-18	37367-17	15799-1	...	...
Kuvadva „	32034-30	44-25	1855-34	30223-21	16692-15	...	123-14
Total...	107745-6	3002-16	3005-4	107742-18	56722-20	70-23	313-37

The large increase in the cultivated area under Rajkot Mahal is due to the fact that Tramba which was under Sardhar Mahal and Maliasan under Kuvadva Mahal have been placed during the year under report under Rajkot Mahal with a corresponding reduction in the areas under Sardhar and Kuvadva Mahals.

70 acres and 23 gunthas of land in Sokhda under Rajkot Mahal were given away as Inami lands to Head Coachman Umar Alibhai for his loga

and loyal services to the State. Nathu Vajsur and Amu Nag, two Charans of Sokhda sold their interest-at-will in 190 acres and 23 gunthas of land to the State. Out of the 123 acres and 14 gunthas of alienated land re-absorbed in the Kuvadva Mahal, acres 99-4 are culturable and the rest pasture land.

Alienated lands.

15. Over and above the lands in possession of Mul-Girasias, villages assigned to Bhayats, lands given on Inami or Kherati tenure, and lands given to Jivaidars, a small extent of land is alienated to temples, priests, Charans, Rajgars, barbers and the like. Such alienations mean a partial or an entire remission of assessment during Darbar pleasure.

Transfer of holdings.

16. During the year under review acres 2501-32 of land changed hands as against acres 5841-5 of the last year, and the Nazarana or premium realised amounted to Rs. 9447 as against Rs. 10307-8-0 of the preceding year.

Sowing operations and out-turn of crops.

17. Except where there are facilities of irrigation, the sowing operations are entirely governed by the advent and distribution of monsoon. If the monsoon fails, the water in wells and lakes goes down and does not suffice to feed all the lands irrigated in good years. In the year under report, at the end of May there was a premature burst of monsoon attended with terrific thunderstorms and flashes of lightning which did not augur well for the year. Then followed days of cold stormy winds and starry nights but the optimistic view prevailed. Our hopes were once more raised, when the opening days of July brought in a few sharp showers which gave us about 6 inches of rain by the 10th of the month. It appeared as if the rains were going to make good the defect in rainfall caused by the long break after the early onset of the rains in the last week of May, but all our expectations of the year were falsified, when days after days passed without a welcome shower, till at last our worst fears raised by the ominous outburst in May were confirmed.

18. As there was a deplorable deficiency of rainfall this year, all the cultivable area could not be sown and even where these driblets of rainfall were supplemented by irrigation water, the outturns have been very poor, because to aggravate our misfortunes there came the wave of influenza which, when it did not take the life, so far paralised the energies of its victims, among whom were sometimes included all the surviving members of a family, that they had to lay confined to bed for

weeks after recovery. With nature so adverse, there is nothing to surprise, if the statement below shows that only a quarter of the cultivable area could be made to bear crops which either could not ripen or which, even when they showed a poor ripening, there were few to harvest home.

	1917-18	1918-19	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
Cotton	32874	8968	...	23906	
Wheat	9253	4454	...	4799	
Sugarcane	458	882	424	...	

It is no consolation to add that the prices of these commodities were very high during the year.

Grass reserves.

19. It is no exaggeration to say that in the year 1916-17 there was a fodder famine. With only one year at our disposal to replenish our exhausted reserves, there was a grim famine again staring us in the face in September 1918. Past experience has taught the State to lay up all the grass it could spare and with rigid economy and self-denial it could begin the year with a reserve of 7,478,035 lbs. in the four conveniently distributing centres of Rajkot, Hirasar, Halenda and Chibhda. The arrangement briefly is this. Rajkot proper is to supply all local needs, Chibhda is to be a distributing centre for Rajkot Mahal, and Halenda and Hirasar have to cater for Sardhar and Kuvadva Mahals respectively. The arrangement proved eminently successful as it saved the weakened plough-bullocks the strain of going a long way to fetch fodder for themselves. The hay-stack at Chibhda which was largely drawn upon by the cattle-owning people of Rajkot was the first to be used up. The reserve at Hirasar well nigh served upto the end of the famine year and there is still one hay-stack of 559332 lbs. left intact at Halenda. What a blessing the Halenda reserves would have been if there were a railway to transport them to Rajkot and the surrounding district without diverting the plough bullocks from their legitimate work of preparing the soil for this year's rainy season! The State was able to see that the preserves at Rajkot and Chibhda would not suffice for the enormous local needs and therefore contracted just at the beginning of famine to purchase 40 lac lbs. of grass from upcountry which, thanks to the kindness of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and the Controller General, Bombay, began to be delivered here soon after the Diwali

holidays. The State gave away 10 lac lbs. out of 40 lacs to meet the pressing needs of the Bhavnagar Mahajan and 5 lac more to the same people when the Railway authorities would not permit the transport of grass via Viramgaum where incendiarism was ripe. Out of these 25 lac lbs. of grass which cost the State a little short of Rs. 40 per 1000 lbs. a lac lbs. was given free to the Panjra Pole and the rest was distributed at prices varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 35 per thousand to suit the pockets of the cattle-camps and cattle-owners and would have sufficed for all local needs had not the rains held off now for a month or thereabout. In their anxiety, the cattle-owners again made a rush for the purchase of grass and the State had to buy 5 lac lbs. of grass of the Special Famine Officer, Kathiawad, out of which only about 2 lac lbs. has been distributed and 3 lac will remain on hand. The State has thus distributed about 96 lac lbs. of grass at an immense loss to itself to save the plough and milch cattle, and draught bullocks. The Central Famine Committee, Kathiawad, have also obliged the Rajkot subjects in another way. As soon as famine conditions asserted themselves the needy cow-herds and cultivators, far and near, began to disown their cattle and let them loose, so that some how or other they found their way to Rajkot. Wagonfuls of famished cows and calves began to be unloaded at Rajkot City station with no one to claim them. The situation would have become appalling had not the above-mentioned committee come to its aid by sending relief to all the famine-stricken villages and maintaining some of the cattle that had strayed into the limits of the Civil Station. The Panjrapole, the permanent refuge of all old and useless quadrupeds with its 961 animals, the Mandavi Chowk cattle-camp which catered for 718 cattle, the Grain market cattle-camp which maintained 244 dumb creatures and many such minor camps tried their utmost to save indiscriminately the lives of all these stray disowned animals that had sought protection with them with subscriptions raised locally and abroad, with the free and cheap grass given by the State and with the low priced grass given to them by the above-mentioned Committee. With its growing popularity and pronounced beneficence, Rajkot which has of late become a haven of refuge for famine-stricken animals would have found it very difficult to cope with the situation single-handed, had not the influx been stemmed in the nick of time. Of the 1923 cattle housed and fed during the famine year by these charitable institutions 1455 left the camps alive and in good condition, about 100 died of small-pox that came to complete the work of destruction when the famine had nearly been tided over, and the rest died a natural death. There were also smaller cattle-camps in Sardhar and Kuvadva maintaining 75 and 137 cattle respectively.

20. As reported in previous years all the cultivators under the State provide against a lean year by storing up a good quantity of fodder. But the present famine coming so soon in the wake of the last caught them only half prepared and they tried to eke it out by growing lucern and chasatio on irrigated lands all the year round. It was a fore-sight on the part of the cultivators to have grown sugar cane on almost double the last year's area, because even if the canes did not attain full growth to be fit for the press, they yielded very good nourishment to the half-famished live-stock and fetched a good price. These sugar plantations supplied wholesome food for about 2 to 3 months. The cultivators thus began to feel the pitch only from March onwards.

21. The shepherds, cowherds and other owners of milch-cattle living by the sale of milk are notoriously unthrifty because they always count upon the religious instincts of the masses. As soon as there is a shortage of fodder, they clamor for help and the Indian heart has not yet become so callous as to turn a deaf ear to them. These breeders of milch-cattle in the Rajkot State were ordered in 1917 to deposit at the rate of a rupee per head of cattle over three years of age and half that amount for younger stock for a period of five years but when lean years succeed one another so fast, they can not be expected to have a good sum to their credit and therefore they have to be helped with cheap grass from the very beginning of a famine year. Besides these, there are the private owners of cattle who have no room in a crowded city like Rajkot to store up large quantities of fodder and they have to be helped with their monthly requirements. It is these cattle-camps, professional breeders of milch-animals, and private citizens who drew so largely upon the local and imported grass.

Cattle and cattle diseases.

22. Though there was no contagious disease reported to have broken out among cattle during the year under review, malnutrition, which undermines the constitution was too common a complaint to be overlooked. No green fodder except lucern and chasatio was available whose growth was much encouraged but wells had grown dry and hence the quantity was not quite enough. The grass in the local reserves was not fresh and hence naturally not very nutritious. The imported grass, though of fresh crop was a product of foreign lands and being thick and hollow was only fit for the smaller breed of Gujerat and Malva to live upon. Cotton-seed had risen about 125 p.c. and cereals and pulses even still higher. When such abnormally high prices of food and fodder drove even the rich to cut

down the daily allowance of their live-stock, there is no wonder it the poor people hardly able to maintain themselves either let their cattle loose so that they might elicit the mercy of the well-to-do or allowed them to shift for themselves as best as they could. Under such a precarious existence only the well-cared-for could survive. A comparison of the statistics of Agricultural stock (Appendix XX) in the report with those of the preceding year will be a good index of the stamina of agricultural and other live-stock and of the immense value and fruitfulness of the measures taken and encouraged by the State to protect them.

	Bullocks	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Female buffaloes.	Horses, mares, colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.
1917-18	13300	9453	734	4323	1104	2132	47327
1918-19	10500	8092	452	3875	904	1832	42413
Increase p.c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease p.c.	21	14	38	10	18	14	16

23. The deductions are interesting. Male buffaloes as the least useful animals in the province were the worst sufferers, and female buffaloes as the most paying among milch-cattle were the least. Cows occupied the second place in point of preservation partly because of their utility as milch-cattle and partly because of the sanctity ascribed to them by the Hindu religion. Bullocks show a heavier mortality

Tagavi loans and suspension of revenue dues.

24. Money and other aids and suspension of revenue dues given to the agriculturists to enable them to pull through the year will be shown in chapter V.

Agricultural Banks.

25. Agricultural Banks serve a very useful purpose especially in famine years, as they save the agriculturists from living upon the mercy of Revenue Offieers or falling into the grip of greedy money lenders. The State Bank is the central bank which feeds the 25 village agricultural Banks and 3 Urban Banks out of the capital of Rs. 44630 divided into 4463 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 2202 were subscribed by the State, 221½ by the agriculturists of Rajkot proper,

554 by those of Rajkot Mahal and 722½ and 763 by those of Kuvadva and Sardhar respectively. When the villages are either too small for the opening of a bank or when they are near enough to one another, one bank is opened between two or more villages. The management is entrusted to Patels, where competent and honest people are found to take up the work. In other places the Vahivatdars manage the banks in consultation with the local Patels. As a result, there were 33 villages where the management of the banks was in the hands of Vahivatdars, and 16 more where the Patels managed their own banks. As the financial year of these banks closes in June no data as to the number of cultivators who borrowed loans from these bonka are available. But the substantial amount of Rs. 33,276-10-2 advanced as loans shows that the agriculturists were not chary of profiting by an institution which is meant to teach them the benefits of co-operation.

26. The following tabular statement will explain the amounts of loans advanced and recovered in the four Mahals upto the close of the official year.

Name of Mahal.	Amount advanced.	Amount recovered.
Rajkot proper	2612—4-10	25—0—0
Rajkot Mahal	6545-15—0	901-13—2
Sardhar Mahal	13621—8—7	746-11—0
Kuvadva Mahal	10496-13—9	1437—5—5
Total	33276-10—2	3110-13—7

IRRIGATION.

Wells.

27. The State has been making unflinching efforts to see an ever increasing area of cultivable land brought under either well or tank irrigation and it is an earnest desire of the Thakore Saheb that the digging of new wells should be encouraged in all possible ways. The number of wells in the State which stood in the preceding year at 1829 was increased by 41 in the year under report which

increased the 2676½ kos of well water available at the end of 1917-18 by 46½ kos giving a total of 2723 kos. Of these 1870 wells, 811 were pukka and the rest cutcha. In all Rs. 930 were lent to cultivators for sinking new wells and Rs. 1446-14-10 for constructing pucca ' bhuds ' (basins and supports). The area under well irrigation during the year was acres 4622—4 as against acres 10076—10 of the last year. This marked fall in area under well irrigation inspite of the increase in the number of wells is due to the total failure of monsoon and the consequent low level of water in all the wells.

Tanks and Tank Irrigation.

28. The State can press into its service five tanks for irrigation purposes viz. the Lalpuri Lake and the Sardhar, Kuvadva Pipalia and Anandpur tanks. As all these tanks were not sufficiently filled on account of scanty rains, there were only acres 1248—15 of land under tank irrigation as against acres 3214—26 during the last year. But for the water supplied by these wells and tanks, there would have been no crops of lucern, chasatio and sugar cane to save the ill-fed cattle from death by starvation and cattle mortality wonld have been immensely higher.

Thus the total area of land under well and tank irrigation was acres 5870—19 which falls short of the last year's acreage by acres 7420—17.

29. The collective yields of all the tanks was Rs. 29538—5—2 as against Rs. 26218—14—6 of the last year, and Lalpuri's contribution to this year's yield was Rs. 22856—1—11. The sum total of expenses incurred by the State after these five tanks in laying out new branch channels, clearing silt, constructing and repairing acqueducts and raising the banks amounted to Rs. 3597—2—7. The nett income, therefore, amounted to Rs. 25941—2—7 which gave a return of 2·59 percent, on the capital outlay of ten lakhs of rupees as against 2·01 p.c. of the last yaar. The nett income from the Lalpuri Lake alone was Rs. 19098—4—11 or 3·33 p.c. of the six lakhs of rupees laid out upon it as against 3·09 of the last year.

Water-works.

30. Besides supplying water for irrigation, Lalpuri also supplies water for drinking purposes to the city of Rajkot. Although there was no great dearth of drinking water during the year on account of the insufficiency of rains, it is intended to raise the height of the first water-way by about a foot which will widen the margin of safety by increasing the capacity of the lake. Rs. 2262—7—10 were realised as water-rates.

Managed Estates.

31. The State management continues over the Bhayati village of Vajdi owing to the indebted condition of the Bhayats. The estates of the sons of Champrajwala, the Mul-Girasia of Bhangada and of the sons of Champa Khachar of Kunchiadad also continue to be under the management of the State owing to their minority, The inclusion of Tramba among the estates under management has been referred to in Chapter I.

Survey Department.

32. The State maintains a Survey Department under a Head Surveyor whose duty it is to preserve the boundary marks, to make a detailed survey of lands when necessary, to measure lands sold as building sites for the preparation of title deeds or when there is a dispute about them and to ascertain the area under irrigation. There are some petty disputes about boundary marks with some neighbouring States and Talukas which are expected to be soon settled.

Tree-planting.

33. The Thakore Saheb who is very desirous to see a large increase in the number of trees and especially of fruit-trees, has granted important concessions to intending fruit-tree planters and the number of trees had been slowly and steadily increasing. The number of trees newly planted during the year was 238 but the inanition of the soil due to the failure of monsoon killed some 1326 trees leaving at the end of the year 20405 trees of all descriptions. Exclusive of the above figures, the number of fruit trees which in the beginning of the year was 1475 dwindled to 370 at the end of the year.

Mango-tree plantations.

34. An experiment in mango-plantation is being tried at Jangleshwar near Rajkot and Thorala. At the end of the last year there were respectively 245 and 99 mango trees in these two plantations and the number has in the first case decreased to 200 and in the second increased to 110. These plantations are looked after by Mr. S. M. Vaishnav, B. Ag.

Ranjit Vilas Palace Gardens.

35. The Ranjit Vilas Palace Gardens have been thoroughly overhauled and laid out artistically by Mr. J. D. Mistry, who is trying to grow many exotic and rare fruit trees. Exclusive of 1390 plaintain trees and 200 Papain trees there were under his charge at the end of the year under review 1673 fruit trees of various descriptions among which are included 145 mango trees of varying ages.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION AND LAW.

Police.

Police force.

36. Though the State maintains no military force, it has in its pay mounted and foot police, as also village police together with a small number of Arabs and Makranis, whose duty it is to guard the old Durbargadh and other buildings of like importance. There was also a contingent of 20 Huzur Body Guards, who did duty as Police Guards, and who have been from this year incorporated with the Police Force.

37. The strength of the Foot Police, inclusive of Chokey Sepoys, stood at 222, out of which a Jamadar's place was vacant. The mounted Police numbered 21 and comprised 1 Duffedar, 14 horse-sowars, 3 camel-sowars and 3 cycle-sowars. The 20 Huzur Body Guards mentioned above and 5 officers-1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Police Inspector and 3 Mahal Fouzdars—all told, bring up the strength of Police Regulars to 268, which, if the one vacancy be taken into account, will give the actual strength at 267 of which the details are given in Appendix IV. The Irregular Police Force wherein there were 2 vacancies, was made up of a dozen Arabs and Makranis. The actual strength of the Regular and Irregular Police Forces stood at 272, exclusive of the five officers mentioned above. The following tabular statement which leaves out of account the 20 Huzur Body Guards, who are all Rajputs, and 1 Head Quarter Chief Constable and 1 Duffedar who are, for the purposes of the distribution, considered as officers, sorts the remaining 250 according to their castes and creeds.

Arabs	Makranis	Baluchies	Rajputs	Rabaris	Sandhis	Sepoys	Kathiawadis	Hindustanis	Total	Remarks.
4	12	4	37	1	21	53	95	23	250	

38. The State Police is armed with weapons of following descriptions:-

(a) Muzzle load carbines.

(b) Muzzle load muskets with bayonets.

(c) Country matchlocks.

(d) Swords.

Village Police.

39. There were in all 29 Police Patels and 178 Pasaitas constituting the village Police, the latter number being 2 in excess of the last year's strength. Of these 19 Police Patels and 153 Pasaitas are working in khalsa villages and the remaining in Bhayati and other villages. Two of these 19 Police Patels in Khalsa villages are Jivaidars. Five of the ten Pasaitas in Khalsa villages who had been on feudal tenure last year were at their request made temporarily stipendiary on account of the famine. The village police, besides helping in revenue collections has also to assist the Police Department in the prevention and detection of crime. The total strength of the regular foot and mounted police as also of the irregular and village police stood at 482, exclusive of the five officers mentioned above. The ratio of regular police to area was ·93 per sq. mile as compared with ·86 of the last year, while the ratio of the total number of regular, irregular and village police to area stood at 1·7 per sq. mile as against 1·6 of the last year. The ratio of police to population was 1 policeman to every 105 souls as against 1 to 108 souls last year. The total cost of the foot and mounted police as well as of the irregular and village police rose from Rs. 49,499 of the last year to Rs. 52,682-13-0 and therefore the incidence of the cost of police per head of population was Re. 1-0-7·7 as against Re. 0-15-7·5 of the last year. The increase in the cost of the Police Department is attributable to the following changes :— (i) 15 Lance Naeks were given a promotion of Re. 1 each and ranked with Full Naeks. (ii) All first class constables, 11 in number, were given a promotion of Re. 1 each, so that they are now drawing Rs. 11 p.m. (iii) 10 second class constables were promoted from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 p. m.

Detection of crime.

40. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year under review was 165 as against 169 of the last year. It is gratifying to note that not only has the total number of crimes not increased but that the following kinds of offences which generally fructify in times of scarcity have been well kept under

control. There was no case of dacoity with murder or of robbery. House-breaking, which is very often the recourse of the criminally inclined in famine times, was notably on the decline, as it went down to 5 from 14. Thefts and other crimes relating to property show but a very slight increase from 75 to 80. For a detailed classification of all the crimes committed during the year, a reference to Appendix VII is requested. The percentage of convictions has improved from 76·45 to 82·3 and of the convictions of accused sent up for trial from 64·54 to 77·5 which are both matters of satisfaction. The total value of property reported as stolen amounted to Rs. 10,689-10-0 as against Rs. 7,635-14-10 of the last year and the value of stolen property recovered was Rs. 2519-5-3 as against Rs. 2337-14-11 of the preceding year. The recovery of stolen property, therefore, during the year, gives a percentage of 23·56 as compared with 30·6 of the year last reported. The low percentage of stolen property recovered is far from commendable and the attention of the police authorities is particularly drawn to it.

41. The Superintendent of Police Mr. Ratansha C. Chowdhry rendered useful services during the year in recruiting for the war for which he was rewarded with a silver medal by the Bombay Government and with a present of Rs. 700, in two instalments, by the Thakore Saheb.

LEGISLATION.

42. Appendix II gives a list of laws and enactments which have been in force in the State Courts as also of those introduced during the year under report.

JUSTICE.

Number and Constitution of Courts.

43. The following are the Courts established in this State for the administration of justice and their constitutions:—

[1] The Huzur Court is the highest and last appellate court in all proceedings civil and criminal.

[2] The Revenue Karbhari's Court has only appellate jurisdiction over the Civil and Criminal powers exercised by the Thana Courts.

[3] The Sar Nyadhish Court has original civil jurisdiction in suits over the value of Rs. 5000. The Sar Nyayadhish has on the criminal side all the powers of a Sessions Judge and

District Magistrate. He is the Judge of the Court of Small Causes with power to hear and dispose of summarily civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500. He is also the Bhayati Court Judge.

[4] The Nyayadhish Court is empowered to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs 5000. The Nyayadhish has all the powers of a First Class Magistrate on the criminal side and is also empowered to try certain criminal offences summarily in the spirit of sections 260-261 of the Criminal Procedure Code with some modifications.

[5] The Sardhar Thana Court is on the civil side empowered to hear suits of the value of Rs. 500 coming from his own Mahal and the Thandar is also invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

[6] The Kuvadva Thana Court has the same powers in the Kuvadva Mahal, as the other Thana Court has in Sardhar Mahal except that its jurisdiction in civil suits is limited to the value of Rs. 250,

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal cases.

44. The total number of offences reported during the year was 561 against 654 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 93. The number of accused brought to trial was 566 as against 577 of the last year and shows a decline of 11. Of the 566 accused dealt with, including 55 under trial at the close of the last year, 268 were discharged, 145 acquitted, 126 convicted, 1 died while under trial and 1 committed to the sessions, leaving 25 for the next year. The percentages of persons discharged, acquitted and convicted to those tried were 47·4, 25·7 and 22·3 as against 27·55, 42·11 and 10·45 respectively of the last year. All the 25 persons remaining under trial were on bail, and 5 of them were under trial for cognizable offences and the remaining 20 for non-cognizable offences. The Sar Nyayadhish had no case in balance at the close of the last year. During the year under review, he dealt with 5 Session cases committed to his Court by the Nyayadhish and 5 more under the Infant Marriage Prevention Rules. He disposed of all the cases, leaving none in arrears for the next official year. Of the 386 cases both cognizable and non-cognizable, including the 36 cases left pending last year, the Nyayadhish disposed of 364 and left only 22 in arrears for the coming year. The Sardhar Thandar had on his files 171

cases as against 111 of the preceding year. He disposed of all the 171 cases as also the two cases that were left in arrears last year. The Kuvadva Thandar had with him this year 30 cases as against 18 of the last year. Taking into account the five cases that were left undisposed of last year, he dealt with 32 cases leaving only 3 in arrears for the next official year.

Sessions court.

45. Mr. Mahendraray V. Parghi, B. A. L.L.B. presided over the Sessions Court in the five cases above referred to involving 7 accused persons, six of whom were convicted and 1 acquitted.

Criminal Appeals.

46. There were 6 appeals preferred to the Huzur, Court against the decisions of the Lower Criminal Courts all of which were disposed of. In one the decision of the lower court was confirmed and in five the decisions were modified. There was one criminal appeal in arrears with the Sar Nyayadhish at the close of the last year and he received five more appeals during the year against the decision of the Nyayadhish. All these 6 appeals were disposed of, and the decision of the lower court was confirmed in 1 case, modified in 2 and reversed in one. The two remaining appeals were sent back for further inquiry. Only one appeal was preferred to the Revenue Karbhhari's Court during the year. He disposed it of confirming the decision of the Kuvadva Thana Court.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Suits.

47. There were 557 civil suits filed during the year under report as against 805 in the preceding year. This marked fall in the number of suits is due to the temporary dislocation of business brought about by the epidemics of plague and influenza during the last five months of the last calendar year. Of the total number of 673 suits on the files including 116 of the last year 564 were disposed of, leaving 109 in arrears at the end of the year. Of these 109 cases, 4 had to be left pending on argument, 58 on recording evidence, 40 on service of summons, 2 on framing issues, 1 on the award of arbitration, 1 on the result of a civil suit, 1 on the production of heirship certificate and 1 on the result of an appeal preferred against an interlocutory order, and one could not be proceeded with. because the defendant had enlisted as a recruit. Of the total number of 564 suits disposed of, 182 or 32·3 p. c. of the aggregate were contested, while 104 were decided exparte, 210 were settled by arbitration, admission or compromise and 68 were struck off

the files. The total monetary value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 78,622-12-3 as against Rs. 115,587-12-6 of the last year and the total monetary value of suits disposed of was Rs. 70,148-12-6 to stand against Rs. 103,742—15—9 of the preceding year.

Civil Appeals.

48. Appendix XII shows in detail the number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the various Courts of the State. Nine appeals were filed in the Huzur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court as compared with 14 filed last year. There were three appeals in balance at the beginning of the year so that out of the 12 appeals on the files 4 were disposed of, leaving 8 in arrears at the close of the year. In one of the 4 appeals, the decision of the lower court was confirmed, in 2 the decisions were reversed, and the subject matter of one appeal was amicably settled. There were 8 appeals preferred against the decisions of the Thana Courts and they were all disposed of by the Revenue Karbhari, who confirmed the decisions in 4 cases, reversed them in 2 cases and amended the decision in 1 case and the parties arrived at an amicable settlement in the matter of one appeal. There were 16 appeals lodged in the Sar Nyayadhish Court which, with the two appeals in arrears last year, gave a total of 18 appeals for the year, out of which 13 were disposed of and 5 remained in arrears. The decisions of the lower courts were upheld in 5, reversed in 2, amended in 5 cases and one case was remanded for re-trial.

Applications for execution of decrees.

49. Excluding the applications for the execution of decrees in Small Causes which will be referred to in the next paragraph there were in all 205 applications for execution of decrees, 4 with the Sar Nyayadhish, 70 with the Nyayadhish, 70 with the Sardhar Thandar and 61 with the Kuvadva Thandar. They had respectively 2, 90, 64 and 65 applications pending at the close of the preceding year, so the total number of applications for execution with each of the above-mentioned Courts in order was 6, 160, 134 and 126, out of which 3, 127, 127, and 121 were disposed of, leaving in arrears with each of these courts in order 3, 33, 7 and 5 only for the next official year. The total monetary value of decrees sought to be executed during the year was Rs 152,044-10-11 to which may be added Rs. 47,445-2-0 the money value of decrees in arrears last year. The total money value of decrees taken on the register this year and of those in arrears last year was Rs. 199,489-13-4 of which Rs. 67,929-3-8 worth of

decrees were disposed of, leaving for the next year a balance of Rs. 131,560-9-8 worth of decrees to be executed.

50. In the Small Causes Court presided over by the Sar Nyayadhish there were 163 applications for execution of decrees admitted, which with the last year's balance of 51 gave a total of 214 as against 544 of the last year. Of these 214 applications on the register, 187 were disposed of and 27 left in arrears at the end of the year as against 493 disposed of and 57 in arrears in the preceding year. The money value of the decrees taken on the register this year was Rs. 7,735-13-1 to which, when we add the money balance Rs. 3,113-8-10 of the decrees in arrears last year, we get an aggregate of Rs. 10,849-5-11 as against Rs. 27,231-7-10½ of the previous year. Applications for the execution of decrees worth Rs. 8,430-1-8 were disposed of and there was, therefore, left a balance of Rs. 2,419-4-3 of decrees left unexecuted as against Rs. 3,113-8-10 of the preceding year.

51. The sum total of applications for execution of decrees filed in all the courts during the year was 368 and the last year's arrears stood at 272, giving an aggregate of 640 such applications to be disposed of during the year. Only 75 of these applications of the value of Rs. 33,979-13-11 were left undisposed of as against 272 applications of the value of Rs. 50558-13-11 standing in balance at the end of the last year. The monetary value of the 640 decrees executed was 210,339-3-3 as against 866 decrees of the value of Rs. 108,260-0-11½ disposed of last year.

ATTACHMENT SUITS.

52. There was one Attachment suit in balance with the Sar Nyayadhish at the opening of the year and one more was filed with him during the year. Both of these cases have been decided by him.

BHAYATI COURT.

Bhayati Court.

53. The Bhayati or Rajprakarni Court is also presided over by Mr. Mahendraray V. Parghi, the Sar Nyayakhish. There was no case in that Court during the year under review. An appeal against a case decided last year is pending with the Huzur Court.

EXTRADITION.

54. There were 16 prima facie cases submitted to the Magistrate's Court of which 5 were proved, 5 were dismissed, 1 was withdrawn, 1 was

dismissed by the Agency, and three are pending disposal. In the one case remaining the accused surrendered of his own accord.

Ten accused were handed over to this State through the Agency, of whom 4 were convicted, 5 discharged and 1 acquitted. Out of the seven accused surrendered by this State to other States through the Agency, 4 were convicted and 3 are still waiting their trial.

PRISONS.

55. There is a central jail at Rajkot, a jail at Sardhar and a lock-up at Kuvadva. 53 prisoners were admitted during the year to the Rajkot jail and 8 and 7 to the Sardhar jail and Kuvadva lock-up respectively. These with 18 prisoners of the last year brought up the total to 86 against 64 of the last year. The health of these prisoners was throughout good and it was properly looked after by the Chief Medical Officer in Rajkot, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Sardhar and Kuvadva. The daily average of prisoners was 20·49 as against 18·30 of the preceding year. The total cost of the jail department amounted to Rs. 1,980-14-3 as mentioned in Appendix XIII as against Rs. 2,115-1-4 for the previous year. There was no offence or disorderly behaviour worth mentioning on the part of any of these prisoners reported. The year closed wirh 16 prisoners all in the Rajkot City Jail.

REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents.

56. The Sar Nyayadhish is ex-officio Registrar for Rajkot proper and Rajkot Mahal and the Sardhar and Kuvadva Thandars have been invested with the powers of a Registrar for their respective Mahals. During the year under review, 551 documents in all were presented for registration as against 656 of the last year. There were no arrears of the last year, so that all the documents but one sale deed which demanded inquiry were registered. These 550 documents may be distributed as 287 mortgage deeds, 201 sale deeds. 28 wills, and 34 miscellaneous documents. The total value of property dealt with by these documents is Rs. 612,181-13-4 as against Rs. 590, 421-11-11 of the last year. The fees realized for registration of these documents amounted to Rs. 13,309-3-6 as against Rs. 11,670-3-6 realized during the previous year.

LEKH DEPARTMENT.

57. The Lekh Department is also placed under the Sar Nyayadhish. These Lekhs are applied for and issued under three different categories of rules viz. those of A. D. 1877, 1911 and 1917. There were 65 applications in arrears under the first set of rules out of which 2 have been

disposed of, leaving 63 in arrears. One application under the rules of A. D. 1911 received this year is under inquiry. Four applications under the rules of A. D. 1917 received this year made, with the 9 inarrears, a total of 13, all of which are under inquiry. The year closed with 80 such applications in arrears.

MUNICIPALITIES.

58. There are three Municipalities in the Rajkot State, one at Rajkot, another at Sardhar and the third at Kuvadva. The Rajkot Municipality is looked after by a Municipal Secretary, who is paid by the State. In Sardhar and Kuvadva, the Fouzdars are ex-officio Municipal Secretaries. The total expenditure incurred after these three Mnnicipalities during the year under report came to Rs.17,655-13-1 as compared with Rs. 14,076-5-9 of the previous year. The Municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 230-6-9 as against Rs. 76—0—6 of the last year and against Rs. 25—3—9 of the year before. The Vahivatdars of the Mahals and the Chief Constables look after the village conservancy.

59. A reference to the Municipalities can not be completed without taking note of the excellent work done by the Municipal servants of Rajkot during the last Plague and Influenza Seasons, in conjunction with the Medical Department and under the guidance of Mr. Mahendraray V. Parghi, who shrank not from visiting plague infected areas and persons with a view to remove public and private nuisances and to get medical help to the suffering people.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY ACCIDENTS.

60. The approximate value of property destroyed by accidental fires amounted to Rs. 6,172 as under :—

Rajkot City	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4877.
Rajkot Mahal	...	...	...	...	Rs. 110.
Sardhar Mahal	...	...	...	...	Rs. 195.
Kuvadva Mahal	...	...	...	...	Rs. 990.

This destruction of property by accidental fires is distributed as under according to the nature of the property destroyed .—

Agricultural produce worth	...	...	...	Rs. nil.
Grass in meadows worth	...	...	...	Rs. 3924.
Other property including dwelling houses worth				Rs. 2248.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall and Crops.

61. The abnormally heavy rains which lasted for about six months with short breaks from May to October last year, and the development of big storms too early in the season may be held responsible for the excessive deficiency and uneven distribution of rains during the year under report. As a matter of fact the rainy season was in evidence only for a very few days this year and Rajkot which measured a total of 10 in. 27 cents had the best of it. In Kuvadva Mahal there were absolutely no rains but for a few showers in June which measured 2 ins. 96 cents and the total of rainfall in Sardhar Mahal was 8 ins. 74 cents. The last five years' averages of rainfall in Rajkot, Sardhar Mahal and Kuvadva Mahal stand at 27·12, 28·32 and 24·09 inches. These desultory and scanty rains were of little good for agricultural purposes and but for the irrigational facilities provided and encouraged by the State, the land would have looked all an arid waste. As already stated in Chapter II only about 1/4 of the arable land was sown and even these lands did not yield $\frac{1}{4}$ of their crops in normal years. What little could be got out of land was only due to irrigation and both the Khariff and the Rabi crops may be considered as having almost entirely failed.

Prices of cereals.

62. The entire failure of both the Khariff and Rabi crops, the government control of the staple food grains, the shortage and high prices of supplies during the war, the difficulties arising from the deficiency of transport facilities and profiteering all these five causes co-operated to send up the prices so much that they may be considered fabulous. Appendix XVII gives the prices of food-grains at the close of the year. In the famines of Samvat 1934 and 1956 the proverbial Chotriso and Chhapaniyo only a few articles of daily consumption like food-stuffs had gone up and that too barely upto half the present rates. In the year under report there was no article from the barest necessaries of life to the highest luxury which had not risen abnormally high. A short comparison of the prices in the current year of a few articles indispensable in the poorest household with those of pre-war times is given below:—

	At the end of 1913-14 price per md. Rs. As.	At the end of 1918—19 Price per md. Rs. As.	Rise p. c.
Wheat	1—14	4—9	143
Bajri second quality	1—13	4—11	159
Juar	1—9	4—7	184
Rice third quality	3—1	4—7	45
Mung	2—6	6-11	182
Treacle	3—0	7—8	150
Ghee	20—0	38—0	90
Oil of sesamum	8—0	20—0	150
Fuel	0—3	0—6	100
Kerosine oil per tin	2—0	4—8	125

These figures go convincingly to show that the prices of all the necessaries of life had gone up more than hundred per cent, except in the case of rice which, it is well known, has a very low nutritive value.

Wages of labour and condition of the people.

63. This leads us to the paradox that this direst of famines was not so harrowing in its effects as the proverbial famine years of '34, and '56, and in corroboration of this paradoxical statement I would cite 3 undisputed facts : —

(i) There was no increase in the number of crimes as mentioned in Chapter III.

(ii) There was no need to open famine works to give employment to unemployed labour.

(iii) There was no outbreak of such diseases as follow in the wake of famine, the waves of influenza which passed over the whole of India during the year being directly attributable to causes quite other than famine.

It will repay trouble to study the causes which enabled the populace to face such an unusual combination of adverse influences:—

[i] The war had enriched the cotton merchants and cotton growers and to some extent the wool merchants.

[ii] The labouring classes and artisans had raised about 50 p.c. the wages of their labour for which there was more than enough demand, so that with rigid economy they found out a way to meet the emergency.

[iii] The class of desk-workers and the lowly paid but literate employes would have suffered the most but for the measures to be mentioned below.

[iv] Previous famines had taught lessons which led to better organizations for distributing relief. Poor people in general were benefited by well organised cheap-grain shops and by sale of state grass at reduced rates as mentioned else-where.

The cultivators had a double debt to discharge—to maintain themselves and their families as well as their live stock. The steps taken by the State to help them to get cheap grass, and the loans given to such of them as had no savings to fall back upon were referred to in Chapter II.

Public measures for relieving human distress.

64. All sorts of beneficent activities receive such a substantial help and all true workers in the service of suffering humanity and animals such an encouragement at the hands of the Thakore Saheb, who is a firm believer in the luxury of doing good, that Rajkot is never behind time in waking up to its duties in times of distress as will be made clear by the following measures adopted during the year for the alleviation of human suffering :—

[a] The arrangement of depositing with the State Bank the sale proceeds of cattle in cattle-camps started in famine years with a view to their utilisation in the next famine has already been hinted at in Chapter II. In 1916-17 a sum of Rs. 20408-12-9, including a handsome state grant, was deposited with the State Bank to form a nucleus of the Future Human Relief Fund and by the time that it was needed, it had amounted to Rs. 21225—2—6. When the prices of food stuffs went up very high, this sum was utilized in opening a shop on 21-4-18 with a view to supplying the low salaried and labouring classes with cheap grain, the difference between the market rate and the rate at which the grain was sold at the shop, being annas 14 to Re. 1 per maund. As human distress became acute on account of the failure of rains, the fund was almost entirely used up by the end of October, and therefore fresh attempts had to be made to replenish the funds. As mentioned in Chapter I the Thakore Saheb added Rs. 14000 of his own to a sum of Rs. 14366 subscribed by the public and the shop was kept going. A second subscription of Rs. 11000 from the public will be doubled by a contribution from the State to the same amount. At the

end of the year the shop had spent Rs: 142973—8—0 in the purchase of grain which was re-sold to the poorer classes at a clear loss of about Rs. 25000. In March last the shop extended its usefulness by opening branches at Sardhar, Kuvadva and Chibhda because by that time all the usual means of eking out a livelihood had come to a standstill in the Mahals.

[b] The measure referred to in the preceding para was only meant for the poorer classes. But as stated above, the worst sufferers were the middle class people who out of a sense of respectability could not avail themselves of the cheap grain shop not meant for them. There was opened on 10—3—19 for these respectable people a shop, where all alike even from areas outside the state limits, without distinction of caste or creed and race or religion, could get grain at cost price, for all work of purchase, weighing and keeping accounts was done gratis by a band of willing workers. It was opened just when the pinch was keenly felt by the middle class and proved a very useful measure, for the shop respected the susceptibilities of people who would refuse to receive the smallest advantage as charity. It had also the very wholesome influence of keeping down the prices in the Bazaar, because few would go to the retail seller, if there was a wide gulf between the prices at this shop and the bazaar prices. On account of the high prices a purchaser at this shop was able to save 4 to 6 annas per maund.

[c] Besides these, Bania, Luwana, Kadia and Bora communities had opened cheap grain shops for the poor of their respective communities. Mr. Bechardas Gopalji made good the deficits of the Bania cheap grain shop, while the other communities had collected funds from their caste-people for defraying the losses that their shops sustained.

[d] In the beginning of June last some leading members of the Mahajan collected a small fund of Rs. 500 to supply whey [sour-milk] gratis to the poorer classes, of whose diet it forms a principal part. The idea gained ground and the funds swelled from contributions received from Rajkot and Bombay, till they grew to Rs. 2437. This measure of relief, insignificant as it looks, gave a much needed help to people who could not afford to buy milk or butter and the best thanks of these people are due to Miss Aimai Wadia of Bombay who further contributed Rs. 1500 for one month's supply of whey gratis.

State measures and enactments.

65. The following additional measures were taken and enactments were made by the State to meet the exigencies of the unprecedented situation :—

(a) The State has been giving by way of grain compensation an increment of Re. 1½ to servants drawing not more than Rs. 12 p. m. and Re. 1 to those whose salaries ranged from over Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 p.m. They were besides given the benefit of cheap grain shops to the funds of which the State contributed Rs. 25000 in all.

(b) Three committees were appointed one for the development of local industries, another for the effective control of prices and the third for the betterment of the condition of agriculturists. Their constitutions and functions are given at length at Rajkot State Gazette Vol. XII No. 1 pp. 1-2. As a tangible result, a total or partial embargo was placed upon the export of certain cereals, as circumstances rendered it imperative and kerosine was taken under State control.

(c) When kerosine became so scarce that the poor and the middle classes had to go without light by night, an arrangement was set on foot to supply kerosine cheaply by pint bottles.

(d) In May when the shortage of coins in circulation made it difficult for even Banks and counting houses to encash currency notes, the refusal of currency notes or their encashment at discount was penalised.

(e) In June the breaking or smelting of gold and silver coins was made an offence.

(f) In September caste-dinners were interdicted partly out of considerations for general health and partly because of the extremely high prices.

(g) In December the export of gold and silver coins beyond prescribed limits was forbidden.

Trade.

The total imports in weight have amounted this year to 1,408,178 maunds as against ~~967,570~~ 1198573 maunds during the last year and the total value of these imports was estimated at Rs. 6,892,660 as compared with Rs. 5,285,075 of the previous year. This growth of imports was due to the famine conditions of the year under report which necessitated a larger import of grain, sugar, oil, green grocery and some other articles. The increase in the volume of trade from year to year is due to the growing popularity of Rajkot as a trade centre and to the pecuniary facilities afforded by the State Bank to merchants and tradesmen who have good credit at their back. A warehouse has been

built near the Rajkot Para Station for the convenience of local and foreign merchants who, in expectation of a future rise may not think it advisable to immediately dispose of their goods. Besides affording a safe place for the stocking up of goods awaiting disposal, the warehouse gives increased facilities of securing loans from the State Bank on the hypothication of these goods.

67. The value of bullion in gold and silver and of jewellery imported amounted to Rs. 3,285 as against Rs. 158,444 of the last year, and this marked fall is easy to understand. The westerners are heard very often rebuking the Indian people for investing their savings in ornaments of which they are so fond but which are a dead capital. In years like the present, these ornaments are brought to the melting pot and therefore there is no great demand for gold and silver bullion from outside. Also in a year when people can hardly make the two ends meet they way not be expected to be so extravagant as to purchase gold, silver or jewellery.

Manufactures.

68. Rajkot, situated at the junction of 3 railway lines, is growing in importance as a business centre and affords room for the starting of new industries and developing of old ones. The principal manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, copper and brass wares, wood-work and ivory and wooden bangles. The decline in the number of old-type cotton-looms from 231 to 193 and in the number of old type woollen looms from 8 to 7 shows that partly on account of the high prices of cotton and wool and partly because of new openings, the handloom weavers are being gradually weaned away for their cottage industries. There is no gainsaying that these old patterned looms cannot stand in competition with power-looms or even improved hand-looms but it is desirable that these industries be kept alive by the substitution of improved looms for these time-worn ones. There was only one private factory in Rajkote with improved hand-looms turning out fabrics of an uptodate type. The number of wool-carding factories increased from 7 to 9 whereas the year before last their number was only 5. The wool purchased from the surrounding area is carded here and exported upcountry. These factories give employment to about 260 souls.

The Lakhaji Raj Weaving Mills Co. with 112 looms were after liquidation purchased by the State, re-christened Rajkote State Mills and 30 more looms were added during the year. They worked satisfactorily.

There is in Rajkot a Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, which is a joint stock concern with 50 gins and with a capacity to turn out 200 full pressed bales of cotton per day.

Besides the Lakhaji Raj Roller Flour Mills Company Ltd. which did very good business at a handsome profit, there were 2 small Oil Engine Flour Mills started by private enterprise and working profitably. The number of oil mills worked by Oil Engines increased from 2 to 3.

There were 4 soap factories turning out ordinary washing soap, 2 Ice Factories and 7 factories for aerated waters as against 4 of the last year.

The number of tanneries has increased from 22 to 24 and trade in dressed skins and hides has a bright future before it.

There was one factory worked by oil engine to turn out brass and copper utensils and fittings.

Two more printing presses were opened during the year making a total of eight but they all lived upon job work, and it is in one of these presses that the Rajkot State Gazette is being printed.

There is a Bulk Oil Depot of the Asiatic Petroleum Company at a short distance from the Para Station.

Customs.

69. The customs revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 91,271-8-6 as against Rs. 81,940-6-7 of the preceding year and Rs. 76,099-1-8 of the year before last. This steady increase in the customs revenue from year to year is an indication of the corresponding increase in trade and industrial activities in this State.

Abkari.

70. The excise revenue resulting from the grant of licenses, for the sale of liquor, opium, ganja and toddy amounted to Rs. 19,765-4-0 as against Rs. 17,923-12-4 of the last year. Particulars about Excise shops in the Rajkot State and Excise Revenue are detailed in Appendix XXI.

Cattle-mart.

71. As mentioned in previous reports the cattle mart held twice a week in Rajkot has been found serving a useful purpose. These market days are availed of by the agriculturists of the State and the surrounding districts and Talukas both for the sale and purchase of bullocks and cows as also of cattle of other descriptions.

Forests.

72. The State owns no forests in the technical sense. There are however grass reserves or Bids popularly known as Vidis. These vidis are situated near Halenda and Bhayasar in Sardhar Mahal, near Hirasar in Kuvadva Mahal, near Chibhda and Lonthda in Rajkot Mahal. These vidis and other minor ones, cover an area of about 6000 acres and yield about 50 lac lbs. of grass in normal years.

Quarries.

73. There are several extensive stone quarries in the State. The quarries of Halenda, Beti and Bhayasar yield limestone which is largely used for building purposes as it is soft enough to work. The quarries of Rajkot and Thorala yield a fine species of hard trap stone which can be put to any shape. It is extensively used in the lower plinths of buildings as it is not susceptible to the effects of salt water. A railway line is very badly needed for the exploitation of these vidis and quarries.

Public Works.

73. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 100,924-14-9 in the aggregate after original works and repairs as against Rs. 129,847-1-11 of the last year. The new engineering works cost Rs. 72,734-15-11 of which Rs. 53,040-5-0 were spent after new buildings, Rs. 7,632-13-1 after roads and culverts, Rs. 1,558-13-0 after irrigation and water supply and Rs. 10,503-0-10 after miscellaneous works. The repair charges in the same order were Rs. 7,461-0-7, Rs. 12,378-7-11, Rs. 2,038-5-7 and Rs. 6,312-0-9 which aggregated to Rs. 28,189-14-10.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

75. There is a Government Post Office at Rajkote, Sardhar and Kuvadva. There is also a Telegraph Office at Sardhar and a branch Telegraph Office in the Rajkot City.

Telephone.

76. The shortage of Telegraph Offices is supplemented by Telephones. The Central Office is outside the Ranjit Vilas Palace. All the principal Khalsa villages, all the State offices and the residences of the principal local officers are brought within speaking distances of one another by reason of their telephonic connections. Besides promoting easy references and speedy despatch of office work, the installation of the telephone line effects a great economy in the employment of couriers and sowars as messengers and instantaneously disseminates information in times of emergency.

State Bank.

77. The State Bank has been steadily expanding its business since its establishment and has proved its usefulness by the great impetus it has given to trade and industries. Managed and directed by the State, it is broad based upon the confidence of the people. To the capital supplied by the State it received accretions in the form of deposits received as fixed, current and Savings Bank Accounts, for which it pays the bank rate of interest and out of this capital it lends money at 6 to 9 p.c. per annum on approved securities. As mentioned in Chapter II, it also serves as a Central Bank to the Agricultural and Co-operative banks of the State. The following comparative statement will give an insight into the receipts and earnings of the Bank during the last three years :—

Year.	Amount requisitioned from State Treasury for lending.	Amount received as Fixed Deposits	Amount received on Current Accounts.	Amount received on Savings Bank Accounts.	Total.	Net earnings.
1916-17	40:870-9-4	392110-7-3	30492-4-5 25957-0-0 from Agr. Banks. 56449-4-5	226978-9-5	1077408-14-5	10545-9-11
1917-18	57103-3-6	335188-4-3	50189—6-5 31588-10-5 Agr. Banks 13733-11-3 Ginning Pressing Company 95511-12-1	228941-11-11	736868-12-9	20106-13-5
1918-19	151570-2-1	346694-7-0	39886—6-8 19702-11-9 Agri. Banks 2347-15-6 Ginning & Pressing Factory 10-4-2 Miscel. 61947-6-1	307742-2-8	867954-1-10	24024-4-11

Deducting from the year's gross earnings Rs. 49339-5-2, Rs. 23845-13-3 paid as interest on fixed current and savings banks accounts and a further sum of Rs. 1469-3-0 as establishment charges, there was left a net profit of Rs. 24024-4-11 as against Rs. 20106-13-5 of the preceding year.

Investments.

78. The interest realised on investments in Railways, in War Bonds, and in shares of other concerns, together with that earned by the State Bank amounted to Rs. 117,466-2-2 as against Rs. 118,366-13-8 realised from the same sources during the last year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure.

79. The revenue year of the State commences on the 1st of November and ends on the 31st of October. In the year Samvat 1974 the gross revenue of the State inclusive of the sale proceeds of building sites amounted to Rs. 756,850-12-1 as against Rs. 853,732-11-0 of the preceding year. The decrease in the year's revenue may be accounted for to a large extent by a fall in the amonnt realised as land revenue on account of the Bhag batai system obtaining in some villages and as interest on investments. Plague and influenza were responsible for a small reduction in receipts from Law and Justice and Education. The gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 603,806-1-3 as compared with Rs. 643,898-4-8 of the last year.

Tagavi.

80. The arrears of Tagavi dues at the end of the Samvat 1973 were Rs. 15,932-7-3 and in Samvat 1974 Rs. 1138-6-1 more were advanced as Tagavi. Rs. 4895-15-0 were realized and Rs. 198-8-0 were written off. The actual amount of Tagavi arrears at the end of Samvat 1974 was therefore Rs. 11977-6-4.

Revenue outstandings.

81. The revenue outstandings at the close of Samvat 1973 were Rs. 14198-15-4 and a further sum of Rs. 7428-2-1 was allowed to stand over in 1974. Rs. 1536-15-4 being recovered from these outstandings and Rs. 474-3-0 being written off, the revenue outstandings at the close of Samvat 1974 were Rs. 19615-15-1.

82. The land revenue dues for the Samvat 1974 amounted to Rs. 353,347 10-7 of which Rs. 351,080-15-0 being recovered, Rs. 2267-11-7 were left in arrears. The amount estimated to be realised as land revenue dues for the Samvat 1975 is Rs. 182,485.

Land Revenue dues.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

83. The vacancy created by the retirement of Dr. Ruttonji A. Engineer, L. M. & S. Chief Medical Officer on 22-2-18 after a long and conscientious service of over 22 years was filled up with Dr. Krishnarao Narayanrao Bam L. M. & S. on 1-8-18. The Rajkot State Dispensary was under his charge and he was assisted by Mr. Madanji J. Adalja, the Senior Sub-assistant Surgeon and after the latter's transfer to Sardhar by Mr. P. M. Mewar. The other two dispensaries at Sardhar and Kuvadva were under the charge of sub-assistant Surgeons and under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

84. The establishment charges of the Medical Department together with the cost of medicine and accessories during the year under review were Rs. 5255-0-4 as against Rs. 9293-6-8 of the last year and the fall in expenses was largely due to the vacancy created by Dr. Ruttonji's retirement. Over and above this sum, the State paid Rs. 240 as its annual contribution to the Benevolent Fund of the West Hospital and Rs. 200 to a Charitable Ayurvedic dispensary, which is maintained jointly by the States of Kathiawar.

85. The Ramni-Kunverba Anathashram—asylum for invalids and orphans—was opened in 1914 in commemoration of the late lamented Lathi Wala Rani Saheb. The asylum sheltered 42 inmates during the year at a cost of Rs. 3364-9-7 as against Rs. 2134-3-1 of the last year. It is under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer and has a resident nurse and a compounder to provide against emergencies and to take general care of the inmates. The general health of the inmates was good. They were all inoculated with plague serum and there was no death from plague. Though influenza did not spare these inmates, it took no toll of life. The total mortality in the Asylum during the year was seven.

Ramni-Kunverba Anathashram.

The total cost of the Department including establishment and medicine charges contributions and the maintenance charges of the Asylum amounted to Rs. 8619-9-11 as against Rs. 11867-11-7 of the last year.

Attendance.

86. The total number of patients treated at the three dispensaries, which are all charitable, was 29984 as against 36110 of the last year. The number of patients treated at the native dispensary was 2833 as compared with 4466 of the preceding year. The daily average attendance at the three State dispensaries was 344·55 as against 430·58 of the previous year. The medical relief afforded is within easy reach of the State subjects and is freely availed of.

Vaccination.

87. The vaccination department is under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon. During the year under report the State contributed Rs. 679-8-11 towards its maintenance. 2233 primary and 164 secondary vaccinations were performed during the year as against 2655 and 557 of the last year. The work of vaccination is distributed among 4 vaccinators of different circles, a few villages being assigned to each. Vaccination meets with no disfavour on the part of the people.

Snake-bites.

88. During the year under report there were 16 cases of snake bites out of which 5 were treated with Permanganate of Potassium and one both with Potassium Permanganate and Anti-venum-serum. Five recovered and one proved fatal. The remaining who availed themselves of no medical help also died. The village police are also supplied with Brunton's knife and Permanganate of Potassium, which is replenished from time to time.

A prize of Rupee one per head of every poisonous serpent brought dead has been announced from this year and effective arrangements have been made to see the serpents so brought buried by the Police Department to prevent fraud.

Sanitation conservancy and public health.

89. The supply of pure water for drinking purposes was barely sufficient on account of the scarcity of rainfall in the rainy season. The conservancy arrangements are well looked after by the Municipality and as there is no regular drainage system, arrangements are made by the Municipality to remove the drainage water as it accumulates. The prevalent ordinary diseases were Ague, Conjunctivitis, Otorrhoea, Bronchitis and Boils and the number of cases treated in order was 3792, 4701, 1041, 1709 and 3823.

90. Among contageous diseases, though no case of cholera, small-pox or measles was reported during the year, the grim spectres of Plague and

Influenza following each other in rapid succession that visited the people will be remembered by all with horror for years to come. As mentioned in the last report, ever since September 1917 Bubonic plague had been raging over several parts of Kathiawar, which led to a great influx in the population of Rajkot from infected areas. With all the precautions taken to ward off the danger, 37 strav imported cases of plague had been brought to light from 9-9-17 to 5-6-18 of which 8 only had proved fatal. The deadly poison imported from outside incubated, and insidiously developed so that upto the end of July there were still some straggling hopes that the danger might be averted. In August clear indications of infection were abundant and the people began to think of seeking safety in flight. At such a juncture, the most troublesome question is what to do with one's valuables. They can not be taken into the open country, if one betakes oneself to the plains which are the safest retreat. It is also equally unsafe to remove them to villages, which might not afford ample protection. The Rajkot Darbar had already solved the problem for their subjects and had made arrangements for them to deposit their valuables in the State strong-room, whence they would be returned to them safe on demand without their having to pay anything for their safe custody. This was a great help to evacuation, which is the safest remedy yet known to stamp out the disease and the people gladly availed themselves of it. The exodus began in August and gradually rose to such proportions that hardly $\frac{1}{8}$ of the population was left in Rajkot. In the meanwhile the State had spared no pains to fight the grim disease. Inoculation was strongly recommended as a preventive and the heads of all communities were convened together and urged to do their best to prevail upon their caste-fellows to go in for inoculation, which could be made available at their own doors or at the state dispensary, whenever they liked. At a later stage when more active steps were needed, the city proper with the suburbs was divided into 3 wards, one being placed under the Municipal Secretary, another under the Municipal Head-Inspector and the third under the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, for the removal of dead rats and thorough disinfection of infected areas, with the Sar Nyayadhish to supervise the arrangements. Inspite of all preventives the poison grew in virulence and from 7th June to 23rd November there were 535 indigenous cases of plague of which 387 proved fatal. Then it spread to Kuvadva, where there were 14 plague cases and 7 deaths.

91. Close upon the heels of plague came the second wave of influenza, the first having passed over the country unsuspected. Medical men were

the first to be laid down because they unwarily caught the infection of their patients whom they visited. The disease was as mysterious as it was treacherous. For a long time it was taken for simple fever and the patients resumed their occupations as soon as the fever was down. After two or three such attacks when their health was entirely undermined there came a strong attack of fever and broncho-pneumonia which carried away the unsuspecting patient, even before he knew that he had fallen a prey to a fell epidemic. Death is generally called the Great Leveller but Influenza may rightly be called the greatest of levellers. Though it is the general belief that the most susceptible to influenza are those, who live under conditions of overcrowding and who do not spend a good deal of time in the open air, if the mortality returns were to be scanned, it would be found that the p. c. of mortality among the people of means was no less than among the needy. When once the deadly poison got into a predisposed system, the best medical aid proved of no avail. The chief symptoms were high temperature, pain in the back, swelling of the throat, and sometimes broncho-pneumonia and the complaint which lasted generally three days left its victims feeling very flat, if they had the good luck to get over it. The disease was very infectious and as soon as it once got into a family, one by one all the members were laid in bed, so that there was left none to nurse the sick. There is not a family which has escaped its clutches, while there are several which have been completely annihilated. From Rajkot alone, though it was much depopulated on account of plague, it has taken a toll of no less than 800 lives and from the whole State 2737 lives which works at more than 5 per cent of the population. To crown our losses there took place in the Raj Kutumb the two deaths, whose painful memories will live long in the hearts of all concerned. The available staff of medical practitioners was not sufficient to cope with this deadly malady and a body of young educatedvolunteers came forward to supplement the whole-hearted efforts that the municipal and medical departments were making to combat the epidemic. Aided by public funds, which Messrs. Bhagvanji A. Meheta and Vanichand M. Kothari helped in collecting, it was able to render useful services by visiting the sick and the sufferings, by providing them with medicine and food, when there was none to look after them and in numerous little ways and to them our thanks are due. On the good services of these volunteers reaching the ears of the Thakore Saheb, he was pleased to give them a sum of Rs. 1000 and these first attempts at social service have led to the establishment of Social Service League.

92. Appendix XXIV gives in details all particulars about vital statistics.

Births & Deaths.

The number of births and deaths per mille was 30·29 and 88·88 as against 41·37 and 39·83 of the last year. The decline in birth-rate may be due to the evacuation of Rajkot City during the plague season and the high rate of mortality has already been accounted for. There were 14 deaths by accident, 1 from burial underground and 13 from drowning, and there were 2 deaths by suicide.

93. This chapter on vital statistics cannot be closed without a brief notice

Kathiawar Orphanage.

of the Kathiawar Orphanage which came into existence in 1907 and which has been doing very useful work of a philanthropic character. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot stands first on the list of Patrons and has been paying at the late of Rs. 10 p.m. for the housing of the orphanage. The State has further allowed a handful, weighing about 20 tolas, of corn to be given in charity to the orphanage led of every cart-load of grain sold in Rajkot grain market. The proceeds of this impost will be about Rs. 500 per year. It is open to orphans and helpless children of all classes and communities and from all parts of Kathiawar, the only restriction being that the inmates must be content to live on strictly vegetarian diet. It is therefore supported by all people of cosmopolitan views, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and even Christians. On 31st March 1918, the number of orphans was 31. Fourteen were admitted during the year, some eight left it having attained the age of 16 or for other reasons and 2 foundlings in bad condition, died. The number on the rolls at the end of 1918-19 was 35. The expenses amounted to Rs. 2074 as against Rs. 1364 received from contributions and Rs. 425 as interest on invested capital. During the epidemics the orphans were sent to Bilkha, where they were well cared for by the Darbars and their people and there was no death from these epidemics.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

94. The Education Department of the State continued to be under the charge and supervision of Mr. C. M. Shroff, B. A., who was both the Educational Inspector and the Head Master of the Alfred High School, till the 14th of January 1919, when he was taken up to fill the newly created post of General Karbhari. Mr. Ratilal G. Mehta, B. A., whom a long experience as the Educational Inspector of the State before the transfer of the Alfred High School to State control and subsequently as first assistant Master in the High School being eminently fitted succeeded Mr. Shroff, and promises to sustain the best traditions of the High School

and the Educational Department of which he has been in charge since 15-1-1919. The Educational Inspector has to look particularly after the English branch of education, while exercising only a general supervision over the whole Department. Mr. Popatlal K. Shah who continued to be the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Head Master of the local Taluka School paid, as usual, particular attention to the vernacular branch of education and by his surprise visits has been successful in infusing a new vigour into some of the Mahal Gujerati schools.

Changes in personnel.

95. The only other change worth mentioning was the confirmation of Mr. Chhotalal K. Chhaya B. A., who had been working for three years as probationary Science teacher, Alfred High School, to the 3rd Assistant Mastership of the institution.

Tutorial Staff, strength and qualifications.

96. The tutorial staff was strengthened during the year under review by 2 new appointments—one of an untrained teacher in the Sanosara vernacular Boys' School and the other of a Head Mistress in the Kuvadva Girls' School. The total strength of the tutorial staff, which stood at 159 on 31st March 1919 may be distributed as follows according to qualifications:—

Graduates.	Under-graduates.	Matrics and School Finals.	Non-Matrics.	Trained.	Untrained but passed.	Untrained.	Total.
10	9	19	13	42	8	58	159

Number of Schools.

97. A vernacular school for girls being opened at Sanosra during the year, the number of schools and special classes controlled and financed by the State rose from 30 to 31 of which Appendix XXV gives a classification. The number of private institutions remained stationary at 21. One Mission school for boys at Bhandarki and 2 Jain schools, one for boys and one for girls, opened during the year, served to set off the closing of one Sanskrit Pathshala and two Madressas. These 21 institutions comprised 2 Pathshalas, 4 vernacular schools, 3 Madressas, and 12 Jain Schools, among which 1 day-school for Dheds, 1 night-School for Dheds and 1 night-school known as the Dharmartha Vidyalaya deserve special notice as doing useful

service for the upliftment of the depressed and lower classes steeped in ignorance and illiteracy.

Numerical strength and average attendance.

98. On the closing day of the official year the High School and the three Middle Schools had respectively 557 and 761 pupils on their rolls as against 571 and 822 of the last year. The number in the Girls' English School increased from 53 to 69. The numerical strength of the vernacular boys' Schools was 1959 as against 1995 of the last year and of the vernacular girls' Schools was 672 as compared with 665 of the previous year. There were 3 outside students in the Drawing Class and 7 such students in the Commerce Class which brought up the total to 4028 as against 4117 of the last year. This decline of 89 in the aggregate number of pupils in State Schools works out at about 2 p. c, and is a very gratifying proof of the staying powers of the educational institutions maintained by the State in the face of the epidemics of plague and influenza, that had reduced these institutions to a state of suspended animation during the last four months of the calendar year. The average number on the rolls and the average attendance also show a corresponding fall from 3888 to 3854 and from 3328 to 3062 respectively. 1153 students attended the private institutions and gave a grand total ef 5181 as against 5235 of the last year.

Percentage of pupils to population.

99. The percentage of pupils attending State as well as private schools to population stood at 10·2 as against 10·34 of the preceding year. The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age taken at 15 per cent of the whole population was 68·2 as against 68·9 of the last year. The percentage of female students attending State Schools to population was 1·56 as against 1·42 of the year last reported.

Fee rates and free-studentships.

100. Comparatively very small fees are levied in the local vernacular schools, in the 3 boys' Middle Schools and in the High School and even in these schools the margin of free-studentships is laid down at 20 p.c. of the number on the rolls. All primary boys' schools except those in the city proper and all girls' schools, English and Vernacular are free. The cultivators are also entitled to free education, no matter where they are studying and to pecuniary help for the purchase of text-books, stationery &c. All Junagadh subjects are admitted free in the High School and there are ten special free-studentships awarded to the Lawana Boarding. The very liberal provision of free studentships by the State, the Exhibitions given by the Gujerat Vernacular Society in the Alfred High School and the aids tendered by the Educational Encouragement Funds like the Brahmin,

Vanik and Luwana Mushti Funds are so far-reaching, that it is no exaggeration to say that in Rajkot no deserving boy has to forego his education, primary or secondary, because of his inability to meet the expenses.

Education among backward classes.

101. The following comparative tabular statement will show the extent to which these educational institutions were availed of by the backward classes :—

Institutions.	Girassias.		Mahomedans.		Agriculturists.	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
High School	17	17	15	11	5	4
Boys' Middle schools.	27	25	48	51	10	2
Girls' Do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
Boys' Ver. schools	37	35	316	310	45	89
Girls' Ver. schools.	5	2	24	23	2	1
Total.	86	81	403	395	62	96

The marked increase in the number of agricultural students may be ascribed to the lack of their usual agricultural occupations in a famine year.

Examination results.

102. The Alfred High School kept up its premier position in the province and the 7th in the whole Presidency by passing 51 out of 64 students sent up for the Matriculation Examination. This is the highest result achieved by the High School ever since its establishment and beats its own record of the last year, when it secured 43 passes. Qualitatively also the result leaves nothing to be desired. Two of these 51 secured first class marks, 18 more second class marks and one, Mr. Dolarray M. Buch, carried away the Uttamram Memorial Scholarship awarded by the University to the highest in history among Kathiawari Students. The progressive rise in the num-

ber of passes at the Matriculation from 1913-14 onwards is 34, 29+14 at two examinations held in November and April, 43 and 51. The High School has thus made a name for itself in instruction and discipline and endeared its pupils to the Mofussil Colleges, which have learnt to prize them. In the Art Examination 6 and 4 students respectively appeared for the Elementary and Intermediate Grade Examinations of whom 2 and 2 came out successful. From the Commerce Class attached to the High School, of which the Educational Officer, Kathiawar, says in his Annual Report that " There is only one class of this description which has been attached to the Alfred High School .....If developed on sound lines the class will supply a real need as regards the variety of education," 5 students appeared for the Junior London Chamber of Commerce Examination of whom one was declared successful. Book-keeping and commercial correspondence, and type-writing and short-hand form two of the optional groups of subjects in the new curricula drawn up by the Joint Board for the School-Leaving Examination. The percentage of passes in the secondary and primary Schools stood respectively at 37·2 and 52·04 as against 43·4 and 67 of the last year. This fall in results is obviously due to the inadequate preparation on the part of students, as the principal schools had remained closed for about 4 months on account of plague and Influenza.

Libraries and Laboratories.

103. The libraries in the Alfred High School and Karansinhji Middle School had respectively 3635 and 1269 books and the boys' Reading Rooms 2117 and 696 books. The Reading Room Tables were also provided with select English and Vernacular papers and magazines. The High School has a well-equipped laboratory in a separate hall specially devoted to the teaching of science. Mr. W. S. Armour, Inspector of Science of the Allahabad University visited the laboratory in March last and saw the arrangements provided by the High School for the teaching of Science. The Karansinhji Middle School is also provided with all requisites for practical demonstration of object lessons and for the teaching of the science course prescribed for the first three Standards.

Epidemics.

104, As mentioned before. the schools in Rajkot had to be closed for about 4 months on account of Plague and Influenza and the former is reported to have carried away 4 teachers, 43 pupils and 1 Tedagar. The toll of life taken by Influenza is not reported.

Hostels.

105. The ever increasing number of communal hostels in Rajkot is a tangible proof of the educational facilities provided by the State. One more hostel was opened during the year. It is known as the Sarasvat Hostel and it will owe its existence to the Kanaihya Brothers of Khambhalia who donated Rs. 30,000 to the funds of the Boarding. There were thus during the year 8 bigger hostels and 4 smaller ones which were occasionally inspected by the Educational Inspector. All the important hostels are provided with qualified house-masters. The total number of students in these hostels was 342 as against 392 of the last year. The Girassia Hostel receives a yearly grant of Rs. 500 from the State.

Scholarships and endowments.

106. Two more sets of prizes were thrown open by public subscriptions during the year. The first set of prizes of the annual value of Rs. 25 is open to competition to students of standards VI and VII of the Alfred High School and is named Dr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal prizes in appreciation of his public services on his transfer from Rajkot and the second set, which is named Mohanlal J. Barot prizes after the much respected late Deputy Educational Inspector of the State on his retirement from service, is of the value of Rs. 10½ and is open to boys of the local Taluka School. The following comparative statement will show the amount of scholarships, exhibitions and prizes with which educational institutions within the State were endowed by the State as well as other agencies as also the help given by and through the State to students in Colleges and Technical Schools outside the State.

Nature of Institution	By the Rajkot State of the annual value of		As interest on endowments held by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar		From other endowments and subscriptions		Remarks,
	1917-18	1918-19	1917—18	1918—19	1917—18	1918—19	
Alfred High School	197	330	428	†1249	341	350	† Interest for the second half of 1917-18 was received during the year.
Other Schools under the State.	223	184	...	...	476	439	
Other educational Institutions.	2976	2272	...	...	96	84	
Total.	3396	2786	428	1249	913	873	

Moral and physical culture.

107. Moral and physical culture continued to receive their usual quota of attention and the Good Conduct Silver Medal of the value of Rs. 10 awarded by Mr. Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Bar-at-Law, was voted to Mr. Popatlal Pranjivan Shah of Standard VI. Eight students of the Alfred High School were declared successful at the competitive examinations held in 1917 under the auspices of the Sanatan Dharma Religious and Moral Education Propaganda Committee and five of them got among themselves prizes of Rs. 15.

108. As the Alfred High School and Karansinhji Middle School had to remain closed during the cricket season on account of plague and influenza there were no noteworthy matches to record. Even the Hill Challenge Shield competition had to be shelved for the same reason and the High School has continued in undisputed possession of the Shield, which it won in January 1918. Only one foot ball match was played in winter with the Islam Team and the result was a draw in favour of the High School. The Hardinge Athletic Cup competition started by the Thakore Saheb to encourage physical culture in State High Schools in Kathiawad came off on 26-2-19. Seven institutions joined the lists. Out of 14 first prizes consisting of miniature silver cups, 5 were won by the local Alfred High School, 5 by the Jamnagar High School, 3 by the Porbandar High School, and 1 by the Alfred High School, Bhavnagar. The trophy was won by the Jamnagar High School which beat the local Alfred High School by 1 mark. Having first satisfied himself that physical culture is receiving due attention in the local English and vernacular schools, the Thakore Saheb is now bent upon fostering physical culture in Mahal Schools. A gymnastic teacher is being sent round every year to visit these village schools and give practical lessons and instructions to unqualified teachers, so that every year a large number of schools and boys may be able to compete for the prizes at the Harisinhji Sports which are an inter-state-schools annual fixture. Nineteen out of 26 Boys' Schools competed at these sports this year and the prizes were kindly given away to the winners by Mrs. Pottinger.

Expenditure and Receipts.

109. Out of the total of Rs. 59,956 spent this year by the State on education as against Rs. 51,296 of the preceding year, Rs. 17704 are non-recurring because they were spent after school buildings—Rs. 11,000 towards the pur-

chase of a building for the Bawaji Raj Girls' English School and Rs. 6,704 towards the erection of a new building for the Sardhar Middle School. The State further contributed Rs. 324 to libraries, Rs. 500 to the Girasia Hostel, Rs. 500 to the Bombay University for continuing Rajkot a centre of examination and Rs. 1,448 to scholarships. The recurring expenditure after education amounted to Rs. 42,252 as against Rs. 39,239 of the last year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 16,256 as against Rs. 19,124 during the last year. The fall in receipts is due to plague, which necessitated a remission of fees for October in secondary schools and August, September and October in local primary schools.

110. If the schools have kept up on the way of steady and healthy progress during the year in the face of adverse natural conditions, the credit is due to those who were in charge of the Department. The subjects are in deep debt to the Thakore Saheb who has provided them with such educational facilities and who being desirous that the edifice of education in his State shall stand and grow firmly on its three pillars of physical culture, character building and mental equipment has also passed, as subsidiary measures in aid of education, rules prohibiting child marriage and juvenile smoking and enforcing the registration of private schools within State limits.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paddock.

111. The State maintains a fine paddock with a cattle-breeding department and a stud farm. It is under the charge and supervision of Doctor D. S. Panthaki, G. B. V. C. whose work has been found uniformly satisfactory. During the year under report there was only one stallion " Silkworm " Reshamio of Kathiawari breed, maintained for the service of outside mares. As nearly all the Darbari brood mares were born of him, his services were utilized for outside mares. 4 of the Darbari brood mares were sent to Virpur for being served by a Kathiawadi stallion " Bhutadio ". The stallion service return for the year under report is shown in the following table :—

No.	Name	Breed	Number of mares served.			Young stock out of Darbari mares											
						Born			Sold			Died			Remaining		
			Darbari	Private	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total
1	Reshamio [Silkworm]	Kathiawadi	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Beherio (Jasdan)	"	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
3	Bhutadio (Virpur)	"	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	5	5	10	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3

Brood mares.

112. There were 6 broodmares all of Kathiawadi breed in the beginning of the year under review. During the year under report, one mare was sent to the carriage stables, and one was received from the fillies, leaving at the close of the year 6 brood mares of pure Kathiawadi breed.

Young Stock.

113. In the beginning of the year there were 9 young ones. During the year under report 3 young ones were born and 1 filly was transferred to the broodmare, so that at the end of the year there were left 11 young ones on the live stock list.

114. The carriage and Huzur stables remained under the supervision of Dr. Panthaki, who was also in charge of the famine hay-Depot.

Visitors.

Amongst those who visited the state Paddock during the year were L. Graham Esquire, Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor with the minor Thakore Saheb of Palitana, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur with Kumar Sahebs and the Thakore Saheb of Virpur.

Income and Expenses.

115. The total expenditure for the upkeep of the paddock for the year amounted to Rs. 5 866 as against Rs. 6,183 of the previous year. The income derived was Rs. 10 as against Rs. 169 of the last year.

Stud-farm.

116. During the year under report there were 59 acres and 25 gunthas of land attached to the farm, of which 30½ acres were to be used under irrigation and the remaining 29 acres and 5 gunthas were to be utilised for Khariff crops. Owing to the deficiency of rainfall, the Khariff crops did not thrive and the whole of the land under irrigation could not be utilized for growing winter crops. Bajri, gram, green oats and lucern were grown to some extent. The expenditure incurred after the farm for the year was Rs. 2,012 as against Rs. 1,249 and the income was Rs. 2,641 as against Rs. 2,714 of the last year showing a net profit of 31½ per cent.

Cattle-breeding.

117. In the beginning of the year under report there were 22 cows, 2 bulls and 4 buffaloes. During the year under report, 1 cow was sold, 11 heifers and 1 buffalo cow-calf were admitted in big stock, 3 cows and 1 baffalo died, leaving at the end of the year 29 cows, 2 bulls and 4 buffaloes, in all 35 big stock.

There were 44 young ones remaining at the close of the last year. During the year under report 24 young ones were born, 11 heifers and 1 buffalo cow-calf were transferred to the big-stock, 4 cow-calves, 1 buffalo-bull-calf and 1 buffalo cow-calf died and 1 cow-calf was sold. Thus there remained at the close of the year 48 young ones in the cattle-breeding department. No contageous disease broke out in the State herd nor in the village cattle. The year under report being a famine year, cattle suffered much from want of green grass in the rainy season and green fodder in the cold season.

The total expenditure during the year for cattle-breeding was Rs. 3,137 as against Rs. 997 for the last year and the income derived was Rs. 627 as compared with Rs. 1,526 of the previous year. There was no sale of cattle during the year on account of drought.

Treasury.

118. After Mr. Ramji Bhimji's elevation to the Revenue Karbhariship, Mr. Kasalchand D. Doshi was appointed Treasurer under the direct supervision of the General Karbhari, Mr. C. M. Shroff.

Libraries.

119. The State contributes Rs. 250 per annum towards the maintenanceof the Rajkot Town Library, which is supplemented by subscriptions from State servants and the reading public. The Library occupies a central situation on the " New Gate." The State also patronises 2 more public libraries, one at Sardhar and the other at Kuvadva. The rules about registration of public libraries being in force in this State, all books, pamphlets, periodicals, magazines and such other literature proscribed by the British Government and by this State are prohibited from entering State limits and therefrom finding their way into these libraries.

Gardens.

120. There is a small garden known as the " Karansinhji Gardens " at the Kotharia Gate. There is also another garden at the Bedigate on the banks of the river Aji, which is named the " Ba Shri Mahavijaya Kunverba Gardens. " Both these gardens are kept in good condition and are resorted to by people who seek recreation after the toils of the day.

Conclusion.

121. Before concluding this report, I cannot but mention that the progress and prosperity of the State in all the departments is solely due to the constant vigilance and personal care of the Thakore Saheb. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all the officers and staff and particularly to the Revenue and General Karbharis Messrs. R. B. Doshi and C. M. Shroff, for the cordial and ready co-operation, zeal and energy shown by them in the work of making the administration of the State successful.

Rajkot State Huzur Office,
Rajkot, 20 — 10 — *1919.*

Sarjivan B Kolate

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Rajkot State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1918-19.

No	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Harjiwandas Bhawanbhai Kotak	Chief Karbhari	21-10-1907	31-3-19	
2	Dahyabhai Khetshi Sanghvi	Deputy Karbhari	1-1-18	6-12-18	
3	Ramji Bhimji Doshi	Revenue Karbhari	1-1-19	31-3-19	
4	Chunilal M. Shroff	General Karbhari	15-1-19	31-3-19	
5	Mahendrarai Vithalrai Parghi	Sar Nyayadhish	1-10-16	31-3-19	
6	Khrishnarao Narayanrao Bam	Chief Medical Officer	1-8-18	31-3-19	
7	Chunilal M. Shroff	Educational Inspector and Head Master A. High School	10-7-11	14-1-19	
8	Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta	Do.	15-1-19	31-3-19	
9	Dorabji Sorabji Panthaki	Paddock Superintendent	16-6-96	31-3-19	
10	Ratanshah Kunverji Chodhri	Police Superintendent	27-12-16	31-3-19	

11	Ichhashanker Karunashanker Pandya.	Nyayadhish	1-11-17	31-3-19
12	Morarji Chatrabhuj Rupera	Engineer	4-4-13	31-3-19
13	Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta.	1st Asst. Master High School	1-4-10	14-1-19
14	Laxmishanker J. Hathi	Do.	15-1-19	31-3-19
15	Jamshedji D. Mistri	Garden Overseer	1-1-17	31-3-19
16	Dayalji Hemraj Adhiya	Mechanical and Electrical Engineer	2-5-14	31-7-18
17	Ramji Bhimji Doshi	Treasury Officer	1-3-18	31-12-18
18	Renukabai Prabhune	Hd. Mistress, Bawaji Raj Girls' English School	25-3-18	31-3-19
19	Chhabildas Kashidas Kaji	Huzur Sirestedar	9-1-17	31-3-19
20	Popatlal Kevalchand Shah	Deputy Edul. Inspector	29-9-17	31-3-19
21	Tribhovan Purshotam Bhatt	Sardhar Thandar	1-11-17	31-3-19
22	Tarachand Bechardas Kamdar	Kuwadva Thandar	1-11-17	31-3-19
23	Damodar Pragji Anandkat	Hd. Master, Karansinhji Middle School	10-1-17	31-3-19
24	Madanji Jethabhai Adalja	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rajkot Dispensary	1-3-18	31-3-19
25	Shamaldas Chunilal Vora	Electrical Engineer	1-8-18	31-3-19

H. B. KOTAK

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918-19.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860	Yes		
2	Criminal Pro. Code V of 1898	Yes		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	Yes		
4	Civil Pro. Code V of 1908	Yes		
5	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	No		
6	Indian Company's Act VII of 1913	Yes		
7	Provincial Small Causes Court Act IX of 1887	Yes		
8	Public Conveyance Rules, local of 1905	No		
9	Extradition Rules. Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902	No		
10	Hindu Law	Yes		
11	Contract Act IX of 1872	Yes		
12	Mahomedan Law	Yes		
13	Gambling Act, local of 1915	No		
14	Whipping Act VI of 1864	Yes		
15	Plague Rules, local of 1908	No		
16	Opium and Abkari Laws, Kathiawar Agency Rules of 1883 and 1896	No		
17	Shikar Rules, local of 1907 & 1908	No		
18	Explosive Substances Act of 1908-09	Yes		
19	Steam Boiler's Act of 1908-09	Yes		
20	Poisonous Drugs Rules, local 1909	No		
21	Majority Act, local of 1909	No		
22	Customs Rules, local of 1909-10	No		
23	Cattle Trespass Act, Local of 1909-10	No		
24	Rules about growth of hemp drug, local 1909 10	No		
25	Prevention of cow killing, local 1909-10	No		
26	Arms and Ammunition Rules, local 1909-10	No		
27	Court Fees Act, local 1910-11	No		
28	Rules to prevent Mianas entering Rajkot State Limits without permits 1911-12	No		
29	Rules of State Agricultural Banks 1911-12	No		
30	Public Performances Act local 1912-13	No		
31	Prevention of child Marriage Act, local 1912-13	No		
32	Stamp Act 1912-13	No		
33	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	Yes		
34	Registration Rules 1914-15	No		
35	Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance 1914	Yes		
36	Rules to control the Press	No		
37	Factory Act	Yes		
38	Rules for the surveillance of suspected persons	No		
39	Rules about wandering criminal tribes	No		

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State for the year 1918–19.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery Infantry Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ×	...	...	...	...	...	The State maintains no Military Force. × Used as saluting guns.
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ×	...	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police Force in the Rajkot State, for the year 1918-19.

No.	Description of Police	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost (yearly)	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendent of Police	1	125+25	1800	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Police Inspector	1	40+10	600	...	...	...	1	13	1	...	
3	Fojdars	3	$\frac{35+8}{1}$, $\frac{20+10}{1}$, $\frac{25+8}{1}$	1272	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	
4	Headquarter Chief Constable	1	25	300	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	
5	Jamadars	1	20	240	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	
6	Havaldars	8	$\frac{15}{4}$, $\frac{14}{2}$, $\frac{13}{2}$	1363	1	2	...	6	6	6	...	

7	Naiks	27	27	3888	...	5	..	17	17	12	...	
8	Lance Naiks		12									
9	First Class Constables	44	44 / 11	5808	...	28	...	44	44	16	...	
10	Second Class Constables	55	55 / 10	6600	12	117	...	40	40	18	...	
11	Third Class Constables	60	60 / 9	6480	8	6	...	...	...	8	...	
12	Chowky Sepoys	45	45 / 7	5780	4	14	...	...	...	5	...	
13	Duffedar	1	35 / 1	420	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
14	Mounted Naiks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	First Class Sowars	14	14 / 27	4536	...	15	...	...	...	7	...	
16	Second Class Sowars	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	
17	Third Class Sowars	3	3 / 11	396	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	
18	Camel Sowars	3	3 / 20	720	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	
	Total...	267	3184	38208	26	195	...	112	163	83	...	

H. B. KOTAK

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918-19.

Number	State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions [columns 4 and 5].		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot State	169	165	92+1=93	113 §	110	112+8=120 $	71	93	31	26	~~76·15~~ 76·34	82·30	64·54	77·5	§ Of these 113 one remained to be sent up for trial. $ These 112 with 8 remaining at the close of the last year bring up the total to 120.

Rajkot

Dated 18-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State	7135-~~7685~~14-10	10689-10-0	2337-14-11	2519-5-3	30·60	23·56	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari. Rajkot State

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	
2	Culpable Homicide	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	
3	Grievous hurt	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	
4	Hurt	26	162	188	...	...	288	12	...	1	...	...	11	...	12	275	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918-19

Number.	Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1918-19					*Total*									
		Past year.	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	8	10	...	7	...	5	...	...	9	12	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court	516	350	39	57	4	278	...	10	466	388	182	117	68	...	1	20	22	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	111	171	2	37	...	70	..	...	68	109	75	1	33	...	...	...	...	
5	Kuvadva Thandar Court	18	30	14	12	...	31	...	...	14	57	11	26	14	1	...	5	3	
	Total..	653	561	55	113	4	384	...	10	~~557~~ 577	566	268	145	126	1	1	25	25	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
			Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further inquiry &c. ordered		Pendig		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajkot State	Hazur Court	6	...	...	2	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Revenue Karbhari Court	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	6	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	
	Total...	13	...	...	5	3	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																										y. m. d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	9	10	7	2	16	12	6	4	10	8	11147-3-10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	14084-11-0	1-4-28	
2	Small causes Court	42	56	573	318	615	374	559	319	56	55	20629-14-6	...	318	..	253	65	...	...	...	58	136	26	99	19856-0-8	0-2-10	
3	Nyayadhish Court	42	41	92	80	134	121	93	81	41	40	40895-3-9	3	33	44	1	2	11	19	...	10	16	10	45	30245-11-10	0-4- 4	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	19	5	115	72	134	77	129	75	5	2	3250-9-3	..	70	2	62	8	...	...	...	14	32	12	17	3666-15-3	0-1-18	
5	Kuvadva Thandar Court	...	4	18	85	18	89	14	85	4	4	2699-12-11	...	85	...	78	7	...	...	...	22	25	20	18	2295-5-9	0-1-11	
	Total ..	112	116	805	557	917	673	801	564	116	109	78622-12-3	3	508	46	394	82	11	19	2	104	210	68	18	70148-12-6	0-5- 8	

Rajkot

Dated 23-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Courts of the Rajkot State, during the year 1918–19.

Number	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications		Value of applications pending at the close of 1917–18	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1918–19.			Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.		1917–18	1918–19	Value for present year.	1917–18	1918–19	Value	1917–18	1918–19	Value	1917–18	1918–19	Value	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	5	2	337-2-0	2	4	114292-2-0	7	6	114629-4-0	5	3	116-2-0	2	3	114513-2-0	2	...	1	
2	Small causes Court	178	51	3113-8-10	366	163	7735-13-1	544	214	10849-5-11	493	187	8430-1-8	51	27	2419-4-3	20	6	1	
3	Nyayadhish Court	87	90	39232-4-2	156	70	28261-0-0	243	160	67493-4-2	153	127	52779-8-8	90	33	14713-11-6	9	14	10	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	109	61	3928-14-10	164	70	5456-0-7	273	131	9384-15-5	209	127	7319-12-9	64	7	2065-2-8	5	2	...	
5	Kuvadva Thandar Court	...	65	3946-13-5	71	61	4035-8-4	71	126	7982-5-9	6	121	7713-12-3	65	5	268-9-6	4	1	...	
	Total..	379	272	50558-11-3	759	368	~~59780-8-4~~ 15978 8-0	1138	640	210339-3-3	866	565	76359-5-4	272	75	133979-13-11	40	23	12	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26.
																							y, m.d	y.m.d.	
Hazur Court	5	3	14	9	19	12	16	4	3	8	3222-9-0	9584-11-6	10	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	0-3-21	0-2-12	
Revenue Karbhari Court	...	...	2	8	2	8	2	8	...	...	...	767-14-0	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	0-1- 0	0-5- 0	
Sar Nyayadhish Court	2	2	28	16	30	18	28	13	2	5	2689-1-3	1529-14-1	7	5	10	2	6	5	1	1	4	...	0-2-24	0-3-19	
Total...	7	5	44	33	51	38	46	25	5	13	5911-10-3	11882 7-1	18	10	14	6	7	6	2	1	5	2	0-2-15	0-3-20	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918-19.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1917-18	1918-19	917-18	1918-19				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajkot City Jail	1	18	53	64	71	18 30	18·67	16	1921- 2-3	2·33	
Sardhar Thana Jail	1	...	8	...	8	...	1·63	...	16-14-0	16·88	
Kuvadva Lock-up	1	...	7	2	7	...	0·19	...	42-14-0	...	
Total...	3	18	68	~~68~~ 64	86	18·30	20·49	16	1980-14-3	19 21	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918—19.

Name of the Registering Office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sar Nyayadhish Court	634	512	320	279	230	177	20	26	...	..	64	30	631	511	586674-11-11	606128-13-4	3	...	...	1	
Sardhar Thandar Court	20	32	6	6	13	24	1	2	...	..	...	...	20	32	3747- 0- 0	5563- 0-0	...	...	...	...	
Kuvadva Thandar Court	2	7	2	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	4	2	7	0- 0- 0	490- 0-0	...	...	...	...	
Total...	656	551	328	287	243	202	21	28	...	...	64	34	653	550	590421-11-11	612181-13-4	3	...	...	1	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918—19.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realised. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	328	281746	14	3	851	4	0	287	238241	0	0	771	12	0	
Sale deeds	243	308674	13	8	10577	13	6	201	373940	13	4	12336	12	6	
Wills	21	0	0	0	62	14	0	28	0	0	0	88	4	0	
Miscellaneous	61	0	0	0	180	4	0	34	0	0	0	112	7	0	
Total..	653	590421	11	11	11670	3	6	550	612181	13	4	13309	3	6	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit..	0	0	0	0	~~11670~~ 11677	3	6	0	0	0	0	13309	3	6	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State, during the year 1918-19.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1918	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March 1919	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajkot City Municipality	...	71-13-6	226-12-9	226-12-9	13363-1-7	16813-4-2	...	
Sardhar Town Municipality	...	...	1-10-0	1-10-0	586-7-11	690-6-8	...	
Kuvadva Village Municipality	...	4-3-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	126-12-3	152-2-3	...	
Total...	...	76-0-6	230-6-9	230-6-9	14076-5-9	17655-13-1	...	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19.

State.	April 1918		May 1918		June 1918		July 1918		August 1918		September 1918		October 1918		November 1918		December 1918		January 1919		February 1919		March 1919		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Luches.	Cents.	
Rajkot	..	.	1	40	...	55	6	8	...	69	1	55	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	27	49	68	27	18	
Sardhar	..	..	..	...	..	88	6	78	...	47	..	61	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	8	74	55	7	28	32	
Kuvadva	...	...	...	...	2	96	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	96	40 ~~39~~	19 ~~97~~	24	9	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4 1919.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per rupee.	During March of present year Quantity in seers per rupee.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri first kind	12	6-30	
2	Do second kind	16	8-20	
3	Wheat	13	8-30	
4	Juwar first kind	16	9	
5	Do. second kind	16	...	
6	Gram first quality	20	11	
7	Do. second quality	20	11	
8	Mag	16	6	
9	Udad	13	7	
10	Math	18	...	
11	Sissamum (Tal)	7-20	4	
12	Rice first quality	6	5-10	
13	Do. second quality	8	5-25	
14	Do. third quality	10	9	
15	Toowar dal first quality	9	4-20	
16	Do second quality	14	6-20	
17	Kamod first quality	18	13	
18	Do second quality	19	14	
19	Pulse of Mag	13	5-10	
20	Do. of Udad	10	5-20	
21	Do. of Gram	15	9	
22	Do. of Math	16	...	
23	Do. of Masur	9	7	
24	Vatana	14	8	
25	Val	14	8	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on public works, carried out in the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks
		Original.	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Road and Culverts and Repairs	7632 13 1	12378 7 11	20011 5 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	20011 5 0	
2	Construction of new Buildings and Repairs of old ones.	53040 5 0	7461 0 7	60501 5 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	60501 5 7	
3	Water supply and Irrigation	1558 13 0	2038 5 7	3597 2 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	3597 2 7	
4	Miscellaneous Works	10503 0 10	6312 0 9	16815 1 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	16815 1 7	
	Total...	72734 15 11	28189 14 10	100924 14 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	100924 14 9	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. Kotak,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing agricultural stock in the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	with 2 bullocks.	with 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajkot City	1918—19	1500	2000	40	400	400	100	75	400 532	4000	600	...	200	350	
Rajkot Mahal		3005	1536	156	717	18	63	18	~~717~~	12351	976	...	8	503	
Sardhar Mahal		2682	2317	154	1407	60	40	59	~~1407~~ 250	10462	1065	...	...	491	
Kuvadva Mahal		2476	2239	102	1351	49	79	43	~~1351~~ 650	15600	1028	...	...	543	
		887 Calves.													
		3363													
Total...		10550	8092	452	3875	527	282	195	~~3875~~ 1632	42413	3669	...	208	1887	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajkot City	4	9127-0-0	1	9607-4-0	1	675-0-0			6	19409-4-0	
Rajkot Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	1	30-0-0	1	201-0-0	1	25-0-0			3	256-0-0	
Kuvadva Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	by Ijara	100-0-0	by Ijara	100-0-0	
Total...	5	9157-0-0	2	9808-4-0	1	700-0-0	...	100-0-0	9	19765-4-0	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of the Rajkot State during the year 1974 [A. D. 1918-19].

Item	Amount Rs. A. P.	Total
RECEIPTS.		
Land Revenue	349979-6-3	
Jama and Sudharo from Bhayats and Mulgirasias	6113-7-9	
Mandvi receipts	91271-8-6	
Excise revenue	20670-7-0	
Judicial	33353-4-3	
Education	14881-15-9	
Railway receipts and Interest realized by State Bank and other investments.	117466-2-2	
Other receipts & sale proceeds of land	123114-8-5	
Extraordinary Receipts	..	756850-12-1
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration	48094-13-9	
Police	51808-7-0	
Arab and Makrani Bedas	874-6-0	
Jail charges	1700-7-3	
Education	39997-5-11	
Dispensaries including Vaccination	9001-9-2	
Public works	100924-14-9	
Dharmada	2770-7-1	
Pensions and allowances	20444-1-9	
Rajkharch	85029-11-11	
Tribute	21321-0-0	
Municipality	17655-13-1	
Stable, carriages and Paddock expenses	25572-4-7	
Miscellaneous	34922-11-0	
Provision against the marriage and dowery of Kunvery Shree Jayarajba Saheb	10000-0-0	
Contribution to the Imperial Indian Relief fund	61638-0-0	
Extraordinary expenses [special works, aid to cultivators, improvement of land cultivation and the visit of H. E. the Governor]	72050-0-0	603806-1-3

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919.

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Rajkot State during the year 1918–19.

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rajkot City Dispensary	...	22135	...	...	...	...	3765-7-9	264·39	General health and water supply are good and sufficient. Vaccination meets with favour on the part of the population. Prevailing diseases are malaria, conjunctivitis, ottorhœa, Bronchitis, Boils &c. There were 547 cases of plague of whom 349 died. Influenza raged furiously. There were 6 cases of snake bite of whom 5 were cured by the use of Potash Permanganate. There is a native dispensary conducted at the joint expense of Kathiawar States to which this State contributes Rs. 200 annually. It treated 2838 patients. 42 patients were admitted to the Ramni-kunverba Asylum. The cost was Rs. 3364—9—7.
2	Sardhar Town Dispensary	...	5258	...	...	...	...	902-2-4	52·58	
3	Kuvadva Dispensary	...	2591	...	...	...	...	587-6-3	27 58	
	Total...	...	30984	...	...	...	...	5255-0-4	344·55	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Rajkot State, for the year 1918-19.

Name	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1917-18	1918-19			1917-18	1918-19			1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajkot City	25295	1015	617	...	398	1302	2249	947	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajkot Mahal	6876	274	273	...	1	214	689	475	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	9521	442	353	...	89	266	883	617	...	...	...	...	...	
Kuvadva Mahal	7830 +116	364	291	...	73	235	680	445	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	50638	2095	1534	...	561	2017	4501	2484	...	41·37	30·29	39·83	88·88	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajkot State during the year 1918-19.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Total	Remarks
1917-18	1918-19		1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	High Schools	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	High School	571	557	492	427	15795	...	...	15795	Over and above this total of Rs. 39480 the State contributed Rs. 324 to Libraries, Rs. 500 to King George's Coronation Hostel for Girasias and Rs. 1448 by way of Scholarships to students studying in colleges and schools elsewhere. The total expenditure after education came up to Rs 59436 including Rs 17704 spent after new School Buildings. (Rs. 6704 for Sardhar Middle School& Rs.11000 towards purchase of Bawaji Raj Girls' English School Buildings,)
3	3	Middle Schools	822	761	714	569	...	6837	...	6837	
1	1	Girls' Middle school	53	69	48	57	...	1787	...	1787	
21	21	Boys' Primary Schools	1995	1959	1590	1541	...	...	11005	11005	
4	5	Girls' Primary Schools	665	672	497	482	...	...	4056	4056	
...	..	Drawing Class with High School	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	..	
...	...	Commercial Class with High School	9	7	6	4	...	...	...	...	
30	31	Total...	4117	4028	3328	3062	15795	8624	15061	39480	

Rajkot

Dated 28-4-1919

H. B. KOTAK,

Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

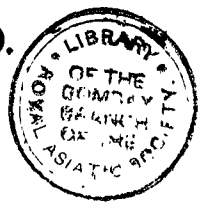
ANNUAL

Administration Report

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.



CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Boundary.

THE Rajkot State occupies a central position in Kathiawad. It is bounded on the East by the State of Jamnagar and some Kathi estates; on the south by the State of Gondal and the Taluka of Kotda-Sangani; on the West by the State of Dhrol and a few Talukas under the Halar Prant; and on the North by the State of Wankáner and some other Talukas under Halar.

Mahals and villages.

2. The State is divided into 4 Mahals viz. the Rajkot Talpad [proper], Rajkot Chibhda, Sardhar and Kuvadva Mahals. There are 64 villages, under the State of which 49 are Khalsa villages, 10 Bhayati, 4 Inami and 1 Dharmada.

Area, population and revenue.

3. The State covers an area of 282·4 square miles. The population of the State, including Railway gangmen residing within State limits, is 50,638 souls according to the Census returns of 1911 of which 25,634 are males and 25,004 are females. The population is distributed according to caste and creed as follows :—

41,245	Hindus,	5,894	Mahomedans,
3,276	Jains,	48	Christians,
6	Parsis and	169	Others.

The gross revenue of the year, inclusive of the proceeds of the sale of land for building sites was Rs. 8,83,358-8-1 as against Rs. 7,56,850-12-1 of the preceding year. The gross expenditure for the year under review

stood at Rs. 6,50,786—0—2 as against Rs. 6,03,806—1—3 of the last year. The averages of revenue and expenditure of the last five years are Rs. 6,89,134 and Rs. 5,82,685 respectively. The States pays to the British Government Rs. 18,991 annually as Gaekwar Peshkashi fixed in perpetuity and to the Junagadh State Rs. 2,330 every year as Jortalbi, which is also fixed in perpetuity.

Pclitical relations.

4. The political relations of the State with all the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and friendly, except with the Taluka of Kotda-Sangani which it is hoped will soon improve for the better.

The Thakore Saheb attended the Princes Conference held in Delhi during the last cold weather as a representative of the 9-gun Second class Princes nominated by the Government.

Bereavements.

5. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhavsinhji Saheb K. C. S. I. of Bhavnagar died full of youth and honors on 16th July and in him the Thakore Saheb lost a highly esteemed personal friend. Vagheli Ma Saheb, Thakore Saheb's paternal grandmother breathed her last on 9th November at a ripe old age bordering on 70. When K. S. Narsinhdevji of Dharampur depa-rted this life all of a sudden by heart failure, the evil tidings came as a shocking surprise to the Thakore Saheb who bore a deep attachment for the Kumar Saheb cut off in the prime of life. The offices and schools were closed and other outer marks of mourning were ordered to be obser-ved by the subjects and servants of the State in a way befitting these sad occasions.

Birth-day celebrations &other festive occasions

6. The birthday of his Majesty the King Em-peror was duly celebrated on 3rd June.

On 24th October the Hindu New Year's Day Darbar was held and Rs. 4,375 were distributed as rewards to officers and servants of the State and to charitable public institutions of which the following donations may be noted; Rs. 1,000 to Panjrapole, Rs. 500 to Seva Samaj, Rs. 300 to Naklang Temple and Rs. 200 to the Alcott school for the depressed classes.

The birthday anniversary of the Thakore Saheb, which fell on 2nd December was celebrated without any great eclat by the firing of 35 guns at sunrise, by distributing food to the inmates of the jail and the Ramni Kunverba Anathashram and by holding a garden party in the evening.

The birthday anniversary of the Yuvraj Kumar Saheb which is looked up to as an accasion for great rejoicings and gifts fell on 13th Feb-

ruary when a splendid darbar was held in The Amarsinhji Secretariat. The Thakore Saheb made an impressive speech which showed how his subjects had come upto his anticipations in living in closer touch with the State and gladly co-operating with the latter on occasions of natural calamities like famine and pestilential diseases. He wished them greater power and prosperity so that they might work towards the common weal with a still greater confidence in the State. He expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by his subjects in education and impressed upon them a wholesome lesson drawn from modern history as to what becomes of the intellectually advanced countries when they part company with truth and integrity, which form the ground work of all moral principles. He expressed a pious wish that the Reform Bill, when it became law, would open out fresh fields for commerce, arts and industries and thus add to the national wealth in which increase he hoped his subjects would participate. He signalized the occasion by publicly acknowledging the selfless services of Messrs. Balvantray V. Chhaya, Purshotam Mavji and Bhaichand Behechardas in the work of human relief, of the late Seth Hemchand Dolatchand in starting and maintaining the cost-price grain shop, of Messrs. Dinkerprasad Mangalprasad, Shivlal Karsonji, Mohanlal Keshavji, Thakarsi Keshavji, Rukhad Jivraj, Karson Hira, Vakhatchand Ramji and Pranjivan Rughnath for the efficient management of the various cattle camps in Rajkot and of the members of the Seva Samaj for their untiring and vigilant efforts in helping the poor to combat the fell epidemic of influenza. Rs. 4,550 were distributed as rewards among some officers and servants of the State and all the self-sacrificing workers mentioned above and many more.

A Vishnu Yagn ceremony was performed in the last hot weather by the Thakore Saheb at Sardhar at a cost of about Rs. 7,100 for the rest and peace of the soul of his beloved Kunveri Shree Jayraj Kunverba who had succumbed to Influenza on the 6th November 1918.

7. Appendix I at the end of the report shows the principal changes in the personnel of the officials of the State and the only two noteworthy changes are the appointment of Mr. Shantilal C. Shroff B. A. LL.B. as honorary Judicial Attachee from 30th October and the succession of Mr. Morarji C. Rupani L. C. E. the State Engineer, on 6 months' leave without pay by Mr. Ishwarlal A. Joshi on 1st February 1920.

8. The famine measures referred to in the last report in which private bodies and individuals so cheerfully co-operated with the State for

the relief of suffering humanity and animals will be dealt with at length in Chapter IV.

9. The Thakore Saheb having decided to congregate all the State Offices and Courts in a central place, a Secretariat was built in the Dur-bargadh and on 15th April the opening ceremony thereof was performed by H. H. the Raj Saheb Captain Sir Amarsinhji Saheb of Wankaner after whom the building has the honor to be named.

In his speech the Thakore Saheb first thanked the Raj Saheb for having kindly consented to preside at that day's function and for having allowed his name to be associated with the building because, as he believed, the name of the building, which would always remind him of the moral force of the Raj Saheb's personality and of his many good qualities, would be a useful asset in running the machinery of administration. Then referring to their long and staunch friendship and relationship, out of the Raj Saheb's many friendly acts he seized the occasion to mention only one-the Raj Saheb's readiness some 12 years ago to spare the services of his faithful servant Mr. H. B. Kotak when the Rajkot State was urgently in need of a reliable and capable Dewan. The Thakore Saheb concluded by complimenting his friend upon his talents and tact as an administrator which had been so well appreciated by the Government and requested him to declare the building open.

In his reply the Raj Saheb thanked the Thakore Saheb for giving him an opportunity to perform the pleasant function of opening the Secretariat and for associating his name with such an important building. He then referred in fitting terms to the wisdom displayed by the Thakore Saheb as a ruler, to the all sound progress the State had made under him and to the happiness and contentment of the Thakore Saheb's subjects. He expressed the gratification that he felt in having a friend in a ruler of Thakore Saheb's virtues and abilities and spoke of the long connection between the houses of Wankaner and Rajkot and how their friendship had cemented the tie of relationship. Finally he wished that the building might prove a real boon to the subjects of Rajkot and declared it open.

War and Peace Celebrations

10. Rs. 12,000 were further contributed during the year towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund which brought up the total contribution by the State to the several War Funds and beneficent activities in aid of War to Rs. 1,64,812 to which the officers and the public had added their mite of about

Rs. 11,000. This munificent sum spent by the State included Rs. 52,500 paid to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Rs. 33,500 to the Women's Branch (Bombay) of the War Relief Fund, Rs. 30,093 disbursed in the enlistment of recruits provided by the State, Rs. 17,169 the value of a Lanchester Motor Car presented for war work together with its upkeep charges, Rs. 10,000 paid to the Our Day Fund of the Red Cross Society, Rs. 7,500 to the Prince of Wales's War Fund, Rs. 6,000, the value of 12 horses given for remount purposes, Rs. 2,000 donated to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital and Rs. 1,500 to Queen Mary's Silver Wedding Fund. The smaller items mentioned in previous reports need not be repeated here.

The following measures were adopted by the State as a fitting termination to this War of Right versus Might in which Right emerged triumphant:—

(*a*) A holiday was observed on 30th June to give expression to the immense joy of the State when the news that the Peace of Versailles had been signed was cabled to India.

(*b*) A public meeting was convened on 6th July in the temple of Hatkeshwar for thanks-givings under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb.

(*c*) In accordance with the Resolution of the Government, a public holiday was observed on 19th June when flags were displayed on all public buildings and six prisoners were set free.

(*d*) In commemoration of the armistice signed at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, all business and activities were ordered to be suspended for five minutes at 11 o'clock sharp of 11th November last. The time was announced by the booming of a gun and the five minutes were ordered to be spent in silent fervid prayers.

(e) To make the grown up and the school-going, the European and the Indian, the military and the civil population equally interested in the Peace Celebrations so that the end of the war and its attendant hardships might be a striking reality to all concerned a very comprehensive programme including Police Sports and Shooting Competitions, Cinema Shows, Paper Chase, a Torch Light Procession of school boys and distribution of sweets and prizes to them, pyrotechnic display, a dinner and a banquet, and a public prayer and thanks-giv-

ings was gone through from 13th to 16th December at a cost of about Rs. 10,761. An army of 1,500 school boys divided into companies of 100 each marching to the band with fairie lights in their hands and headed by the Kumar Sahebs in command presented a unique and imposing sight on the night of the 14th December, as they deployed on the plain opposite the Rajkumar College before a large representative gathering of spectators and marched past the Imperial Flag crying cheers to His Imperial Majesty. The next morning these students were collected in the compound of the Karansinhji Middle School, when the Thakore Saheb delivered to them a stirring speech appreciative of the spirit in which the youthful army had in the true military spirit carried out the commands of their officers, even though irksome and unpleasant and suggesting how the procession might be made an object lesson on students' duty to their parents, State and Empire. At the banquet on the night of the 15th December while proposing the health of " Our Allies, our Statesmen, Sailors and Soldiers " The Thakore Saheb said:—

" We have to show our greatest sense of gratitude to our statesmen who kept the empire well consolidated during the most trying periods of the war. Tremendous was the demand upon their powers of organization and let it be said to their credit that they succeeded in achieving what was in some quarters believed to be impossible. Not only did they keep up the financial credit, but they also saw that the commercial interests did not suffer and over and above all they kept the allies well supplied with money, materials and all facilities without which the war could not have been brought to a successful termination. They have done wonders in war, and they have to perform greater wonders in peace. Before them lies the problem of welding the empire into a stronger and bigger entity. It is a problem that will call forth untiring energy, consummate foresight, and broad-minded statesmanship. Let us therefore all sincerely wish that God may, in His providence, give them the strength of mind and wisdom needed to correctly guide the destinies of our empire.

Statesmen alone could not have won this great war. We have to be just equally thankful to our sailors and soldiers

who gave their lives for our empire's sake. Let us not forget also the sailors and soldiers who have become permanently crippled. They have all done nobly in the noblest cause. Last but not the least we must thank our allies who sacrificed everything, as we did, to win the war."

An open air undenominational prayer meeting was held in the compound of the Karansinhji Middle School at 5-30 P M. on the 16th December which was attended by the religious heads of Jain, Hindu and Moslim communities. The bells in all the temples rang for 10 minutes to announce that it was the time for prayer.

The untiring efforts made by the Thakore Saheb to help the titanic struggle to a victorious termination elicited from the Bombay Government a letter dated 8th July 1919 which says, "On behalf of His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor, I am directed to thank you warmly for the aid rendered by the Rajkot State during the last 4½ years. Besides giving horses aud a Motor ambulance you made a gift of Rs. 2,000 towards the expenses of the Lady Hardinge War Hosiptal. You have thus manifested your steadfast loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King and the British Empire and have shared in the great struggle for justice and freedom in which India has so nobly borne her part."

The Royal Proclamation.

11. The crowning event of the year was the Royal Proclamation which will be a land-mark in the annals of the British rule in India. Recapitulating the steps that have been taken since 1773 to establish a regular system of administration and justice, it vividly enumerates what has been done by the Royal House and Line of Queen Victoria, of revered memory, to implant in the minds of the Indian subjects sentiments of affection and devotion to the Crown and to bring about their moral and material advancement. It explains how the seeds for a desire for responsible Government were sown in a healthy soil in India, how they sprouted and how the seedlings grew to a healthy life under the fostering care of the British Sun in spite of occasional fitful weather conditions, till the people are able to see before them new vistas of healthy political life. It establishes a Chamber of Princes for the lasting good of the Princes and their States as well as in the interests common to the States

and British India and assures the Princes that their privileges, rights and dignities will remain unimpaired. It foreshadows the coming visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, to India in the next cold weather to inaugurate the new Chamber of Princes and the new constitution in British India in the sincere hope that by these measures India may be led to greater prosperity, and contentment and may grow to the fulness of political freedom to which it only remains to say Amen.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Administrative divisions.

12. For the purposes of revenue administration the State was divided into 4 divisions, Rajkot proper, Sardhar Mahal, Kuvadva Mahal and Rajkot Chibhda Mahal. During the year under review, two additional Tapas were carved out-one from the Sardhar Mahal known as Halenda Tapa and the other from the Kuvadva Mahal known as Sanosara Tapa. Both the Tapedars are independent of the Thandars of their respective Mahals so far as administrative work is concerned but in financial matters they are subordinated to them.

Revenue Systems.

13. There are three different systems obtaining in the State for the collection of Land Revenue: Bhag Batai i. e. a share in cash and kind, (2) Vighoti or cash assessment and (3) Udhad or cash taken in lump per holding. Since the year before last the village of Bhupgadh in Sardhar Mahal has been removed from the list of villages paying Vighoti and placed under the Bhag Batai system.

Nature of tenancy.

14. All cultivators being tenants-at-will, none of them has any such interest in his holding as he can alienate either by way of mortgage or sale or in any other way. So much regard is, however, shown for the continuity of tenures, that cultivators have continued in their holdings from generation to generation, and the transfers of land are, therefore, few and far between.

Land culturable, cultivated and alienated.

15. The tabular statement below shows particulars about increase and decrease in acerage in culturable and uncultivated land in the four Mahals as also about lands alienated or reabsorbed in villages under the State.

Name of Mahal	Area of cultivated land in the past year.	Increase in the cultivable area in the present year.	Decrease in the cultivable area in the present year.	Total area of cultivable land in the present year.	Area of waste or uncultivated land in the present year.	Acreage of land alienated in the present year.	Area of alienated land acquired by the State in the present year.
Rajkot Talpad	7156·7	75·18	14·29	7216·36	7583·18	...	32·38
Rajkot Mahal	32995·13	0·20	12·22	32943·11	16598·39	...	52 35
Sardhar „	37367·17	0·12	...	37367·29	15798·29	...	75·25
Kuvadva „	30223·21	0·20	212·3	30011·38	16691·35	...	.....
Total...	107742·18	76·30	239·14	107539·34	56673·1	...	161·18

In the Kuvadva Mahal the considerable decrease of acres 212·3 of arable land was due to the depopulation of the village of New Hirasar which had come into existence in 1917–18 and to the consequent relapse of its arable lands into grass lands.

Alienated lands.

16. Over and above the lands in possession of Mul-Girasias, villages assigned to Bhayats, lands given on Inami or Kherati tenure, and lands given to Jivaidars, a small extent of land is alienated to temples, priests, charans, rajgars, barbers and the like Such alienations mean a partial or an entire remission of assessment during Darbar pleasure.

Transfer of holdings.

17. Dtring the year under review acres 3511·1 of land changed hands as against acres 2501·32 of the last year, and the Nazarana or premium realized amounted to Rs. 25031–15–0 as against Rs. 9447 of the preceding year.

Sowiug operations and out-turn of crops.

18. Except where there are facilities of irrigation, the sowing operations are entirely governed by the seasonable advent and even distribution of monsoon. In the year under report the total rainfall was above the average in Rajkot

proper and Sardhar Mahal and below the average in Kuvadva and Rajkot Chibhda Mahals. The excessive moisture was availed of for a larger cultivation of cotton and wheat. The Khariff crops suffered from excessive rainfall. The following comparative tabular statement shows the areas under cotton, wheat and sugar-cane cultivation.

	1918-19	1919-20	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
Cotton	8968	13959	4991	...	
Wheat	4454	9955	5501	...	
Suger-cane	882	271	...	611	

The low price of cotton has upset the calculations of many a farmer who has found it difficult to dispose of his harvest of cotton pods which was sold away by forward contracts at comparatively high prices.

Grass reserves.

19. The State has adhered to the policy of stocking all the hay yielded by the Grass reserves in the State. The total yield of hay from all the reserves came upto 2344294 lbs. which was below the expectation, looking to the adequacy of the rainfall. The last year's grass reserve was 559332 lbs at Halenda so that the State had during the year 2903626 lbs of grass in hand. The new grass was, as usual, stacked up at 4 covenient centres: 699870 lbs at Hirasar, 301019 lbs at Chibhda, 566905 lbs at Rajkot for use of the Darbari animals, and 776500 lbs at Halenda.

Fodder though sufficient was rather dear throughout the year. The farmers are in the habit of preserving all the fodder for the use of their live stock but, this year coming close on the heels of famine, some found themselves at the end of their tether before the year was out and they had to be helped by the State with cheap grass.

Cattle and cattle diseases.

20. A comparison of the statistics of agricultural stock at the end of the report (appendix XX) with those of the preceding year shows a further decline in the number of all the animals except cows and this may be accounted for by the after-effects of famine which may have retarded their productivity and accelerated their death-rate. No contagious disease is reported to have broken out in this State during the year except a mild

type of rinderpest in the cattle of Bedi and this disease which cost about 17 head was soon stamped out under the guidance of the State Veterinary Surgeon.

Agricultural Banks.

21. Agricultural Banks serve a very useful purpose especially in famine years, as they save the agriculturists from living upon the mercy of Revenue officers or falling into the grip of greedy money lenders. The State Bank is the central bank which feeds the 25 village agricultural Banks and 3 urban Banks out of the capital of Rs. 44630 divided into 4463 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 2202 shares were subscribed by the State, 221½ by the agriculturists of Rajkot proper, 554 by those of Rajkot Mahal and 722½ and 763 by those of Kuvadva and Sardhar respectively. When the villages are either too small for the opening of a bank or when they are near enough to one another, one bank is opened between two or more villages. The management is entrusted to Patels, where competent and honest people are found to take up the work. In other places the Vahivatdars manage the banks in consultation with the local Patels. As a result, there were 33 villages where the management of the banks was in the hands of Vahivatdars, and 16 more where the Patels managed their own banks. As the financial year of these banks closes in June no data as to the number of cultivators who borrowed loans from these banks are available but the substantial amount of Rs. 35828-12-2 advanced as loans upto the end of June and remaining unpaid was increased by Rs. 10020-6-10 advanced during the year which shows that the agriculturists were not chary of profiting by an institution which is meant to teach them the benefits of co-operation.

22. The following tabular statement will explain the amounts of loans advanced and recovered in the four Mahals upto the close of the official year:—

Name of Mahal.	Amount advanced.	Amount recovered.
Rajkot proper	4240-0-0	353-3-0
Rajkot Mahal	11311-12-7	1722-14-10
Sardhar „	15038-12-9	515-14-2
Kuvadva „	15258-9-8	1139-4-8
Total...	45849-3-0	3731-4-8

IRRIGATION.

Wells.

23. The State has been making unflinching efforts to see an ever increasing area of cultivable land brought under either well or tank irrigation and it is an earnest desire of the Thakore Saheb that the digging of new wells should be encouraged in all possible ways. The number of wells in the State which stood in the preceding year at 1870 was increased by 11 in the year under report which increased the 2723 kos of well water available at the end of 1918–19 by 11 kos giving a total of 2734 kos. Of these 1881 wells, 824 were pukka and the rest cutcha. In all Rs. 337-8-0 were lent to cultivators for sinking new wells and constructing pucca 'bhuds' (basins and supports) as against Rs. 2376—14—10. The area under well irrigation during the year was acres 9216-6 as against acres 4622-4 of the last year. This marked increase in area under well irrigation is due to the good rains of the year under report.

Tanks and tank irrigation.

24. The State can press into its service five tanks for irrigation purposes viz, the Lalpuri Lake and the Sardhar, Kuvadva, Pipalia and Anandpur tanks, The height of water in the Lalpuri Lake was raised by 1'–4" by putting up planks on the lowest water weir. It was calculated that the this extra rise in the maximum height of water would submerge 2 acres and 33 gunthas of the Bhichri lands of Azam Mulvaji of Lodhika and hence a sum of Rs. 33–14–5 was agreed upon as compensation to be paid by the Rajkot State to the said estate. As all these tanks were filled to the brim on account of abundant rains, there were acres 2873–24 of land under tank irrigation as against acres 1248–15 during the last year.

Thus the total area of land under well and tank irrigation was acres 12094–30 as against the last year's acreage of 10492–23.

25. The collective yields of all the tanks was Rs. 21940-12-11 as against Rs. 29538–5–2 of the last year, and Lalpuri's contribution to this year's yield was Rs. 19986–15–0. The sum total of expenses incurred by the State after these five tanks in laying out new branch channels, clearing silt, constructing and repairing aqueducts and raising the banks amounted to Rs. 5146-13-2. The net income, therefore, amounted to Rs. 16793–15–9 which gave a return of 1·67 percent on the capital outlay of ten lakhs of rupees as against 2·59 p. c. of the last year. The net income from the Lalpuri Lake alone was Rs. 17763–14–2 or 2·96 p.c. of the six lakhs of rupees laid out upon it as against 3·33 of the last year.

Water-works.

26. Besides supplying water for irrigation, Lalpuri also supplies water for drinking purposes to the City of Rajkot. To provide sufficient drinking water to the city and suburbs which have been steadily growing in population the height of the first waterway was raised 1·4" as explained above so as to increase the capacity of the lake. Rs. 3533-7-10 were realised as water-rates.

Managed Estates.

27. The State management continues over the Bhayati villages of Vajadi owing to the indebted condition of the Bhayats. The estates of the sons of Champrajwala, the Mul-Girasia of Bhangada and of the sons of Champa Khachar of Kunchiadad also continue to be under the management of the State owing to their minority. The inclusion of Tramba among the estates under management was reported last year.

Survey Department.

28. The State maintains a Survey Department under a Head Surveyor whose duty it is to preserve the boundary marks, to make a detailed survey of lands when necessary, to measure lands sold as building sites for the preparation of title deeds or when there is a dispute about them and to ascertain the area under irrigation. There are some petty disputes about boundary marks with some neighbouring States and Talukas which are expected to be soon settled.

Tree-planting.

29. The Thakore Saheb, who is very desirous to see a large increase in the number of trees and especially of fruit trees, has granted important concessions to intending fruit-tree planters and the number of trees has been slowly and steadily increasing. The number of trees newly planted during the year was 1016 but some 837 trees being dead, there were left 20584 trees of all descriptions at the end of the year. Exclusive of the above figures, the number of fruit trees which in the beginning of the year was 370 rose to 1524 at the end of the year. An exhibition on a small scale of fruits and vegetables grown in Rajkot was held on 10th February and the best exhibits were given prizes by the Thakore Saheb. Mr. J. D. Mistry has been specially instructed to plant decorative trees on the sides of the main roads in Rajkot and many of these saplings are thriving.

Mango-tree plantations.

30. An experiment in mango-plantation is being tried at Jangleshwar near Rajkot and Thorala. At the end of the last year there were respectively 200 and 110 mango

trees in these two plantations and the number has in the first case decreased to 100 and in the second to 80 owing to excessive heat, frost and trans-plantation. These plantations are looked after by Mr. S. M. Vaishnav, B. Ag.

Ranjit Vilas Palace Gardens.

31. The Ranjit Vilas Palace Gardens have been thoroughly overhauled and laid out artistically by Mr. J. D. Mistry, who is trying to grow many exotic and rare fruit trees. Inclusive of 900 plantain trees and 175 Papain trees there were under his charge at the end of the year under review 1888 fruit trees of various descriptions among which are included 102 mango trees of varying ages.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND LAW.

Police.

Police Force.

32. Though the State maintains no military force, it has in its pay mounted and foot police, as also village police together with a small number of Arabs and Makranies, whose duty it is to guard the old Darbargadh and other buildings of like importance. The contingent of 20 Hazur Body Guards, who do duty as Police Guards have been incorporated with the Police Force since last year.

33. The strength of the Foot Police, inclusive of 45 chokey sepoys, stood at 241. The mounted Police numbered 21 and comprised 1 Duffedar, 14 horse-sowars, 3 camel-sowars and 3 cycle-sowars. The Superintendent of Police, 1 Police Inspector and 3 Mahal Fouzdars—all told, bring up the strength of Police Regulars to 267 of which the details are given in Appendix IV. The Irregular Police Force was made up of 10 Arabs and Makranis and 2 places were vacant. The actual strength of the Regular and Irregular Police Forces stood at 272 exclusive of the five officers mentioned above. The following tabular statement sorts the 241 units of the Foot Police inclusive of Chokey sepoys according to their castes and creeds :—

Arabs	Makranis	Baluchis	Rajputs	Rabaris	Sandhis	Sepoys	Kathiawadis	Hindustanis	Total	Remarks.
5	15	2	48	1	15	56	76	23	241	

34. The State Police is armed with weapons of the following descriptions:—

(a) Muzzle load carbines.

(b) Muzzle load muskets with bayonets.

(c) Country matchlocks.

(d) Swords.

Village Police.

35. There were in all 27 Police Patels and 174 Pasaitas constituting the Village Police, the former number being 2 in defect and the latter 4 in defect of the last year's strength. Of these 17 Police Patels and 149 Pasaitas were working in Khalsa villages and the remaining in Bhayati and other villages. Two of the Police Patels and 6 of the Pasaitas in Khalsa villages were Jivaidars. The village Police, besides helping in revenue collections, has also to assist the Police Department in the prevention and detection of crimes. The total strength of the regular foot and mounted police as also of the irregular and village Police stood at 478 inclusive of the five officers mentioned above. The ratio of the total number of regular, irregular and village police to area stood constant at 1·6 per sq. mile and the ratio of police to population was 1 policeman to every 106 souls as against 1 to 105 souls last year. The total cost of the foot and mounted police as well as of the irregular and village police rose from Rs. 52682-13-0 of the last year to Rs. 57119 and therefore the incidence of the cost of police per head of population was Re. 1-2-06 as against Re. 1-0-7·7 of the last year. The increase in the cost of the Police Department is attributable to the following changes :—(i) Horse Sowars were given a promotion of Rs. 3 each and camel sowars of Rs. 2 each per month (ii) 13

Full Naeks were given an increment of rupee one each. All first, second and third class constables and chokey sepoys were given a promotion of Rupee one each, so that they are now drawing Rs. 12,11,10 and Rs. 8 per month respectively (iii)The scarcity allowance had to be continued as during the last year. (*iv*) The units of the irregular force got an increment of Re. half to one.

Detection of Crime.

36. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year under review was 197 as against 165 of the last year. The total number of crimes committed during the year stood at 551 as against 561 of the last year. For a detailed classification of the crimes committed during the year, a reference is requested to Adpendix VII at the end of the report. There was only one case of robbery with grievous hurt under sect. 394 of the I. P C. during the year under report. The offence was committed on 13-11-1919 on the outskirts of the village of Bedi and property of the amount of Rs. 1124-9-0 was carried away. Three suspects have been released on bail. The percentage of convictions has gone down from 82·3 to 67·32 and of the convictions of accused sent up for trial from 77·5 to 70·06. The total value of property reported as stolen amounted to Rs. 12419-8-0 as against Rs. 10689-10-0 of the last year and the value of stolen property recovered was 3971-3-6 as against Rs. 2519-5-3 of the preceding year. The recovery of stolen property, therefore, during the year, gives a percentage of 31·97 as compared with 23·56 of the year last reported.

37. The Superintendant of Police Mr. Ratansha C. Chowdhry was suspended from duty on 10-4-1919 and was ultimately dismissed from service on 1-10-1919, Mr Chhabildas K. Kaji acted as Superintendent of Police from 10-4-1919 onwards.

LEGISLATION.

38. Appendix II gives a list of laws and enactments which have been in force in the State Courts as also of those introduced during the year under report.

JUSTICE.

Number and Constitution of Courts.

39. The following are the Courts established in this State for the administration of justice and their constitutions : –

(1) The Huzur Court is the highest and last appelate Court in all proceedings civil and criminal.

(2) The Revenue Karbhari's Court has only appellate jurisdiction over the Civil and Criminal powers exercised by the Thana Courts.

(3) The Sar Nyayadhish Court has original Civil jurisdiction in suits over the value of Rs. 5000. The Sar Nyayadhish has on the criminal side all the powers of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate. He is the Judge of the Court of Small Causes with power to hear and dispose of summarily civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500. He is also the Bhayati Court Judge.

(4) The Nyayadhish Court is empowered to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 5000. The Nyayadhish has all the powers of a First Class Magistrate on the criminal side and is also empowered to try certain criminal offences summarily in the spirit of sections 260-261 of the Criminal Procedure Code with some modifications.

(5) The Sardhar Thana Court is on the civil side empowered to hear suits of the value of Rs. 500 coming from its own Mahal and the Thandar is also invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

(6) The Kuvadva Thana Court has the same powers in the Kuvadva Mahal, as the other Thana Court has in Sardhar Mahal except that its jurisdiction in civil suits is limited to the value of Rs. 250.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal Cases.

40. The total number of offences reported during the year was 551 against 561 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 10. The number of accused brought to trial was 587 as against 566 of the last year and shows an increase of 21. Of the 587 accused dealt with, including 25 under trial at the close of the last year, 267 were discharged, 155 acquitted, and 125 convicted, leaving 40 for the next year. The percentage of persons discharged, acquitted and convicted to those tried were 43·8, 28·3 and 22·9 as against 47·4, 25·7 and 22·3 respectively of the last year. All the 40 persons remaining under trial were on bail, and 12 of them were under trial for cognizable offences and the remaining 28 for non-cognizable offences. The Sar Nayadhish had no case in balance at the close of the last year. During the year under review he dealt with 5 Session cases committed to his Court

by the Nyayadhish and 2 more under the Infant Marriage Prevention Rules. He disposed of all the cases, leaving none in arrears for the next official year. Of the 322 cases both cognizable and non-cognizable, including the 22 cases left pending last year, the Nyayadhish disposed of 302 and left only 20 in arrears for the coming year. The number of cognizable cases remaining undisposed of is 4 of which 2 are pending for want of calender and 2 on evidence. Out of the 16 non-cognizable cases remaining in arrears, five are suspended till the civil suits between the parties are decided and the rest are on evidence. The Sardhar and the Kuvadva Thandars had on their respective files 34 and 44 cases which were all disposed of by them.

Sessions Court.

41. Mr. Mahendraray V. Parghi, B. A. L. L. B. presided over the Sessions Court in the five cases above referred to involving 8 accused persons, six of whom were convicted and 2 acquitted.

Criminal Appeals

42. There were 4 appeals preferred to the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Lower Criminal courts of which one remains undisposed of. In one the decision of the lower court was confirmed and in 2 the decisions were modified. The Sar Nyayadhish received 4 criminal appeals during the year against the decision of the Nyayadhish. Three of them were disposed of, and the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed, leaving one on hand for the next year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Suits.

43. There were 815 civil suits filed during the year under report as against 557 in the preceding year. This marked rise in the number of suits is due to the temporary dislocation of business that had been brought about by the epidemics of plague and influenza during the last 5 months of 1918-19. Of the total number of 924 suits on the files including 109 of the last year 774 were disposed of, leaving 150 in arrears at the end of the year. Of these 150 cases 2 were left pending on the finding of issues, 48 on the service of summons, 5 on joinder of parties, 63 on evidence, 1 on argument, 3 on judgment, 2 on the decisions of civil suits, 2 on the award of arbitration, 2 on the decision of the Hazur Court, and 22 Small Cause Cases could not be taken in hand because of other more pressing engagements. Of the total number of 774 suits disposed of, 375 or 48·4 p. c. of the aggregate were contested, while 122 were decided exparte, 148 were settled by arbi-

tration, admission or compromise and 129 were struck off the files. The total monetary value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 1,62,223 as against Rs. 78,623 of the last year and the total monetary value of suits disposed of was Rs. 1,30,171 to stand against Rs. 70,149 of the preceding year.

Civil Appeals.

44, Appendix XII shows in detail the number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the various Courts of the State. 17 appeals were filed in the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court as compared with 9 filed last year. There were 8 appeals in balance at the beginning of the year so that out of the 25 appeals on the files 20 were disposed of, leaving 5 in arrears at the close of the year. In 13 out of the 20 appeals, the decisions of the lower court were confirmed, in 3 the decisions were reversed, in 1 the decision was modified, in 3 the cases were remanded for retrial and the subject matter of one appeal was amicably settled. There were 2 appeals preferred against the decision of the Thana Courts and one of them was disposed of by the Revenue Karbhari, who reversed the decision of the lower Court. There were 24 appeals lodged with the Sar Nyayadhish Court which, with the 5 appeals in arrears last year, gave a total of 29 appeals for the year, out of which 19 were disposed of and 10 remained in arrears. The decisions of the lower Courts were upheld in 4, reversed in 1, amended in 7 cases, 1 case was remanded for retrial and 6 cases were compromised.

Applications for execution of decrees.

45. Excluding the applications for the execution of decrees in Small Causes which will be referred to in the next paragraph there were in all 335 applications for execution of decrees 3 with the Sar Nyayadhish, 113 with the Nyayadhish, 140 with the Sardhar Thandar and 79 with the Kuvadva Thandar. They had respectively 3,33,7 and 5 applications pending at the close of the preceding year, so the total number of applications for execution with each of the above-mentioned Courts in order was 6,146,147 and 84, out of which 4,72,77 and 49 were disposed of, leaving in arrears with each of these courts in order 2,74,70 and 35 for the next official year. The total monetary value of decrees sought to be executed during the year was Rs. 55040-9-11 to which may be added Rs. 131560-9-8 the money value of decrees in arrears last year. The total money value of decrees taken on the register this year and of those in arrears last year was Rs. 1,86,601-3-7 of which Rs. 93,163-1-4 worth of decrees were disposed of, leaving for the next year a balance of Rs. 933438-2-3 worth of decrees to be executed.

46. In the Small Causes Court presided over by the Sar Nyayadhish there were 195 applications for execution of decrees admitted, which with the last year's balance of 27 gave a total of 222 as gainst 214 of the last year. Of these 222 applications on the register, 173 were disposed of and 49 left in arrears at the end of the year as against 187 disposed of and 27 in arrears in the preceding year. The money value of the decrees taken on the register this year was Rs. 10,731-0-10½ to which, when we add the money balance Rs. 2,419-4-3 of the decrees in arrears last year, we get an aggregate of Rs. 13150-5-1½ as against Rs. 10849-5-11 of the previous ysar. Applications for the execution of decrees worth Rs. 8,758 4-9½ were disposed of and there was, therefore, left a balance of Rs. 4,392-0-4 of decrees left unexecuted as against Rs. 2,419-4-3 of the preceding year.

47. The sum total of applications for execution of decrees filed in all the courts during tha year was 530 and the last year's arrears stood at 75, giving an aggregate of 605 such applications to be disposed of during the year. 230 of these applications of the value of Rs. 97,830-2-7 were left undisposed of as against 75 applications of the value of Rs. 1,33,979-13-11 standing in balance at the end of the last year. The monetary valne of the 375 decrees executed was Rs. 1,01,921-6-1½ as against 565 decrees of the value of Rs. 76,359-5-4 disposed of last year.

ATTACHMENT SUITS.

48. There were three attachment suits filed with the Sar Nyayadhish during the last year and all of them have been decided by him.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF HEIRSHIP.

Applications for certificates of heirship.

49. The year opened with two applications for certificates of heirship on hand and 9 more were filed during the year. Of these 11 applications 10 were decided by the Sar Nyayadhish and one remained in balance.

BHAYATI COURT.

Bhayati Court.

50. The Bhayati or Rajprakarni Court is also presided over by Mr. Mahendraray V. Parghi, the Sar Nyayadhish. There was no case in that court during the year under review.

EXTRADITION.

51. There were 20 prima facie cases submitted to the Magistrate's court of which 10 were held proved, 8 were dismissed, 1 was not established, and 1 remained on evidence.

8 accused were handed over to this State through the Agency, of whom 5 were convicted, and 3 were acquitted. Out of the 8 accused surrendered by this State to other States through the Agency, 2 were convicted, one was acquitted and 5 are still waiting their trial.

PRISONS.

52. There is a central jail at Rajkot, a jail at Sardhar and a lock-up at Kuvadva. 68 prisoners were admitted during the year to the Rajkot jail and 9 and 8 to the Sardhar jail and Kuvadva lock-up respectively. These with 16 prisoners of the last year brought up the total to 101 against 86 of the last year. The health of these prisoners was throughout good and it was properly looked after by the Chief Medical Officer in Rajkot and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Sardhar and Kuvadva. There was no mortality among the prisoners. The daily average of prisoners was 22·53 as against 20·49 of the preceding year. The total cost of the jail department amounted to Rs. 3255—11—8 as mentioned in Appendix XIII as against Rs. 1980—14—3 for the previous year. There was no offence or disorderly behaviour worth mentioning on the part of any of these prisoners reported. The year closed with 22 prisoners all in the Rajkot City Jail.

REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents.

53. The Sar Nyayadhish is ex-officio Registrar for Rajkot proper and Rajkot Mahal and the Sardhar and Kuvadva Thandars have been invested with the powers of a Registrar for their respective Mahals. During the year under review, 779 documents in all were presented for registration including one of the last year as against 551 of the last year. All the documents except 2, which were rejected, were registered. These 777 documents may be distributed as 407 mortgage deeds, 238 sale deeds, 45 wills and 87 miscellaneous documents. The total value of property dealt with by these documents is Rs. 11,65,025 as against Rs. 612182 of the last year. The fees realised for registration of these documents amounted to Rs. 27016 as against the 13309 realised during the previous year.

LEKH DEPARTMENT.

54. The Lekh Department is also placed under the Sar Nyayadhish. These Lekhs are applied for and issued under three different categories of rules viz. those of A. D. 1877, 1911 and 1917. There were 63 applications in arrears under the first set of rules and 15 more such were searched

out of the records as had escaped notice or consideration during previous years. Out of these 78 applications 4 have been disposed of leaving 74 in arrears. Under the rules of 1877 only 7 Pukka Lekhs were issued. One application under the rules of A. D. 1911 which was pending last year has been disposed of. Thus the inquiry under the rules of 1911 A. D. is practically completed. 29 applications under the rules of A. D. 1917 received this year made, with the 13 in arrears, a total of 42, of which 20 have been decided and 28 Pukka Lekhs issued to the parties concerned. The year closed with 86 such applications in arrears.

MUNICIPALITIES.

55. There are three Municipalities in the Rajkot State, one at Rajkot, another at Sardhar and the third at Kuvadva. The Rajkot Municipality is looked after by a Municipal Secretary, who is paid by the State. In Sardhar and Kuvadva, the Fouzdars are ex-officio Municipal Secretaries. The total expenditure incurred after these three Municipalities during the year under report came to Rs. 18329-4-4 as compared with Rs. 17655-13-1 of the previous year. The Municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 146-4-0 as against Rs. 230-6-9 of the last year. The Vahivatdars of the Mahals and the chief constables look after the village conservancy.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY ACCIDENTS.

56. The approximate value of property destroyed by accidental fires amounted to Rs. 24,640 as under:—

Rajkot City	Rs. 24272
Rajkot Mahal	,, 87
Sardhar ,,	,, 168
Kuvadva ,,	,, 113

This destruction of property by accidental fires is distributed as under according to the nature of the property destroyed:—

Agricultural produce worth	Rs. 87
Grass in meadows worth	Rs. 150
Other property including dwelling houses worth	Rs. 24403

It may be here mentioned with great satisfaction that the members of the local Seva Samaj rendered very valuable service in getting under control the six fires that broke out in Rajkot during the year under report, in helping to extinguish them and in rescuing property from buildings within the fire zone.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall & Crops.

57. The rainy season opened hopefully during the year under report with a few drizzles in Rajkot and Sardhar Mahals in May. By the end of June the totals of rainfall for these two Mahals respectively were 2 ins. 45 cents and 3 ins. and 28 cents. The Kuvadva Mahal which is not so favourably situated with respect to rain had till then received none. The sowing operations were therefore deferred to July which brought a plenty of it, viz. 13 ins. 74 cents to Rajkot Mahal, 15 ins. 18 cents to Sardhar Mahal and 9 ins. 31 cents to Kuvadva Mahal. These were followed up by timely showers in August and were respectively augmented by 11 ins. 62 cents. 11 ins. 48 cents and 8 ins. 51 cents. In September there were a few stray showers to keep up the moisture in the soil in all the Mahals. The totals of rainfall for the Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva Mahals were 33 ins. 36 cents, 33 ins. 77 cents and 20 ins. 24 cents as against 26 ins. 56 cents, 28 ins. 72 cents and 19 ins. 99 cents-the respective averages for the last five years. On the whole the rains were somewhat above the normal in Rajkot and Sardhar Mahals and a little short of the requirements in Kuvadva Mahal and the yield of both the Khariff and Rabi crops may be considered fair.

Prices of food stuffs.

58 ~~57.~~ A glance at Appendix XVIII, which gives a comparative statement of the prices of food-stuffs at the end of 1918-19 and 1919-20, will suffice to show that while the prices of wheat, bajri and juar showed an appreciable reduction of 34 to 53 p. c., rice and pulses remained stationary. The prices of treacle, sugar and fuel were heavier than during the preceding year and ghee touched the prohibitive limits of Rs. 80 per maund of 40 seers. The conspicuous scarcity of ghee, milk, whey and vegetables which enter largely into vegetarian dietary must have impaired the vitality and disease-resisting power of the people.

Public measures for relieving human distress.

59 ~~58.~~ The pinch of the last famine was felt till the closing months of monsoon and all the measures for the relief of human distress mentioned in the last report had to be kept going during the first half of the year. To take up the thread of the narration of these measures where it was left last year, the total of public subscriptions having gone upto Rs. 25662, the Thakore Saheb made

a further donation of Rs. 12000, instead of Rs. 11000 as reported last year, to make up in all Rs. 26000, his moiety of the Human Relief Fund. Over and above Rs. 1,42,973 referred to in the last report the Cheap Grain Shops spent Rs. 1,69,229 in the purchase of grain, Rs. 4104 in sundry expenses and Rs. 934 in gratuitous relief making a total of Rs. 1,74,267 spent during the year under report. The deficit for the whole period of the shops' existence from 21-4-18 to 15-9-19 was 66,975 of which Rs. 25000 had been accounted for last year. The shops therefore sustained during the year under review a further loss of Rs. 41,975 which had to be met from the Relief Fund. 11671 souls obtained relief from the cheap grain shop in Rajkot, 3334 souls in Sardhar, 4086 in Kuvadva and 1436 souls in Chibhda, giving a total of 20527 souls helped from these shops from 21st April 1918 to 15th September 1919. When the shops closed on 15-9-19, the Human Relief Fund had at its credit Rs. 6763-5-5 in the State Bank.

The cost price shop which had been opened on 10-3-19 kept up its useful activity upto 26-8-19. During the period of its existence it spent Rs. 62280 towards the purchase of 14709 maunds of corn.

The very small gain of Rs. 125 on this large transaction has been distributed as bonus among the paid workers of this shop in appreciation of their honest and zealous services. The benefits of this shop were not restricted to the subjects of the Rajkot State so that the inhabitants of the Rajkot Civil Station and 110 villages under different states have availed themselves of this relief. In all 28258 families purchased their corn of this shop which gives an average of 171 families per day.

The committee for the relief of human distress having got Rs. 1500 from the Kathiawar Central Famine Relief Committee and Rs. 1500 more from Sheth Rai Bahadur Shiv Narayan Baldeodas of Bombay bought grass of the Rajkot State at the rate of Rs. 25 per 1000 lbs and re-sold it at rates varying from Rs. 8 to 14 per 1000 lbs, thus putting the State to a loss of Rs. 11 per 1000 lbs. and defraying its own deficit from the accumulated fund of Rs. 3000. It was able to distribute 2,41,465 lbs of grass to the needy cowherds and poor owners of milch cattle from 10-3-19 to 26-8-19.

The committee also served a very useful purpose in distributing the blankets, clothes and cloth sent by the Bhatia Volunteer crops, Bombay, in the Mahal villages of Rajkot, to the really deserving and destitute. It

must be said to the credit of all concerned that in a country like India where the heritage of charitable instincts has been transmitted from times immemorial, there can be no dearth of funds, if there can be found such painstaking agencies for their honest and equitable distribution.

State enactments

60 59 The causes, that had come to disturb the money and grain markets, having ceased to operate, the enactments prohibiting the export of gold and silver coins and food grains and sesamum seeds were revoked on 21-8-19 and 26-8-19 respectivly.

Trade

61 60 The total imports in weight have amounted this year to 19,10,737 maunds as against 14,08,175 maunds during the last year and the total value of these imports was estimated at Rs. 83,77,421 as compared with Rs. 68,92,660 of the previous year. This growth of imports was due to the famine conditions of the first half of the year under report which necessitated a larger import of grain, sugar, oil green grocery and some other articles. The increase in the volume of trade from year to year is due to the growing popularity of Rajkot as a trade centre and to the pecuniary facilities afforded by the State Bank to merchants and tradesmen who have good credit at their back. A warehouse has been built near the Rajkot Para Station for the convenience of local and foreign merchants and tradesmen who in expectation of a future rise may not think it advisable to immediately dispose of their goods. Besides affording a safe place for the stocking up of goods awaiting disposal, the warehouse gives increased facilities of securing loans from the State Bank on the hypothication of these goods. The value of bullion in gold imported amounted to Rs. 114425 as against Rs. 3284 of the last year, and this marked rise is easy to explain. No silver was imported during the year, for with the rise in the price of silver much of it hoarded as ornaments came to the melting pot.

Manufactures

62 Rajkot situated at the junction of 3 railway lines, is growing in importance as a business centre and affords room for the starting of new industries and the developing of old ones. The principal manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, copper and brass wares, wood work and ivory and wooden bangles. The number of old type cotton looms rose from 193 to 203 and the number of old-type woollen looms from 7 to 10. There is no gainsaying that these old patterned looms cannot stand in competition with power-looms or even improved hand-looms but it is desirable that these industries be kept alive by the

substitution of improved looms for these time-worn ones. There was only one private factory in Rajkot with improved hand-looms turning out fabrics of an uptodate type. The number of wool carding factories increased from 9 to 10. The wool purchased from the surrounding area is carded here and exported upcountry. These factories gave employment to about 300 souls.

The Rajkot State Mills with 142 looms were sold to Messrs. Pranlal Popatlal & Co. and re-christened Rajkot Cotton Mills. The purchasers formed a joint stock Company with a share capital of 12 lacs and intended to add a spinning department but on the date of report the Mills have again changed hands.

There is in Rajkot a Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, which is a joint stock concern with 50 gins and with a capacity to turn out 200 full pressed bales of cotton per day.

Besides the Lakhaji Raj Roller Flour Mills Co. Ltd. which did very good business at a handsome profit, there were 2 small Oil Engine Flour Mills started by private enterprise and working profitably. The number of oil mills worked by Oil Engines remained stationary at 3.

There were 3 soap factories turning out ordinary washing soap, 2 ice factories and 7 factories for aerated waters.

The number of tanneries has remained unchanged at 24 and trade in dressed skins and hides has a bright future before it.

There was one factory worked by oil engine to turn out brass and copper utensils and fittings.

One more printing press was opened during the year making a total of 9, but they all lived upon job work, and it is in one of these presses that the Rajkot State Gazette is being printed.

There was one factory for manufacturing travelling trunks from sheets of corrugated iron and of steel.

There is a Bulk Oil Depot of the Asiatic Petroleum Company at a short distance from the Para Station.

Motor Lorry Service

To connect the outlying parts of the State with the capital, a motor lorry service was started on January 15th and the service has been extended to Chotila on the East and Jasdan on the South. The trunk roads give a large wear and

tare and it is impossible to keep the service regularly going in the rainy season unless some nullahs are repaired and river beds are bridged over. The rate has to be kept at one anna per mile approximately to meet the high prices of petrol, and the heavy wear and tare. That the service fulfils a genuine want may be gathered from the facts that 3691 people availed themselves of this convenience on the Jasdan line and 1892 on the Chotila line uptill the end of 1919-20.

Customs.

63. The customs revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 100148-14-10 as against Rs. 91271-8-6 of the preceding year and Rs. 81940-6-7 of the year before last. This steady increase in the customs revenue from year to year is an indication of the corresponding increase in trade and industrial activities in this State, and is also due to the rise in prices.

Abkari.

64. The exise revenue resulting from the grant of licenses for the sale of liquor, opium, ganja and toddy amounted to Rs. 22730—15—8 as against Rs. 19765-4-0 of the last year. Particulars about excise shops in the Rajkot State and excise revenue are detailed in Appendix XXI.

Cattle-mart.

65. As mentioned in previous reports the cattle-mart held twice a week in Rajkot has been found serving a useful purpose. These market days are availed of by the agriculturists of the State and the surrounding districts and Talukas both for the sale and purchase of bullocks and cows as also of cattle of other descriptions.

Forests.

66. The State owns no forests in the technical sense. There are grass preserves or 'bids' popularly known as Vidis. These Vidis are situated near Halenda and Bhayasar in Sardhar Mahal, near Hirasar in Kuvadva Mahal, and near Chibhda and Lonthda in Rajkot Mahal. These Vidis and other minor ones cover an area of about 600 acres and yield about 30 lac lbs. of grass in good years.

Quarries.

67. There are several extensive stone quarries in the State. The quarries of Halenda, Beti and Bhayasar yield limestone which is largerly used for building purposes, as it is

soft enough to work. The quarries of Rajkot and Thorala yield a fine species of hard trap stone which can be put to any shape. It is extensively used in the lower plinths of buildings as it is not susceptible to the effects of salt water. A Railway line is very badly needed for the exploitation of these vidis and quarries.

Public woaks.

68. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 90577-10-6 in the aggregate after original works and repairs as against Rs. 100924—14—9 of the last year. The new engineering works cost Rs. 53315-9-2 of which Rs. 44143-11-7 were spent after new buildings, Rs. 6907—10—11 after irrigation and water supply and Rs. 2264—2—8 after miscellaneous works. The repair charges in the same order were Rs. 5146-13—2 and Rs. 6110—6—2 and Rs. 12422-5-8 were spent after repairing roads and culverts.

Post & Telegraph Office

69. There is a Government Post Office at Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva. There is also a Telegraph Office at Sardhar and a branch Telegraph Office in the Rajkot City.

Telephone.

70. The shortage of Telegraph Offices is supplemented by Telephones. The Central office is outside the Ranjit Vilas Palace. All the principal local Khalsa villages, and the residences of the principal local officers are brought within speaking distances of one another by telephonic connections. Besides promoting easy references and speedy despatch of office work, the installation of the telephone line effects a great economy in the employment of couriers and sowars as messengers and instantaneously disseminates information in times of emergency.

State Bank.

71. The State Bank has been steadily expanding its business since its establishment and has proved its usefulness by the great impetus it has given to trade and industries. Managed and directed by the State, it is broad based upon the confidence of the people. To the capital supplied by the State it received accretions in the form of deposits received in fixed, current and savings bank accounts, for which it pays the bank rate of interest and out of this capital it lends money at 6 to 9 percent. per annum on approved securities. As mentioned in Chapter II, it also serves as a Central Bank to the Agricultural and Co-operative banks of the State. The following comparative statement will give an insight into the receipts and earnings of the Bank during the last three years:—

Year	Amount requisitioned from State Treasury for lending.	Amount received as Fixed Deposits	Amount received on Current Account	Amount received on Savings Bank Accounts.	Total	Net earnings.
1917-18	57103-3-6	335188-2-3	50189—6-5 31585-10-5 Agr. Banks 13733-11-3 Ginning Pressing Company 95511-12-1	228941-11-11	736868-12-9	20106-13-5
1918-19	151570-2-1	346694-7-0	39886—6-8 19702-11-9 Agri. Banks 2347-15-6 Ginning & Pressing Factory 10-4-2 Miscel. 61947-6-1	307742-2-8	867954-1-10	24024-4-11
1919-20	560305-3-9	465351-1-9	113858-15-6 6604-10-9 Agr. Banks 7003-10-8 cheap grain shop 124-15-2 cost price shop 42-11-2 Miscel. 127634-15-3	436110-3-8	1589401-8-5	40000-0-0

Deducting from the year's gross earnings Rs. 70268-9-4, Rs. 27640-11-9 paid as interest on fixed, current and savings banks accounts and a further sum of Rs. 1511-9-0 as establishment charges, and Rs. 1116-4-7 to be paid as bonus, there was left a net profit of Rs. 40000-0-0 as against Rs. 24024-4-11 of the preceding year.

72. The interest realised on investments in Railways and in shares of other concerns, together with that earned by the State Bank amounted to Rs. 135698—2—4 as against Rs. 117466—2—2 realised from the same sources during the last year.

Investments.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

73. The revenue year of the State commences on the first of November and ends on the 31st of October. In the year Samvat 1974 the gross revenue of the State inclusive of the sale proceeds of building sites amounted to Rs. 883358-8-1 as against Rs. 756850-12-1 of the preceding year. The gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 650786-0-2 as compared with Rs. 603806-1-3 of the last year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

74 The arrears of Tagavi dues at the end of the Samvat 1974 were Rs. 12039-1-1 and in Samvat 1975 Rs. 188189-4-9 more were advanced as Tagavi. Rs. 15753-2-4 were realised and Rs. 36-0-0 were written off. The actual amount of Tagavi arrears at the end of Samvat 1975 was therefore Rs. 184439-3-6.

Tagavi.

75. The revenue outstandings at the close of Samvat 1974 were Rs. 19615-15-1 and a further sum of Rs. 27759-13-3 was allowed to stand over in 1975. Rs. 4472-2-2 being recovered from these outstandings and Rs. 2026-3-5 being written off, the revenue outstandings at the close of Samvat 1975 were Rs. 40877-6-9.

Revenue outstandings.

76. The land revenue dues for the Samvat 1975 amounted to Rs. 2,65,795 of which Rs. 2,41,357 being recovered, Rs 24,438 were left in arrears. The amount estimated to be realised as land reveuue dues for the Samvat 1976 is Rs. 4,29,839.

Land Revenue dues.

CHAPTER VI

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

77. Dr. Krishnaro Narayanrao Bam L. M. & S. continued to be the Chief Medical Officer. The Rajkot State Dispensary was under his charge and he was assisted by Mr. Madanji J. Adalja, the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

The other two dispensaries at Sardhar aad Kuvadva were under the charge of Sub-Assistant surgeons and under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

78. The establishment charges of the Medical Department together with the cost of medicine and accessories during the year under review were Rs. 8637-11-11 as against Rs. 5255-0-4 of the last year. Over and above this sum, the State paid Rs. 240 as its annual contribution to the Benevolent Fund of the West Hospital and Rs. 200 to a Charitable Ayurvedic dispensary, which is maintained jointly by the States of Kathiawar.

Ramni-Kunverba Anathashram

79. The Ramni-Kunverba Anathashram-asylum for invalids and orphans was opened in 1914 in commemoration of the late lamented Lathiwala Rani Saheb. The asylum admitted 26 inmates during the year. The daily average of inmates was 38·5 as against 42 of the last year. It cost Rs. 4754-15-5 as against Rs. 3364-9-7 of the last year. It is under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer and has a resident nurse and a compounder to provide against emergencies and to take general care of the inmates. The general health of the inmates was good. The total mortality in the Asylum during the year was 6.

The total cost of the Department including establishment and medicine charges, contributions and the maintenance charges of the Asylum amounted to Rs. 13,392—11—4 as against Rs. 8,619—9—11 of the last year.

Attendance.

80. The total number of patients treated at the three dispensaries, which are all charitable, was 36578 as against 29984 of the last year. The number of patients treated at the native dispensary was 3362 as compared with 2833 of the preceding year. The daily average attendance at the three State dispensaries was 440·08 as against 344·55 of the previous year. The medical relief afforded is within easy reach of the State subjects and is freely availed of.

Vaccination.

81. The vaccination department is under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon. During the year under report the State contributed Rs. 846—13—5 towards its maintenance. 1899 primary and 24 secondary vaccinations were performed during the year as against 2233 and 164 of the last year. The work of vaccination is distributed among 4 vaccinators of different circles, a few villages being assigned to each. Vaccination meets with no disfavour on the part of the people.

Snake-bites.

82. During the year under report there were 20 cases of snake-bite, 14 of which were treated with permanganate of Potassium and cured. 7 of these cases were treated in the local dispensary and 7 more in Kuvadva dispensary. There were 5 more cases in Sardhar Mahal and one in Kuvadva Mahal which proved fatal for want of treatment. The village police are supplied with Brunton's knife and Permanganate of Potassium, which is replenished from time to time

A prize of Re. one per head of every poisonous serpent brought dead has been announced from last year and effective arrangements have been made to see the serpents so brought buried by the Police Department to prevent fraud.

Sanitation, conservancy and public health.

83. The supply of pure water for drinking purposes was sufficient on account of the adequacy of rainfall in the rainy season. The conservancy arrangements are well looked after by the Municipality and as there is no regular drainage system, arrangements are made by the Municipality to remove the drainage water as it accumulates. The prevalent ordinary diseases were Ague, Conjunctivites, Otorrhœa, Bronchites, Boils, Scabies and Diarrhoea and the number of cases treated in the first four diseases in order was 4786, 8038, 1806 and 3426.

84. Among contageous diseases influenza and small pox deserve notice. There were a few cases of Influenza of a mild type in December, January, February and March. There were also 22 cases of small pox during the year under report of which 8 proved fatal. All the wells in Rajkot were disinfected twice during the year as a precautionary measure against diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera.

Births and deaths.

85. Appendix XXIV gives in details all particulars about vital statistics. The number of births and deaths per mille was 30·66 and 45·91 as against 30·29 and 88·88 of the last year. Not only is there still a decline in birth rate but the rate of mortality though lower than last year is still in excess of normal. Vital statistics cannot be considered satisfactory as long as the death rate is in excess of the birth rate. There were 21 deaths by accident, 4 from drowning, 6 from serpent bite and 11 by suicide.

Kathiawar Orphanage.

86. The Kathiawar Orphanage which came into existence in 1887 has been doing very useful work of a philanthropic character. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot stands first on the list of Patrons and has been paying at the rate of Rs. 10 p. m. for the housing of the orphans. The State has further allowed a handful, weighing about 20 tolas, of corn to be given in charity to the orphanage for evesy cart load of grain sold in Rajkot grain market. The proceeds of this impost were Rs. 537. The institution is open to orphans and helpless children of all classes and communities and from all parts of Kathiawar, the only restriction being that the inmates must be content to live on strictly vegetarian diet. It is therefore supported by all people of cosmopolitan views: Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and even Christians. On 31st March 1919 the number of orphans was 34. 24 were admitted during the year, 20 left it- 8 of them having become self-supporting, 10 being taken up by their guardians, and 2 being removed to other boardings-and 5 more died during the year. The number on the rolls at the end of 1919—20 was 33. The expenses amounted to Rs. 2147 as against 2074 and were met from annual subscriptions, donations and interest on invested capital. Of the 33 orphans on the rolls 24 attended vernacular schools, 2 attended the cotton mills, 1 was a cripple and 6 were still too young for school.

Seva Samaj.

87. One more humanitarian institution remains to be noticed. The Seva Samaj. The energies of its youthful members covered a vast field of beneficent activities among which the following may be noted:—

(1) It helped the indigent directly from its own funds or indirectly by placing its services at the disposal of the Cost Price Shop, the Bhatia Volunteer Corps and the Council of Women, Bombay Presidency.

(2) It took medicinal and other help to the doors of the sick and suffering during epidemics.

(3] It helped a few poor students with books and fees and took over the management of the Alcott Schools for untouchables.

(4) It aided the spread of sanitary education by distributing leaflets and getting lectures delivered under its auspices.

(5) As mentioned elsewhere it rendered valuable help at the time of fire outbreaks.

(6) When the men on the Gondal Railway struck work, it looked after the comforts of the passengers who could not proceed beyoud the Rajkot Junction Station.

The Thakore Saheb helped the Society with Rs. 650 in two instalments during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

88. The Education Department of the State continued to be under the charge and supervision of Mr. Ratilal G. Mehta, B. A. who was both the Educational Inspector and the Head Master of the Alfred High School. The Educational Inspector has to look particularly after the English branch of edueation, while exercising only a general supervision over the whole department. Mr. Popatlal K. Shah who continued to be the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Head Master of the local Taluka School paid, as usual, particular attention to the Vernacular branch of education and by his surprise visits has been successful in infusing a new vigour into some of the mahal Gujarati Schools.

Changes in personnel.

89. The only change worth mentioning was the transfer of Mr. Damodar P. Anadkat B. A., Head Master, Karansinhji Middle School to the staff of the Alfred High School, and his succession in the Middle School by Mr. Harakhchand H. Khanderia, his First Assistant.

Tutorial Staff, strength and qualifications.

90. The tutorial staff was strengthened during the year under review by 7 new appointments of untrained teachers : 2 to the Rajkot Taluka School, 2 to the Bedipura School, 1 to the Sanosara Boys' Vernacular School, 1 to the newly opened Lili Sajadiali School and 1 to the Sanosara Girls' School. One post was reduced in the Kuvadva Boys' Vernacular School and hence the total numerical strength, which, as against 159 of the last year, stood at 165, may be distributed as follows according to quali fications :—

Graduates.	Undergraduates.	Matrics and School Finals.	Non-Matrics.	Trained.	Untrained but passed.	Untrained.	Total
9	9	14	20	37	6	70	165

Number of Schools.

91. A vernacular school for boys being opened at Lili Sajadiali during the year, the number of schools and special classes controlled and financed by the State rose from 31 to 32 of which Appendix XXV gives a classification. The number of private institutions increased to 24 because one Pathshala and 2 Madresas closed during the last year were reopened during the year. These 24 institutions comprised 3 Pathshalas, 6 vernacular schools, 5 Madresas and 10 Jain Schools, among which 1 day school for Dheds, 1 night school for Dheds and one night school known as the Dharmartha Vidyalaya deserve special notice as doing useful service for the upliftment of the depressed and lower classes steeped in ignorance and illiteracy.

Numerical Strength and Average Attendance.

92. On the closing day of the official year the High School and the three Middle Schools had respectively 700 and 795 pupils on their rolls as against 557 and 761 of the last year. The number in the Girls' English School fell from 69 to 56. The numerical strength of the Vernacular Boys' Schools was 2105 as against 1959 of the last year and of the Vernacular Girls' Schools was 736 as compared with 672 of the previous year, There was no outside student in the Drawing Class and 5 such students in the Commerce Class brought up the total to 4397 as against 4028 of the last year. The average number on the rolls and the average attendance also show a corresponding rise from 3854 to 4021 and from 3062 to 3260 respectively. 1085 students attended the private institutions and gave a grand total of 5477 as against 5181 of the last year.

93. The percentage of pupils attending State as well as private schools to population stood at 10·8 as against 10·2 of the preceding year. The percentage of pupils to population of school going age taken at 15 p. c. of the whole population, was 72·1 as against 68·2 of the last year. The percentage of female students attending state schools to population was 1·56 as against 1·46 of the year last reported.

Percentage of pupils to population.

94. Comparatively very small fees are levied in the local Vernacular Schools, in the 3 boys' Middle Schools and in the High School and even in these schools the margin of free-studentships is laid down at 20 p. c. of the number on the rolls. All primary Boys' Schools except those in the city proper and all Girls' Schools, English and Vernacular, are free. The cultivators are also entitled to free education, no matter where they are studying and to pecuniary help for the purchase of text-books, stationery &c. All Junagadh subjects are admitted free in the High School and there are ten special free studentships awarded to the Luwana Boarding. The very liberal provision of free studentships by the State, the Exhibitions given by the Gujarat Vernacular Society in the Alfred High School and the aids tendered by the Educational Encouragement Funds like the Brahmin, Vanik and Luwana Mushti Funds are so far-reaching, that it is no exaggeration to say that in Rajkote no deserving boy has to forego his education, primary or secondary, because of his inability to meet the expenses.

Fee-ratss and Free-Studentships.

95. The following comparative tabular statement will show the extent to which these educational institutions were availed of by the backward classes:—

Education among backward classes.

Institutions.	Girassias.		Mahomedans.		Agriculturists.	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
High School.	17	19	11	25	4	7
Boys' Middle Schools.	25	31	51	65	2	2
Girls' Do.	2	1	...	1	...	1

Boys' Ver.	Schools.	35	48	310	306	89	86
Girls'	Do.	2	1	23	26	1	2
	Total.	81	100	395	423	96	98

Examination Results.

96. The Alfred High School kept up its premier position in the province and stood 14th in the whole Presidency by passing 36 out of 52 students sent up for the Matriculation Examination. This is a very creditable result, if we remember that the school could not work for about four months on account of plague and influenza. Qualitatively also the result leaves nothing to be desired. One of these 36 secured first class marks and stood 8th on the list, 15 more second class marks and one, Mr. Gadit Chhaganlal Ladha, carried away the Uttamram Memorial Scholarship awarded by the University to the highest in History among Kathiawari students. The High School has thus made a name for itself in instruction and discipline and endeared its pupils to the mofussil Colleges, which have learnt to prize them. In the Art Examination 2 and 6 students respectively appeared for the Elementary and Intermediate Grade Examinations of whom only one Elementary student was returned unsuccessful. From the Commerce Class attached to the High School 2 students appeared for the Junior London Chamber of Commerce Examination of whom one was declared successful. Book-keeping and commercial correspondence, and type-writing and short-hand form two of the optional groups of subjects in the new curricula drawn up by the Joint Board for the School Leaving Examination. One student sent up from the Alfred High school for the School Leaving Examination with book-keeping and commercial correspondence as optional subjects was returned unsuccessful because he was plucked in General English, though he passed in the commercial and other subjects. The percentage of passes in the secondary and primary schools stood respectively at 33·8 and 71·5 as against 37·6 and 52·04 of the last year.

Libraries and Laboratories.

97. The Libraries in the Alfred High School and Karansinhji Middle School had respectively 3664 and 1272 books and the Boys' Reading Rooms 2229 and 750 books. The Reading Room Tables were also provided with select

English and Vernacular papers and magazines. The High School has a well equipped laboratory in a separate hall specially devoted to the teaching of Science. The Karansinhji Middle School is also provided with all requisites for practical demonstration of object lessons and for the teaching of the Science course prescribed for the first three Standards.

Hostels.

98. The ever increasing number of communal hostels in Rajkot is a tangible proof of the educational facilities provided by the State. Two more boardings–the Memon and the Khoja boardings–came into existence this year and they had respectively 38 and 20 students on their rolls. There were during the year 9 bigger hostels and 6 smaller ones which were occasionally inspected by the Educational Inspector. All the important hostels are provided with housemasters. The total number of students in these hostels was 437 as against 342 of the last year. The Girassia Hostel receives a yearly grant of Rs. 500 from the State.

Sholarships and Endowments.

99. The following comparative statement will show the amount of scholarships, exhibitions and prizes with which Educational Institutions within the State were endowed by the State as well as other agencies as also the help given by and through the State to students in Colleges and Technical Schools outside the State.

Nature of Institution	By the Rajkot State of the annual value of		As interest on endowments held by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar		From other endowments and subscriptions		Remarks.
	1918–19	1919–20	1918–19	1919–20	1918–19	1919–20	
Alfred High School.	330	368	1249	842	350	561	
Other Schools under the State.	184	60	...	...	439	442	
Other educational institutions	2272	2546	...	...	84	70	
Total	2786	2974	1249	842	873	1073	

Mr. Vithaldas Kevalram made an endowment of Rs. 1000 in 3½ p. c. Government Paper with the object of discouraging the pernicious social custom of "Kanya Vikraya"—the selling of girls in the marriage market for

a price. The interest is to be utitised in making a gift of a silver "Kunkavati" to a poor Dasa Shrimali bride not so sold and in giving a prize to a girl of the same community for writing the best essay on the evils of Kanya Vikarya.

Prize Distribution.

100. On 15th September there was held a Prize Distribution Ceremony under the presidentship of Col. R. S. Pottinger, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad, at whose hands prizes in the form of books, clothes, and silver medals, were given away to the deserving students of all the local State schools for proficiency in studies athletics and cricket, for helpfulness as prefects and for good recitations and dialogues at a cost of Rs. 589. The English dialogue of the two elder Kumar Sahebs was very much admired. The president addressed a few words of advice to the students on the importance of good manners and morals and congratulated the State on its excellent record in matters educational.

Moral & physical culture.

101. Moral and Physical culture continued to receive their usual quota of attention and the Good Conduct Silver Medal of the value of Rs. 10 awarded by Mr. Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Bar-at-Law, was voted to Mr. Popatlal Pranjivan Shah of Standared VII. Seventeen students of the Alfred High School were declared successful at the competitive examinations held in January 1920 under the auspices of the Mahavir Jain Dnanodaya Society and got among them prizes of Rs. 108.

102. The Alfred High School played 6 interesting Cricket matches during the year with the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, the Wadhwan Talukdari Girassia School, the Rajkumar College, the Alfred High School, Bhavnagar, and the Kathiawar Cricket Club, all of which resulted in a win for the local High School. The Hill Challenge Shield competition did not take place, as there was no High School competing with the Alfred High School and the latter continued in undisputed possession of the Shield, which it had won in January 1918. Two Foot-ball matches were played with the Rajkumar College, one open to Seniors and the other open to Juniors only. The result was a draw in the first game and in the second the High School won by 2 goals to nil. The Hardinge Athletic Cup competition started by the Thakore Saheb to encourage physical culture in State High Schools in Kathiawar came off on 25-2-20. Five institutions entered the lists. Out of 14 first prizes consisting of miniature silver cups, 9 were won by the local Alfred High

School and 5 by the Jamnagar High School. The trophy was won back from the Jamnagar High School by the local Alfred High School. On 6th March the Thakore Saheb personally presented a splendid silver cup to Mr. Eric A. Marks in the High School for his capital performances on the Hardinge Cup Day, and addressed the boys to give them an impetus in physical culture. Having first satisfied himself that physical culture is receiving due attention in the local English and Vernacular schools, the Thakore Saheb is now bent upon fostering physical culture in mahal Schools. A Gymnastic teacher is being sent round every year to visit these village schools and give practical lessons and instructions to unqualified teachers, so that every year a large number of schools and boys may be able to compete for the prizes at the Harisinhji Sports which are an inter-state-schools annual fixture. 22 out of 26 Boys' schools competed at these sports on 13th February and the prizes were kindly given away to the winners by Mrs. Maconochie. 2 more prizes were thrown open for boys under 4'-2". The Middle Schools provided for cricket, foot-ball and rounders.

Expenditure and Receipts.

103. The State spent Rs. 47981 this year on education as against Rs. 59956 of the preceding year which included a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 17704 spent after school buildings. The sum total of expenditure includes Rs. 324 to libraries, Rs. 500 to the Girassia Hostel, Rs. 500 to the Bombay University for continuing Rajkot a centre of examination, Rs. 1722 to scholarships and Rs. 2694 for peace celebrations which may be taken as non-recurring. The recurring expenditure after education amounted to Rs. 45287 as against Rs. 42252 of the last year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 21470 inclusive of Rs. 238 as scholarship refund as against Rs. 16256 during the last year.

104. If the schools have kept up on the way of steady and healthy progress during the year, the credit is due to the Educational Inspector, the Deputy Educational Inspector and their staffs. The subjects are in deep debt to the Thakore Saheb who has provided them with such educational facilities and who, being desirous that the edifice of education in his State shall stand and grow firmly on its three pillars of physical culture, character building and mental equipment, has also passed, as subsidiary measures in aid of education, rules prohibiting child marriage and juvenile smoking and enforcing the registration of private schools within State limits.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paddock.

105. The State maintains a fine paddock with a cattle-breeding department and a stud farm. It is under the charge and supervision of Dr. D. S. Panthaki, G. B. V. C. whose work has been found uniformly satisfactory. During the year under report there was only one stallion "Silkwom" Reshamio of Kathiawadi breed, maintained for the service of outside mares. As nearly all the Darbari brood mares were born of him, his services were utilized for out side mares. The Darbari brood mares were sent to Adhya and Jasdan for being served by Kathiawadi stallions. The stallion service return for the year under report is shown in the following table:—

No.	Name.	Breed	Number of mares served.			Young stock out of Darbari mares											
						Born			Sold			Died			Remaining		
			Darbari	Private	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total
1	Reshamio (Silkworm)	Kathiawadi	...	11	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	Fulmalio (Jamnager)	"	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bhutadio (Virpur)	"	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4
4	Beherio (Jasdan)	"	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	6	11	17	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	5

106. There were six broodmares all of Kathiawadi breed in the beginning of the year under review. During the year there was no change and at the close of the year there were 6 broodmares of pure Kathiawadi breed.

Brood mares.

107. In the beginning of the year there were 11 young ones. During the year under report 6 young ones were born and one colt was received from State Stables making a total of 18 out of which 2 were sent to the Hazur Stables for riding purposes. 1 was cast and 2 died leaving 13 at the end of the year.

Young Stock.

108. The carriage and Hazur Stables remained under the supervision of Dr. Panthaki.

109. The total expenditure for the upkeep of the paddock for the year amounted to Rs. 7632 as against Rs. 5866 of the previous year. The income derived was Rs. 87 as against Rs. 10 of the last year.

Income & Expenses.

110, During the year under report there were 59 acres and 25 Gunthas of land attached to the farm, of which acres 29-36 were under irrigation and the remaining 29 acres and 29 gunthas were utilized for Khariff crops. Of the Khariff crops Bajri, Juvari, Tili, Kalthi and Math were sown. Oats, lucern and fenugreek were grown under irrigation. The expenditure incurred after the farm for the year was Rs. 1454 as against Rs. 2012 and the income was Rs. 925 as against Rs. 2641 of the last year leaving a net loss of 36 per cent.

Stud-farm.

111. In the beginning of the year under report there were 29 cows 2 bulls and 4 buffaloes. During the year under report 1 cow was bought, 2 cows with suckling calves were given away in charity, and 2 cows and 1 old buffalo died leaving at the end of the year 26 cows, 2 bulls and 3 buffaloes, in all 31 big stock.

Cattle-breeding.

There were 48 young ones remaining at the close of the last year. During the year under report 6 young ones were born, 1 cow calf was bought and 2 cow calves were disposed of, and 2 bull calves and 1 cow calf died. Thus there remainrd at the close of the year 50 young ones in the cattle-breeding department. No contageous disease broke out in the State herd.

The total expenditure during the year for cattle-breeding was Rs. 2512 as against Rs. 3137 for the last year and the income derived was Rs. 575 as compared with Rs. 627 of the previous year.

Treasury.

112. After Mr. Ramji Bhimji's elevation to the Revenue Karbhari-ship, Mr. Kashalchand D. Doshi was appointed Treasurer under the direct supervision of the General Karbhari, Mr. C M. Shroff.

Libraries.

113. The State contributes Rs. 250 per annum towards the maintenance of the Rajkot Town Library, which is supplemented by subscriptions from State servants and the reading public. The Library occupies a central situation on the "New Gate." The State also patronises 2 more public libraries, one at Sardhar, and the other at Kuvadva. The rules about registration of public libraries being in force in this State, all books, pamphlets, periodicals, magazines and such other literature proscribed by the British Government and by this State are prohibited from entering State limits and finding their way into these libraries.

Gardens.

114. There is a small garden known as the " Karansinhji Gardens " at the Kotharia Gate. There is also another garden at the Bedigate on the banks of the river Aji, which is named the "Ba Shri Mahavijaya Kunverba Gardens. " Both these gardens are kept in good condition and are resorted to by people who seek recreation after the toils of the day.

Conclusion.

115. Before concluding this report, I cannot but mention that the progress and prosperity of the State in all the departments is solely due to the constant vigilance and personal care of the Thakore Saheb. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all the officers and staff and particularly to the Revenue and General Karbharis Messrs. R. B. Doshi and C. M. Shroff, for the cordial and ready co-operation zeal and energy shown by them in the work of making the administration of the State successful.

Rajkot State Hazur Office,
Rajkot, 1—8—1920.

H. B. KOTAK,
Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Rajkot State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1919-20.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Harjiwandas Bhawanbhai Kotak.	Chief Karbhari	21-10-07	31-3-20	
2	Ramji Bhimji Doshi	Revenue Karbhari	1-1-19	31-3-20	
3	Chunilal M. Shroff	General Karbhari	15-1-19	Do.	
4	Mahendrarai Vithalrai Parghi	Sar Nyayadhish	1-10-16	Do.	
5	Krishnarao Narayanrao Bam	Chief Medical Officer	1-8-18	Do.	
6	Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta	Educational Inspector and Head Master A .High School	15-1-.9	Do.	
7	Dorabji Sorabji Panthaki	Paddock Superintendent	16-6-96	Do.	
8	Ratanshah K. Chowdhry	Police Superintendent	27-12-16	1-10-19	Dismissed from 1-10-19
	Chhabildas Kashidas Kaji	Do.	10-4-19	31-3-20	In charge Police Supt.
9	Ichhashanker Karunashanker Pandya	Nyayadhish.	1-11-17	Do.	
10	Shantilal Chunilal Shroff	Judicial attache	30-10-19	Do.	New post created

11	Morarji Chatrabhuj Rupera	Engineer	4-4-13	8-1-20	On 6 months' Leave without pay
	Ishvarlal Ajaramar Joshi	Do.	1-2-20	31-3-20	Vice Mr. Morarji
12	Laxmishanker J. Hathi	1st Asst. Master, A. High School.	15-1-19	Do.	
13	Jamshedji D. Mistri	Garden Overseer	1-1-17	Do.	
14	Renukabai Kesharkar	Hd. Mistress, Bawaji Raj Girls' Eng. School	25-3-18	Do.	
15	Tribhovan Pursotam	Sardhar Thandar	1-11-17	Do	
16	Chhabildas Kashidas Kaji	Huzur Shirestedar	9-1-17	9-4-19	Appointed as Police Supt.
17	Popatlal Kevalchand Shah	Deputy Edul. Inspector, and Hd. Master Taluka School	29-9-17	31-3-20	
18	Tarachand Bechardas	Kuwadwa Thandar.	1-11-17	Do.	
19	Damodar Pragji Anadkat	Hd. Master, Karansinhji Middle School.	10-1-17	23-1-20	Transferred to A. High School
20	Madanji Jethabhai Adalja	Sub-Asstt Surgeon Rajkot Dispensary.	1-3-18	31-3-20	
21	Shamaldas Chunilal Vora	Electrical Engineer.	1-8-18	30-4-19	Resigned

Rajkot.

3rd May 1920

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remark.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860	Yes		
2	Criminal Pro. Code V of 1899	Yes		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	Yes		
4	Civil Pro. Code V of 1908.	Yes		
5	Limitation Act, Kathirwar Agency Law of 1890	No		
6	Indian Company's Act of 1907	Yes		
7	Provincial small causes court Act of IX 1887	Yes		
8	Public conveyance Rules local of 1905	No		
9	Extradition Rules, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902.	No.		
10	Hindu Law.	Yes		
11	Contract Act IX of 1872	Yes		
12	Mohemedan Law	Yes		
13	Gambling Act, local of 1915	No.		
14	Whipping Act VI of 1864	Yes		
15	Plague Rules, local of 1908	No.		
16	Opium & Abkari Laws Kathiawar Agency rules of 1883 and 1899	No		
17	Shikar Rules, local of 1907 and 08	No		
18	Explosive Substances Act of 1908-09	Yes		
19	Steam Boiler's Act of 1908-09	Yes		
20	Poisonous Drugs Rules, local 1909	No		
21	Majority Act, local of 1909	No		
22	Customs Rules, local of 1909-10	No		
23	Cattle Trespass Act Local of 1909-10	No		
24	Rules about growth of hemp drug, 1909-10	No		
25	Prevention of cow killing, local 1909-10			
26	Arms and ammunition Rules, local 1909-10	No		
27	Court Fees Act, local 1910-11	No		
28	Rules to prevent Mianas entering Rajkot State Limits withont permits 1911-12	No		
29	Rules of State Agricultural Banks 1911-12.	No		
30	Public Performances Act local 1912-13	No		
31	Prevention of child Marriage Act, local 1912-13.	No		
32	Stamp Act 1912-13	No		
33	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	Yes		
34	Registration Rules 1914-15	No		
35	Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance 1914	Yes		
36	Rules to control the Press	No		
37	Factory Act	Yes		
38	Rules for the surveillance of suspected persons local of 1915	No		
39	Rules about wandering criminal tribes	No		

Rajkot

3rd May 1920

R. B. DOSHI,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State, for the year 1919–20.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalid	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery Infantry Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3+	...	...	...	...	...	The State maintains no Military Force. + Used as saluting guns
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3+	...	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot
3rd May 1920.

R. B. DOSHI
for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police force in the Rajkot State, for the year 1919-20.

No.	Description of Office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendent of Police	1	125+25	1800	1	~~6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 750.~~ 1	6 months rigorous imprisonment & fine Rs. 750. 1	...	...	1	...	
2	Police Inspector	1	40+12	624	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
3	Fojdars	3	35+10/1 , 25+10/1	1320	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	
4	Headquarter Chief Constable	1	20+10/1	336	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
5	Jamdars	1	20	240	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
6	Havaldars.	8	1/17 3/15 4/14	1416	...	4	...	...	4	5	...	

7 8	Naiks Lance Naiks	27	13/13 , 14/12	4044	...	7	...	...	10	13	...
9	First class constables	44	44 12—0—0	6336	...	11	...	...	22	17	...
10	Second Class Contables	55	55 11—0—0	7260	2	16	...	...	15	22	...
11	Third Class Constables	60	60 10—0—0	7200	12	55	...	...	11	13	...
12	Chowky Sepoys	45	45 8—0—0	4320	5	15	...	...	1	5	...
13	Duffedar	1	1 35—0—0	420	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
14	Sowars	14	14 30—0—0	5040	...	6	...	...	6	7	...
15	Camel Sowars	3	3 22—0—0	792	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
16	Third Class (cycle) Sowars	3	3 11—0—0	396	...	...	...	...	3	3	...

Rajkot.

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State,

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Name of State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajkot State	165	197	113	+ 153	112+8 / 120	146+1 / 147	93	103	26	37	82·3	67·32	77·5	70·06	+ 153, arrested 1 Remaining at the end of the last year. 154 147 sent for trial+7 remaining 103 convicted with the Police. 37 acquitted 7 remaining for justice 147

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State.	10689-10-0	12419-8-0	2519-5-3	3971-3-6	23·56	31·97	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	,, 2 to 3 months.	,, 3 to 6 months.	,, 6 to 12 months.	,, 1 to 2 years.	,, 2 to 3 years.	,, 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
3	Grievous hurt	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	
4	Hurt	5	139	144	...	...	254	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	233	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Number.	Name of Courts	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1919-20*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	10	11	...	3	2	2	...	3	12	10	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court	350	399	20	113	2	341	2	...	388	478	227	122	89	...	...	40	20	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court.	171	90	...	21	...	36	...	...	109	57	33	6	18	...	...	...	...	
5	Kuvadva Thandar Court.	30	51	5	10	3	24	...	...	57	42	7	25	10	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	561	551	25	147	7	403	2	3	566	587	267	155	125	...	...	40	20	

Rajkot.

3rd May 1920.

R. B. DOSHI,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State,

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20

Name of State	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	*Number of persons and cases.*																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry		Pending		
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajkot State.	Hazur Court	4	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Revenue Karbhari Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	Total...	8	...	...	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte, or	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	10	8	2	8	12	16	4	6	8	10	66867-13-0	..	7	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	...	1	36492-3-10	1-4-7	
2	Small causes Court	56	55	318	479	374	534	319	444	55	90	31831-1-8	...	479	...	387	92	...	...	...	66	34	71	271	27912-8-4½	0-2-3	
3	Nyayadhish Court.	41	40	80	133	121	173	81	127	40	46	55224-10-1	15	59	59	1	19	23	16	...	6	31	35	55	57590-3-5	0-3-3	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	5	2	72	124	77	126	75	126	2	...	5991-10-5	...	122	2	109	13	...	...	...	32	42	4	48	6084-6-8	0-1-9	
5	Kuvadva Thandar Court	4	4	85	71	89	75	85	71	4	4	2307-14-4	...	71	...	64	7	...	...	...	15	37	19	...	2091-5-10	0-2-3	
	Total...	116	109	557	815	673	924	564	774	109	~~150~~	162223-1-6	15	738	62	561	131	23	16	7	122	148	129	375	130170-12-1½	0-4-29	

Rajkot

23d May 1920

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of the year. 1918-19	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1919-20.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value.	Past year	Present year	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	2	3	114513-2-0	4	3	94-12-0	6	6	114607-14-0	3	4	57211-3-0	3	2	57396-11-0	...	0	2	
2	Small Causes Court.	51	27	2419-4-3	163	195	10731-0-10½	214	222	13150-5-1½	187	173	8758-4-9½	27	49	4392-0-4	41	2	6	
3	NyayadhishCourt	90	33	14713-11-6	70	113	44389-9-2	160	146	59103-4-8	127	72	30483-12-0	33	74	28619-8-8	48	7	19	
4	Sardhar Thandar Court	64	7	2065-2-8	70	140	6375-0-1	134	147	8440-2-9	127	77	3360-9-4	7	70	5079-9-5	63	5	2	
5	Kuvadva Thandar Court.	65	5	263-9-6	61	79	4181-1-8	126	84	4449-14-2	121	49	2107-9-0	5	35	2342-5-2	35	1	0	
	Total...	272	75	133979-13-11	368	530	65771-10-9½	640	605	199751-8-8½	565	375	101921 6-1½	75	230	97830 2-7	187	15	29	

Rajkot
3rd May 1920.

R. B. Dosu,
for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and result of appeals in Civil suits in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hazur Court.	3	8	9	17	12	25	4	20	8	5	9584-11-0	18865-3-2	1	13	2	3	...	1	...	3	1	...	y.m.d. 0-2-12	y.m.d. 0-2-22	
Revenue Karbhari Court	...	...	8	2	8	2	8	1	...	1	767-14-0	404-12-3	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	0-5-0	0-0-14	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	2	5	16	24	18	29	13	19	5	10	1529-14-1	10677-13-3	5	4	2	1	5	7	1	1	..	6	0-3-19	0-3-4	
Total...	5	13	33	~~38~~ 43	38	56	25	40	13	16	11882 7-1	29947-12-6	10	17	6	5	6	8	1	4	2	6	0-3-20	0-2-5	

Rajkot.

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Station.	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajkot City Jail	1	16	68	71	84	18-67	18·46	22	3079-4-6	10·9	
Sardhar Thana Jail.	1	...	9	8	9	1-63	4·07	...	166-5-9	26·56	
Kuvadva Lock up	1	...	8	7	8	0·19	...	...	10-1-5	...	
Total...	3	16	85	86	101	20·49	22·53	22	3255-11-8	36·65	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of registration of Documents in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Document remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	512	762	279	405	177	228	26	41	...	...	30	88	511	760	606128-13-4	1162676-1-7	...	2	1	...	
Sardhar Thandar Court	32	13	6	2	24	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	32	13	5563-0-0	1649-0-0	...	...	...	...	
Kuvadva Thandar Court	7	4	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	4	490-0-0	700-0-0	...	...	...	...	
Total...	551	779	287	407	202	238	28	45	...	...	34	89	550	777	612181-13-4	1165025-1-7	...	2	1	...	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property			Fees realized			Number of deeds.	Value of Property			Fees realized			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Mortgages	287	238241	0	0	771	12	0	407	398542	14	0	1111	4	0	
Sale deeds	201	373940	13	4	12336	12	6	238	766482	3	7	25517	13	0	
Wills	28	0	0	0	88	4	0	45	0	0	0	129	8	0	
Miscellaneous	34	0	0	0	112	7	0	87	0	0	0	257	5	0	
Total...	550	612181	13	4	13309	3	6	777	1165025	1	7	27015	14	0	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...		612181	13	4	13309	3	6		1165025	1	7	27015	14	0	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi

for Chief Karbhari. Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April, 1919	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1920	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajkot city Municipality	...	226-12-9	146-3-0	146—3—0	16813-4-2	17472-10-1	0—0—0	
Sardhar Town Municipality	...	1-10-0	0—0—0	0—0—0	690-6-8	599-4-3	0—0—0	
Kuvadva Village Municipality	...	2-0-0	0—1—0	0—1—0	152-2-3	257-6-0	0—0—0	
Total...	...	230-6-9	146—4—0	146—4—0	17655-13-1	18329-4-4	0--0—0	

Rajkot.

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

State.	April 1919		May 1919		June 1919		July 1919		August 1919		September 1919		October 1919		November 1919		December 1919		January 1920		February 1920		March 1920		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents,	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Rajkot	...	...	...	40	2	5	13	74	11	62	3	41	0	0	1	72	...	...	...	35	.	7	...	...	33	36	10	27	26	56	
Sardhar	...	...	.	59	2	70	15	18	11	48	2	60	1	23	0	0	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	33	77	8	74	28	72	
Kuvadva	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	31	8	51	2	42	0	0	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	20	24	2	96	19	99	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-1920.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per rupee.	During March of past year Quantity in seers per rupeer	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri first kind	6-30	14-20	
2	Do. second kind	8-20	16-0	
3	Wheat	8-30	13-0	
4	Juwar first kind	9-0	18-0	
5	Do. second kind	0-0	0-0	
6	Gram first quality	11-0	10-20	
7	Do. second quality	11-0	11-0	
8	Mag	6-0	6-0	
9	Udad	7-0	8-0	
10	Math	0-0	0-0	
11	Sissamum (Tal)	4-0	5-0	
12	Rice first quality	5-10	4-0	
13	Do. second qnality	5-25	6-20	
14	Do. third quality	9-0	9-0	
15	Toowar dal first quality	4-20	4-20	
16	Do. second quality	6-20	6-25	
17	Kamod first quality	13-0	13-0	
18	Do. second quality	14-0	14-0	
19	Pulse of Mag	5-10	5-10	
20	Do. of Udad	5-20	5-20	
21	Do. of Gram	9-0	9-0	
22	Do of Math	0-0	0-0	
23	Do. of Masur	7-0	7-0	
24	Vatana	8-0	8-0	
25	Val	0-0	0-0	

Rajkot
3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi
for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure on Public Works, carried out in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total	Remarks.
		Original	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Road and Culverts Repairs.	...	12422 5 8	12422 5 8	...	...	...	12422 5 8	
2	Construction of new Buildings and Repairs of old ones.	44143 11 7	13582 8 4	57726 3 11	...	...	...	57726 3 11	
3	Water supply and Irrigation.	6907 10 11	5146 13 2	12054 8 1	...	...	...	12054 8 1	
4	Miscellaneous Works.	2264 2 8	6110 6 2	8374 8 10	...	...	...	8374 8 10	
		53315 9 9	37262 1 4	90577 10 6	...	...	...	90577 10 6	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi

for Chief Karbhari. Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks.	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajkot City	1919-20	2100	2800	40	500	100	100	20	400	2700	600	...	10	1600	
Rajkot Mahal		2629	1120	200	672	19	84	14	522	12037	980	...	10	499	
Sardhar Mahal		2647	2742	117	1195	35	13	69	320	9679	1051	..	...	508	
Kuvadva Mahal		2555	2286	44	1147	54	64	17	414	11677	1048	...	...	580	
Total...		9931	8948	401	3514	208	261	120	1656	36093	3679	...	20	3187	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajkot City	4	9127-0-0	1	12578-15-8	1	675-0-0	...	...	6	22380-15-8	
Rajkot Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	1	125-0-0	1	200-0-0	1	25-0-0	...	...	3	350-0-0	
Kuvadva Mahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	5	9252-0-0	2	12778-15-8	2	~~12778-15-8~~ 700-0-0	...	...	9	22730-15-8	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of the Rajkot State during the year St. 1975. [A. D. 1919-20].

Item	Amount. Rs. As. P.	Total
RECEIPTS.		
Land Revenue.	258558-13-8	
Jama and Sudharo from Bhayats and Mulgirasias.	6113-14-10	
Mandvi receipts.	100148-10-1	
Excise revenue.	23401-11-3	
Judicial.	47469-10-11	
Education.	21355-2-0	
Railway receipts and Interest realized by State Bank and other investments.	135698-2-4	
Other receipts & sale proceeds of land.	192319-6-7	
Extraordinary Receipts.	98293-0-0	883358-8-1
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration.	46831-1-6	
Police.	54386-8-11	
Arab and Makrani Bedas.	839-4-6	
Jail charges.	2853-3-8	
Education.	39254-0-10	
Dispensaries including Vaccination.	9533-14-4	
Public works.	90577-10-6	
Dharmada.	2732-0-6	
Pensions and allowances.	20804-6-6	
Rajkharch.	100374-0-10	
Tribute.	21321-0-0	
Municipality.	18329-4-4	
Stable, carriages and Paddock expenses.	33789-13-0	
Miscellaneous.	43166-10-9	
War Fund.	12000-0-0	
Extraordinary expenses.	55000-0-0	
Famine.	98993-0-0	650786-0-2

Rajkot
3rd May 1920

R. B. Doshi,
for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

No	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
		~~Out~~-door.	~~In~~-door.	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Rajkot City Dispensary	...	29041	...	...	...	...	6747-9-8	347·25	General health is good. Vaccination meets with favour on the part of the population. Prevailing diseases are Malaria, Conjunctivities, ottorhœa, bronchitis, boils &c. There were 14 cases of snake bite all of whom were cured by the use of Potash Permanganate. There is a native dispensary conducted at the joint expense of Kathiawar States to which this State contributes Rs. 200 annually. It treated 3862 patients. 26 patients were admitted to the Ramnik Kunverba Asylum. The cost was Rs. 4754-15-5. The average attendance in the Asylum was 38·5.
2	Sardhar Town Dispensary	1	5140	...	...	...	...	1169-13-2	58·68	
3	Kuvadva Dispensary	...	2397	...	...	...	...	620-5-1	34·15	
	Total...	1	36578	...	...	...	...	8637-11-11		

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Rajkot State, for the year 1919-20.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year			Births.		Deaths		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajkot City	26295	617	751	134	...	2249	1669	...	580	...	...	...	...	
Rajkot Mahal	6876	273	277	4	...	689	197	...	492	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	9521	353	286	...	67	883	215	...	668	...	...	...	...	
Kuvadva Mahal	7830	291	239	...	52	680	244	...	436	...	...	...	...	
Railway Gangmen	+116													
Total...	50638	1534	1553	138	119	4501	2325	...	2176	30:29	30:66	88:88	45:91	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920.

R. B. Doshi

for Chief Karbhari. Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajkot State, during the year 1919-20.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total	Remarks
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.		
1	1	High School	~~577~~ 557	700	~~497~~ 427	545	14752	...	...	14752	Over and above this total of Rs. 42241 the state contributed Rs. 324 to Libraries, Rs. 500 to King George's coronation Hostel for Girasias and Rs. 1722 by way of scholarships to students studying in colleges and schools elsewhere. The total expenditure after education came upto Rs. 44787. Besides this Rs. 500 are contributed towards the expenditure for the Matriculation Ex. & Rs. 2694 are spent in this department in the Peace Celebrations for this year only.
3	3	Middle Schools	761	795	569	645	...	6845	...	6845	
1	1	Girls' Middle School	69	56	37	34	...	2283	...	2283	
21	22	Boys' Primary Schools	1959	2105	1541	1663	...	...	13100	13100	
5	5	Girls' Primary Schools	672	736	482	368	...	...	5261	5261	
...	...	Drawing Class with High School	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	Commercial Class with High School	7	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	
31	32	Total...	4028	4397	3062	3260	14752	9128	18361	42241	

Rajkot

3rd May 1920

R. B. Doshi,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

ANNUAL

Administration report

OF THE

RAJKOT STATE.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL and POLITICAL.

THE Rajkot State occupies a central position in Kathiawad. It is bounded on the East by the State of Jamnagar and some Kathi estates, on the South by the State of Gondal and the Taluka of Kotda Sangani, on the West by the State of Dhrol and a few Talukas under the Halar Prant, and on the North by the State of Wankaner and some other Talukas under Halar.

Boundary.

2. The State is divided into 4 Mahals viz. the Rajkot Talpad (proper), Rajkot Chibhda, Sardhar and Kuvadva Mahals. There are 64 villages under the State of which 49 are Khalsa villages, 10 Bhayati, 4 Inami and 1 Dharmada.

Mahals and villages.

3. The State covers an area of 282·4 square miles. The population of the State, which was 50,638 souls-25,634 males and 25,004 females-according to the Census returns of 1911, has increased to 61,000-30,997 males and 30,003 females-according to the provisional totals of this year's Census returns. The population as per the census of 1911 was distributed according to caste and creed as follows:—

Area, population and revenue.

41,245	Hindus,		5,894	Mahomedans,
3,276	Jains,		48	Christians,
6	Parsis,	and	169	Others.

As the work of extracting and tabulating the census returns for 1921 is not yet completed, the corresponding figures for the new returns are not yet available.

The gross revenue of the year, exclusive of the proceeds of the sale of land for building sites which amounted to Rs. 247,610 was Rs. 9,91,235-0-0 as against Rs. 8,83,358-8-1, the total revenue of the preceding year. The gross expenditure for the year under review stood at Rs. 9,14,447-2-8 as against Rs. 6,50,786-0-2 of the last year. The averages of revenue and expenditure of the last five years are Rs. 7,65,485 and Rs. 6,48,717 respectively. The State pays to the British Government Rs. 18,991 annually as Gaekwar Peshkashi fixed in perpetuity and to the Junagadh State Rs. 2,330 every year as Jortalbi, which is also fixed in perpetuity.

Political Relations.

4. The political relations of the State with all the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and friendly and the last embers of political estrangement with Kotda Sangani seem to have died out.

The Thakore Saheb who had been invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in his own right as a 9-gun Second Class Prince with plenary jurisdiction spent from 4th to 16th February in Delhi and attended all the functions graciously performed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Bereavement.

5. After alternating messages of hope and solicitude, came on 27th March the sad tidings of the demise of His Highness Maha Rana Shree Mohundeoji Saheb of Dharampur, the Thakor Saheb's maternal uncle, to plunge him into deep grief. All the happy memories associated with his stay at Dharampur during his childhood surged up to present a vivid picture of the kindnesses he owed to the house of Dharampur and his only consolation was the few happy days he had spent with the revered Maha Rana Saheb during his stay in Rajkot in March 1919. As a fitting mark of honor to the deceased, it was ordered that for three days a Hartal should be observed and all the State Offices and Schools should be closed and that the State and subjects should go into mourning until further orders.

Birthday Celebrations and other festive occasions.

6. The Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor was duly celebrated on 5th June.

On 11th November the Hindu New year's Day Darbar was held and it was a happy co-incidence that

the time for holding the Darbar which was 11 A. M. synchronised with the time for cessation of work and offering silent prayers. After the Thakore Saheb had taken his seat, silent prayers were offered by all present in the Darbar, after which the usual programme was gone through.

The birthday anniversary of the Thakore Saheb, which fell on 20th December was celebrated without any great eclat by the firing of 36 guns at sunrise, by distributing food to the inmates of the jail and the Ramni-Kunverba Anathashram and by holding a garden party in the evening. To evince the keen interest that he took in the welfare and right training of the rising generation, he gave a splendid treat to the students of the local schools who came in a gorgeous Torch Light Procession which will be referred to under the head of Education.

The birthday anniversary of the Yuvraj Kumar Saheb which is looked up to as an occasion for great rejoicings and gifts fell on 3rd March, when a splendid Darbar was held in the Amarsinhji Secretariat, which was attended by the Bhayats, Officers and the leading gentlemen of the City and the Civil Station.

The Thakore Saheb made an impressive speech in which he took a rapid survey of the past year which had been one of prosperity for both the trading and the agricultural classes and which had also spared them from any pestering visitation. He knew that the tightness of the money-market had told upon the export of corn and thus materially reduced the profits of the dealers in corn and that the agriculturing classes could not reap the full harvest of the good luck brought to them by the year because of their backwardness in the knowledge of sound agricultural methods. He, therefore, exhorted the latter to introduce the improved ploughs which lent themselves easily to quick and intense cultivation and promised all facilities they wanted. Referring to industries, he continued, that the starting of three or four mills or metal-works worked by oil-engines, good investments as they were and outlets for accumulated wealth, could not be expected to ameliorate the condition of the labouring classes and therefore he asked the money lenders and the landed proprietors not to remain contented with their incomes derived from interest and rents but to be more enterprising in starting new industries on a large scale.

In matters social, he advised the leaders of communities to help the people in casting away time-worn and effete customs and practices, so that they might be able to keep pace with the advance of time and the people to bow to and abide by the prudent reforms introduced by their leaders.

He then referred to the spirit of non-co-operation that was rampant in British Iddia and pointed out how non-co-operation could have no foothold in Native States. He deprecated the movement in so far as it inculcated disrespect towards all those who were once considered venerable and showed a lapse from straight-forwardness to wile. Especially in Native States, he said, there should be esprit-de-corps between the rulers and the ruled without which there could be no progress. He warned the people that the times needed wary walking and at such a juncture their trust in their time-honoured leaders was most essential. He protested against the wrong notion that was being spread broad-cast especially among the easily susceptible and averse-to-work student world that Western education had proved itself an unmixed evil and as such should be eschewed. In his opinion, so long as there was going to be any commerce between the East and the West and so long as there was no literature in the Vernaculars on arts, sciences, and industries, Western literature was a necessary accessory to eastern culture.

He hailed the formation of a Praja Mandal because as the natural head of the Mandal he would be able to utilise its services in the welfare of the state and the subjects and promised the Mandal all possible help.

Rs. 4500 were distributed as rewards among the officers and the servants of the state and two patels Mula Pama and Ranchhod Dhanji of Magharwada and Halenda respectively were singled out for recognition as the yield of their lands was above the average.

Changes in personnel.

7. Appendix I at the end of the report shows the principal changes in the personnel of the officials of the State and the only noteworthy changes are the appointments of Mr. Mansangji Nathuji as Police Superintendent from 1-4-20 and and of Mr. Shantilal C. Shroff, B. A., LL. B. as second Nyayadhish from 1st June, and the succession of Mr. Ishwarlal A. Joshi, the State Engineer, on 3 Months' leave without pay by Mr. Popatlal D. Khandheria on 20-3-21.

General Increase in Pay.

8 To enable the state servants to meet the prevailing high prices which show no signs of decline, a general increase in pay was kindly sanctioned by the Thakore Saheb on tne following scale ;

(a) All employes drawing Rs. 50 or less per mensem to receive an increase of 25 p. c.

(b) All employes drawing over Rs. 50 per mensum to receive an increase of 10 p. c.

(c) No assistant in any school to receive less than Rs. 11 as a start.

(d) No chowkey sepoy to draw less than Rs. 10 p. m.

(e) No peon or syce to draw less than Rs. 9 p. m.

Mr. Kotak made Rao Bahadur.

9. The last year's birth day Honours' list announced that Mr. Harjivandas Bhawanbhai Kotak, the Chief Karbhari of this State was the happy receipient of a Rao Bahadurship. This was an honour he well merited at the hands of the Government by the long and faithful service to the State and by the strenuous efforts he made to help the government with money contributions during the last tutonic war.

The Events of the year.

10. The crowning events of the year were inauguration of the Chamber of Princes, and of the Council of the State and of the Imperial Legislative Assembly under the new constitution in British India. The promised visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India in the next cold weather is being looked upto with great expectation and interest as an event that will add one more link to the chain that binds the destinies of England and India under Providence.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Administrative divisions

11. For the purposes of revenue administration the State was divided into 4 divisions, Rajkot proper, Sardhar Mahal, Kuvadva Mahal and Rajkot Chidhda Mahal. ~~During~~ the year ~~under review,~~ two additional Tapas were carved out-one from the Sardhar Mahal known as Halenda Tapa and the other from the Kuvadva Mahal known as Sanosra-Tapa. Both the Tapedars are independent of the Thandars of their respective Mahals so far as administrative work is concerned but in financial matters they are subordinated to them.

Revenue Systems.

12. There are three different systems obtaining in the State for the collection of Land Revenue: Bhag Batai i. e. a share in cash and kind, (2) Vighoti or cash assessment and (3) Udhad or cash taken in lump per holding. Since the year before

last the village of Bhupgadh in Sardhar Mahal has been removed from the list of villages paying Vighoti and placed under the Bhag Batai system.

From two to two and a half thousand acres in or about Rajkot, Bhutvad, Bedi, Anandpur and Ronki, which are irrigated by the Lalpuri lake, were found making a scanty return for the benefits they received. It was therefore proposed to enhance their vighoti but as the cultivators concerned were not sure of the continuance of the ruling high prices, they agreed to pay Vaje and their request has been granted.

Nature of tenancy.

13. All cultivators being tenants-at-will, none of them has any such interest in his holding as he can alienate either by way of mortgage or sale or in any other way. So much regard is, however, shown for the continuity of tenures, that cultivators have continued in their holdings from generation to generation, and the transfers of land are, therefore, few and far between.

Land culturable cultivated and alienated

14. The tabular statement below shows particulars about increase and decrease in acerage in culturable and uncultivated land in the four Mahals as also about lands alienated or reabsorbed in villages under the State.

Name of Mahal	Area of cultivated land in the past year.	Increase in the cultivable area in the present year.	Decrease in the cultivable area in the present year.	Total area of cultivable land in the present year.	Area of waste or uncultivated land in the present year	Acerage of land alienated in the present year.	Area of alienated land acquired by the State in the present year
Rajkot Talpad	7216·36	399·4	13·3	7602·37	7596·21	10·1	10·19
Rajkot Mahal	32943·11	18·17	399·4	32562·24	16580·22	...	105·34
Sardhar „	37367·29	...	...	37367·29	15798·29	8·29	177·24
Kuvadva „	30011·38	39·15	1·12	30050·1	16653·32	...	39·15
Total...	107539·34	456·36	413·19	107582	56629·24	18·30	333·12

In the Kuvadva Mahal the considerable decrease of acres 399.4 of arable land is due to the transfer of the said lands to Rajkot Talpad limits.

Alienated lands.

15. Over and above the lands in possession of Mul-Girasias, villages assigned to Bhayats, lands given on Inami or Kherati tenure, and lands given to Jivaidars, a small extent of land is alienated to temples, priests, charans, rajgars, barbers and the like. Such alienations mean a partial or an entire remission of assessment during Darbar pleasure.

Transfer of holdings.

16. During the year under review acres 3707·19 of land changed hands as against acres 3511·1 of the last year, and the Nazarana or premium realized amounted to Rs. 29,368-12-0 as against Rs. 25,031-15-0 of the preceding year.

Sowing operations and out-turn of crops.

17. Except where there are facilities of irrigation, the sowing operations are entirely governed by the seasonable advent and even distribution of monsoon. In the year under report the total rainfall was under the average in all the Madals. In fact there was no rain from October onwards and the cotton crops suffered in consequence. The following comparative tabular statement shows the area under cotton, wheat and suger-cane cultivation.

	1919-20	1920-21	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
Cotton	13959	10411	...	3548	
Wheat	9955	10298	343	...	
Sugercane	271	304	33	...	

The low price of cotton had thawed the calculations of many a farmer but the out-look is steadily improving.

Grass reserves.

18. The State has adhered to the policy of stocking all the hay yielded by the grass reserves in the State. To the Halenda reserve of 5,59,332 lbs of the year before last, and of 7,76,500 lbs of the last year was added a fresh reserve stock of 12,27,285 lbs. To the Hirasar reserve of 6,99,870 lbs of the last year was added a new stock of 2,92,000 lbs. This stock would have been much larger had it not been for a fire that spread over the Vidi in June last and destroyed about five lac lbs of grass. To the Chibhda reserve of 3,10,910 lbs

of the last year was added a further reserve of 4,20,625 lbs. Besides these there were new stacks laid up at Bhayasar and Haripur of 2,62,230. 1,03,980 and 64,555 lbs respectively. At the end of the year, there was in Rajkot 7,55,678 lbs of grass for the use of Darbari cattle. Thus we have opened the year with a fairly large stock of 54,73,245 lbs of grass.

Fodder though sufficient was rather dear throughout the year. The farmers are in the habit of preserving all the fodder for the use of their live stock and to help the cow-herds and other keepers of live stock in lean years, an arrangement has been started to stock up grass purchased from other Bidis and to sell it at a fixed price to those who have communicated their needs and paid for the grass in advance by two instalments. Under this arrangement 5,05,600 lbs of grass has been stocked at Vajdi and 5,25,699 lbs at Hirasar.

Cattle and cattle diseases

19. A comparision of statistics of agricultural stock at the end of the report (Appendix XX) with those of the preceding year shows a marked increase in the number of all the animals except cows, colts and fillies, and asses. No contagious disease is reported to have broken out in this State during the year except a mild type of rinderpest in the cattle of Sardnar and Kuvadva Mahals. The disease which cost about 32 lives was soon stamped out under the guidance of the State Veterinary Surgeon.

Agricultural Banks.

20. Agricultural Banks serve a very useful purpose especially in famine years, as they save the agriculturists from living upon the mercy of Revenue officers or falling into the grip of greedy money lenders. The State Bank is the central bank which feeds the 25 village agricultural Banks and 3 urban Banks out of the capital of Rs. 44,630 divided into 4463 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 2202 shaes were subscribed by the State, 221½ by the agriculturists of Rajkot proper, 554 by those of Rajkot Mahal and 722½ and 763 by those of Kuvadva and Sardhar respectively. When the villages are either too small for the opening of a bank or when they are near enough to one another, one bank is opened between two or more villages. The management is entrusted to Patels, where competent and honest people are found to take up the work. In other places the Vahivatdars manage the banks in consultation with the local Patels. As a result there were 33 villages where the management of the banks was in the hands of the Vahivatdars, and 16 more where the Patels managed their own banks. As the financial year of these banks closes in June no data as to the number of cultivators who borrowed

loans from these banks are available but the substantial amount of Rs. 39,129-2-9 advanced as loans upto the end of June and remaining unpaid shows that the agriculturists were not chary of profiting by an institution which is meant to teach them the benefits of co-operation.

21. The following tabular statement will explain the amounts of loans advanced and recovered in the four Mahals upto the close of the official year :—

Name of Mahal.	Amount advanced	Amount recovered
Rajkot proper	952-13-3	871—0-7
Rajkot Mahal	8216—1-9	9732-12-1
Sardhar ,,	10189—8-9	9772—5-5
Kuvadva ,,	8281—2-1	10605—6-4
Total..	27639—9-10	30981—8-5

IRRIGATION.

Wells.

22. The State has been making unflinching efforts to see an ever increasing area of cultivable land brought under either well or tank irrigation and it is an earnest desire of the Thakore Saheb that the digging of new wells should be encouraged in all possible ways from year to year. The number of wells in the State which stood in the preceding year at 1881 was increased by 5 in the year under report which increased the 2734 kos of well water available at the end of 1919-20 by 16 kos giving a total of 2750 kos. Of these 1886 wells, 833 were pukka and the rest cutcha. In all Rs. 449-11-0 were lent to cultivators for sinking new wells and constructing pucca 'bhuds' (basins and supports) as against Rs. 337-8-0. The area under well irrigation during the year was acres 10829·17 as against acres 9216·6 of the last year.

Tanks and tank irrigation.

23. The State can press into its service five tanks for irrigation purposes viz, the Lalpuri Lake and the Sardhar, Kuvadva, Pipalia and Anandpur tanks. The height of the Lalpuri water weir was not raised by putting up planks as the rainfall was subnormal. These tanks were well nigh filled and there were acres 3402·32 of land under tank irrigation as against acres 2878·24 during the last year.

Thus the total area of land under well and tank irrigation was acres 14232·9 as against the last year's acerage of 12094·30.

24. The collective yields of all the tanks was Rs. 28,724 as against Rs. 21,941 of the last year, and Lalpuri's contribution to this year's yield was Rs. 24,104. The sum total of expenses incurred by the State after these five tanks in laying out new branch channels, clearing silt, constructing and repairing aqueducts and raising the banks amounted to Rs. 3,451. The net income therefore amounted to Rs. 25,273 which gave a return of 2·52 percent on the outlay of ten lakhs of rupees as against 1·67 p. c. of the last year. The net income from the Lalpuri Lake alone was Rs. 21,854 or 3·64 p. c. of the six lakhs of rupees laid out upon it as against 2·96 of the last year.

Water-works.

25. Besides supplying water for irrigation, Lalpuri also supplies water for drinking purposes to the city of Rajkot. To provide sufficient drinking water to the city and suburbs, which have been steadily growing in population the height of the first water way can be raised 1ft. and 4 inches as explained above so as to increase the capacity of the lake. Rs. 3,170-14-5 were realised as water-rates.

Managed Estates.

26. The state management continues over the Bhayati village of Vajadi owing to the indebted condition of the Bhayats. The estate of the sons of Champrajwala, the Mul Girasia of Bhangada also continues to be under the management of the State owing to their minority. The inclusion of Tramba among the estates under management still continues owing to the minority of K. S. Madarsinhji.

Survey Department.

27. The State maintains a Survey Department under a Head Surveyor whose duty it is to preserve the boundary marks, to make a detailed survey of lands when necessary, to measure lands sold as building sites for the preparation of title deeds or when there is a dispute about them and to ascertain the area under irrigation. There are some petty disputes about boundary marks with some neighbouring States and Talukas which are expected to be soon settled.

Tree-planting

28. The Thakore Saheb, who is very desirous to see a large increase in the number of trees and especially of fruit trees, has granted important concessions to intending fruit-tree planters and the number of trees has beenslowly and steadily increasing. The number of trees newly planted during the year was 848 but some 1517 trees being dead, there were left 19915 trees of all descriptions at the end of the year. Exclusive of the above figures the number of fruit trees which

in the beginningo f the year was 1524 fell to 870 at the end of the year. The terrible cyclone that blew over Rajkot and surrounding area on the 12th June has been responsible for the destruction of many trees old and young. Huge trees were uprooted and thrown across high ways which were rendered impassable for vehcular traffic. In inhabited areas human dwellings were very much damaged by the fall of trees growing in their vicinity. Mr. J D. Mistry has been specially instructed to plant decorative trees on the sides of the main roads in Rajkot and many of these saplings are thriving.

Mango-tree plantations.

29. An experiment in mango-plantaion was being tried at Janglesshwar near Rajkot and Thorala. At the end of the last year there were respectively 100 and 80 mango trees in these two plantations. The first plantation has been given up and in the second the number of mango trees has dwindled to 42 owing to excessive heat, frost and other disagreeable causes. These plantations were looked after by Mr. S. M. Vaisnav, B. Ag.

Ranjit Vilas Palace Gardens.

30. The Ranjit Vilas Palace Gardens have been thoroughly overhauled and laid out artistically by Mr. J. D. Mistry, who is trying to grow many exotic and rare fruit trees. Exclusive of plantain trees and Papain trees there were under his charge at the end of the year under review 872 fruit trees of various descriptions among which are included 78 mango trees of varying ages.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION and LAW.

POLICE.

Police Force.

31. Though the State maintains no military force, it has in its pay mounted and foot police, as also village police together with a small number of Arabs and Makranies, whose duty it is to guard the old Darbargadh and other buildings of like importance. The contingent of 20 Hazur Body Guards, who do duty as Police Guards have been incorporated with the Police Force as already reported.

32. The strength of the Foot Police, inclusive of 51 chowkey sepoys, stood at 265. The mounted Police numbered 21 and comprised 1 Duffedar, 14 horse-sowars, 3 camel-sowars and 3 cycle-sowars. The Superintendent of Police, 2 local Fouzdars and 3 Mahal Fouzdars all told, bring

up the strength of Police Regulars to 292 of which the details are given in Appendix IV. The Irregular Police Force was made up of 9 Arabs and Makranis and 3 places were vacant. The actual strength of the Regular and Irregular Police Forces stood at 295 exclusive of the six officers mentioned above. The following tabular statement sorts the 265 units of the Foot Police inclusive of Chokey sepoys according to their castes and creeds:—

Arabs	Makranis	Baluchis	Rajputs	Rabaris	Sandhis	Sepoys	Kathiawadis	Hindustanis	Total	Remarks.
...	13	...	60	2	16	55	99	20	265	

33. The State Police is armed with weapons of the following descriptions:—

(a) Muzzle load carbines.

(b) Muzzle load muskets with bayonets.

(c) Country matchlocks.

(d) Swords.

Village Police

34. There were in all 27 Police Patels and 155 Pasaitas constituting the Village Police, the former number being the same as last year and the latter 19 in defect of the last year's strength. Of these 17 Police Patels and 131 Pasaitas were working in Khalsa villages and the remaining 10 Police Patels and 24 Pasaytas in Bhayati and other villages. Four of the Pasaitas in Khalsa villages were Jivaidars. The Village Police, besides helping in revenue collections, has also to assist the Police Department in the prevention and detection of crimes. The total strength of the regular foot and mounted police as also of the irregular and village Police

stood at 483 inclusive of the six officers mentioned above. The ratio of the total number of regular, irregular and village police (exclusive of the six officers) to area stood constant at 1·7 per sq. mile and the ratio of police to population (61000 according to provisional totals) was 1 policeman to every 128 souls. The total cost of the foot and mounted police as well as of the irregular and village police rose from Rs. 57,119 of the last year to Rs. 70,685 and therefore the incidence of the cost of police per head of population was Rs. 1-2-6·5 as against Re. 1-2-·06 of the last year. The increase in the cost of the Police Department is attributable to the revised scale of pay which has given an all round increment of 25 percent.

Detection of crime.

35. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year under review was 181 as against 197 of the last year. The total number of crimes committed during the year stood at 491 as against 551 of the last year. For a detailed classification of the crimes committed during the year, a reference is requested to Appendix VII at the end of the report. The percentage of convictions has gone down from 67·32 to 64·75 and of the convictions of accused sent up for trial from 70·06 to 58·82. The total value of property reported as stolen amounted to Rs. 5,787-12-7½ as against Rs. 12,419-8-0 of the last year and the value of stolen property recovered was Rs. 2,318-12-0 as against Rs. 3,971-3-6 of the preceding year. The recovery of stolen property, therefore, during the year, gives a percentage of 40·05 as compared with 31·97 of the year last reported.

36. Mr. Mansangji Nathuji was appointed Superintendent of Police from 1-4-20 and he has tried to introduce many healthy changes in the department in spite of the paucity of good reliable men available for enlistment.

LEGISLATION.

37. Appendix II gives a list of laws and enactments which have been in force in the State Courts as also of those introduced during the year under report. An extraordinary issue of the State Gazette in February put a healthy check on the convening of public meetings with political propagenda as their object.

JUSTICE.

Number and Constitution of Courts.

38. The following are the Courts established in this State for the administration of justice and their constitutions :—

[1] The Huzur Court is the highest and last appellate Court in all proceedings civil and criminal.

[2] The Revenue Karbhari's Court has only appellate jurisdiction over the Civil and Criminal powers exercised by the Thana Courts.

[3] The Sar Nyayadhish Court has original Civil jurisdiction in suits over the value of Rs. 5000. The Sar Nyayadhish has on the criminal side all the powers of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate. He is the Judge of the Court of Small Causes with power to hear and dispose of summarily civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500. He is also the Bhayati Court Judge.

[4] The Nyayadhish Court is empowered to hear civil suits over Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000. The Nyayadhish has all the powers of a First Class Magistrate on the criminal side and is also empowered to try certain criminal offences summarily in the spirit of sections 260-261 of the Criminal Procedure Code with some modifications.

[5] To remove the congestion of Civil and Criminal work in the Nyayadhish Court, a Second Nyayadhish Court has been established from 1st June 1920 with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate on the criminal side and with civil powers to try suits over Rs. 500 to 1000. The Second Nyayadhish Mr. Shantilal Chunilal Shroff has been also invested with powers under the Whipping Act.

[6] The Sardhar Thana Court is on the civil side empowered to hear suits of the value of Rs. 500 coming from its own Mahal and the Thandar is also invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

[7] The Kuvadva Thana Court has the same powers in the Kuvadva Mahal, as the other Thana Court has in Sardhar Mahal except that its jurisdiction in civil suits is limited to the value of Rs. 250.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal Cases.

39. The total number of offences reported during the year was 491 against 551 of the preceding year, showing a perceptible decrease of 60. The number of accused brought to trial was 567 as against 587 of the last year and shows a decline of 20. Of the 567 accused dealt with, including 40 under trial at the close of the

last year, 219 were discharged, 178 acquitted, and 141 convicted, 14 committed or referred, leaving 15 for the next year. The percentages of persons discharged, acquitted and convicted to those tried were 39·7, 32·2 and 25·5 as against 48·8, 28·3 and 22·9 respectively of the last year. Of the 15 persons remaining under trial 14 were on bail and one was in prison, 3 of them being under trial for cognizable offences and the remaining 12 for non-cognizable offences. The Sar Nayayadhish had no case in balance at the close of the last year. During the year under review he dealt with 3 Sessions cases committed to his Court by the First Class Magistrate, Rajkot, and 8 more cases under the Infant Marriage Prevention Rules, involving 23 accused, of whom 22 were convicted and fined and one was discharged. He disposed of all the cases but one, which was left in arrears for the next official year. Of the 87 cases both cognizable and non-cognizable, including the 20 cases left pending last year, the First Class Magistrate disposed of 83 and left only 4 in arrears for the coming year. Out of the two cognizable cases remaining undisposed of by the First Class Magistrate, one is pending the arrest of some of the accused and the other was filed only in the last week of the closing year. Out of the 3 non-cognizable cases remaining on hand with the same Magistrate, two are suspended till the civil suits between the parties are decided and one filed on the last day of the official year is fixed for evidence. The Second Class Magistrate had on his files 242 cases, 84 cognizable, and 158 non-cognizable, of which 1 cognizable and 7 non-cognizable, were left in arrears at the close of the year. The cognizable case could not be proceeded with because it required the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor and out of the 7 non-cognizable cases 3 were filed during the last week of the official year, 2 were suspended till the disposal of the civil suits between the parties, one was fixed for evidence and in one the accused remained to be traced. The Sardhar and Kuvadva Thandars had on their respective files 106 and 52 cases which were all disposed of by them.

Sessions Court.

40. Mr. Mahendraray V. Parghi, B. A. LL. B. presided over the Sessions Court in the three cases above referred to involving 21 accused persons, thirteen of whom were convicted, 7 acquitted, and one was released on bale.

Criminal Appeals.

41. There were 3 appeals preferred to the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Lower Criminal courts all of which were disposed of. In one the decision of the lower court

was confirmed and in 2 the decisions were modified. The Sar Nyayadhish received 2 criminal appeals during the year, one against the decision of the First Class Magistrate and the other against that of the Second Class Magistrate. Both of them were disposed of, and the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed leaving none on hand for the next year. The Revenue Karbhari received two criminal appeals from the Mahal Courts. In one the decision was modified and the other was sent back for further inquiry.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Suits.

42. There were 849 civil suits filed during the year under report as against 815 in the preceding year. This steady rise in the number of suits is due partly to the expeditious disposal of suits and partly to the increase in business that is due to the growing populousness of the capital. Of the total number of 999 suits on the files including 150 of the last year 885 were disposed of leaving 114 in arrears at the end of the year. Of these 114 cases, 1 was left on decision, 42 on the service of summons, 5 on joinder of parties, 60 on evidence, 2 on commission, 2 on insolvency and 2 were filed too late in the year to be taken up. Of the total number of 885 suits disposed of, 470 or 53·1 p. c. of the aggregate were contested, while 156 were decided exparte, 182 were settled by arbitration, admission or compromise and 77 were struck off the files. The total monetary value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 80,190 as against Rs. 1,62,223 of the last year and the total monetary value of suits disposed of was Rs. 1,43,613 to stand against Rs. 1,30,171 of the preceding year.

Civil Appeals.

43. Appendix XII shows in detail the number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the various Courts of the State. 19 appeals were filed in the Hazur Court against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish Court as compared with 17 filed last year. There were 5 appeals in balance at the beginning of the year so that out of the 24 appeals on the files 14 were disposed of leaving 10 in arrears at the close of the year. In 9 out of 14 appeals, the decisions of the lower court were confirmed, in 4 the decisions were reversed, and the subject matter of one appeal was amicably settled. There were 3 appeals preferred against the decision of the Thana Courts which with one in arrears made 4 and of them 3 were disposed of by the Revenue Karbhari,

who reversed the decision of the lower courts in 2 cases and in one the subject matter was amicably settled. There were 36 appeals lodged with the Sar Nyayadhish Court which, with 10 appeals in arrears last year, gave a total of 46 appeals for the year, out of which 37 were disposed of and 9 remained in arrears. The decisions of the lower Courts were upheld in 8, reversed in 8, amended in 15 cases, 2 cases were remanded for retrial and 4 cases were compromised.

Applications for execution of decrees.

44. Excluding the applications for the execution of decrees in Small Causes which will be referred to in the next paragraph there were in all 358 applications for execution of decrees 2 with the Sar Nyayadhish, 130 with the Nyayadhish, 8 with the second Nyayadhish, 107 with the Sardhar Thandar and 111 with the Kuvadva Thandar. They had respectively 2,74,0,70 and 35 applications pending at the close of the preceding year, so the total number of applications for execution with each of the above-mentioned Courts in order was 4,204,8,177 and 146, out of which 3,160,6,149 and 89 were disposed of, leaving in arrears with each of these courts in order 1,44,2, 28 and 57 for the next official year. The total monetary value of decrees sought to be executed during the year was Rs. 61,378-3-9 to which may be added Rs. 93,438-2-3 the money value of decrees in arrears last year. The total money value of decrees taken on the register this year and of those in arrears last year was Rs. 1,54,816-6-0 of which Rs. 1,25,684-9-9 worth of decrees were disposed of, leaving for the next year a balance of Rs. 29,131-12-3 worth of decrees to be executed.

45. In the Small Causes Court presided over by the Sar Nyayadhish there were 301 applications for execution of decrees admitted, which with the last year's balance of 49 gave a total of 350 as against 222 of the last year. Of these 350 applications on the register, 287 were disposed of and 63 left in arrears at the end of the year as against 173 disposed of and 49 in arrears in the preceding year. The money value of the decrees taken on the register this year was Rs. 18,812-2-4 to which when we add the money balance Rs 4,392-0-4 of the decrees in arrears last year, we get an aggregate of Rs. 23204-2-8 as against Rs. 18,150-5-1½ of the previous year. Applications for the execution of decrees worth Rs. 17,928-3-9 were disposed of and there was, therefore, left a balance of Rs. 5,275-14-11 of decrees left unexecuted as against Rs. 4,392-0-4 of the preceding year.

46. The sum total of applications for execution of decrees filed in all the courts during the year was 659 and the last year's arrears stood

at 230, giving an aggregate of 889 such applications to be disposed of during the year. 195 of these applications of the value of Rs. 34,407-11-2 were left undisposed of as against 230 applications of the value of Rs. 97,830-2-7 standing in balance at the end of the last year. The monetary value of the 694 decrees executed was Rs. 1,43,612-13-6 as against 375 decrees of the value of Rs. 1,01,921-6-1½ disposed of last year.

ATTACHMENT SUITS.

47. There were three attachment suits filed with the Sar Nyayadhish during the last year, of which one has been decided by him, and two are awaiting the recording of evidence.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF HEIRSHIP.

Applications for certificates of heirship.

48. The year opened with one application for certificate of heirship on hand and 10 more were filed during the year, all of which have been disposed of by the Sar Nyayadhish.

BHAYATI COURT.

Bhayati Court.

49. The Bhayati or Rajprakarni Court is also presided over by Mr. Mahendraray V. Parghi, the Sar Nyayadhish. There was no case in that court during the year under review.

EXTRADITION.

50. There were 7 prima facie cases submitted during the year to the First Class Magistrate's court of which one was held proved, 4 were dismissed, 1 was withdrawn by the Police, and 1 was pending as the accused could not be traced. The accused in the case held proved are not still handed over to this State by the Baroda State from whose jurisdiction they are reported to have absconded.

There were 8 prima facie cases submitted to the 2nd class Magistrate of which 5 were held proved and three were dismissed by the court.

5 accused were handed over to this State through the Agency, of whom 3 were convicted, and 2 were acquitted. Out of the 14 accused surrendered by this State to other States through the Agency 10 were convicted, two were acquitted and the result in the case of the remaining 2 is not known.

PRISONS.

51. There is a central jail at Rajkot, a jail at Sardhar and a lock-up at Kuvadva 48 prisoners were admitted during the year to the Raj-

Kot jail and 1 and 9 to the Sardhar jail and Kuvadva lock-up respectively. These with 22 prisoners of the last year brought up the total to 80 against 101 of the last year. The health of these prisoners was throughout good and it was properly looked after by the Chief Medical Officer in Rajkot and the Sub- Assistant Surgeons in Sardhar and Kuvadva. There was no mortality among the prisoners. The daily average of prisoners was 21·30 as against 22·53 of the preceding year. The total cost of the jail department amounted to Rs. 2,953-2-5 as mentioned in Appendix XIII as against Rs. 3,255-11-8 for the previous year. There was no offence or disorderly behaviour worth mentioning on the part of any of these prisoners reported. The year closed with 25 prisoners, 24 in the Rajkot City Jail, and 1 in the Sardhar Thana Jail.

REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents.

52. The Sar Nyayadhish is ex-officio Registrar for Rajkot proper and Rajkot Mahal and the Sardhar and Kuvadva Thandars have been invested with the powers of a Registrar for their respective Mahals. During the year under review 766 documents in all were presented for registration as against 779 of the last year. 762 documents except 3 which were rejected and one which was left pending inquiry were registered. These 762 documents may be distributed as 368 mortgage deeds, 250 sale deeds, 33 wills and 111 miscellaneous documents. The total value of property dealt with by these documents is Rs. 18,86,743 as against Rs. 11,65,025 of the last year. The fees realized for registration of these documents amounted to Rs. 20,444-13-0 as against Rs. 27,015-14-0 realized during the previous year.

LEKH DEPARTMENT.

53. The Lekh Department is also placed under the Sar Nyayadhish.

These Lekhs are applied for and issued under three different categories of rules viz. those of A. D. 1877, 1911 and 1917. The inquiry under rules of 1911 was completed last year. There were 74 applications in arrears under the first set of rules out of which 9 have been disposed of leaving ~~under~~ 65 in arrears. Under these 2 Pukka Lekhs and 7 kuchha lekhs were issued. 15 applications under the rules of A. D. 1917 received this year made, with 22 in arrears, a total of 37 of which 18 have been decided and 21 Lekhs issued to the parties concerned. The year closed with 84 such applications in arrears.

MUNCIPALITIES.

54. There are three Municipalities in the Rajkot State, one at Rajkot, another at Sardhar and the third at Kuvadva. The Rajkot Municipality is looked after by a Municipal Secretary, who is paid by the State. In Sardhar and Kuvadva, the Sub-assistant Surgeons are ex-officio Municipal Secretaries. The total expenditure incurred after these three Municipalities during the year under report came to Rs. 27,425-9-0 as compared with Rs. 18,329-4-4 of the previous year. The Municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 285-11-3 as against Rs. 146-4-0 of the last year. The Vahivatdars of Mahals and the chief constables look after the village conservancy.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY ACCIDENTS.

55. The approximate value of property destroyed by accidental fires amounted to Rs. 11,916 as under:—

Rajkot City	Rs. 5189
Rajkot Mahal	,, 486
Sardhar ,,	,, 5272
Kuvadva ,,	,, 969

This destruction of property by accidental fires is distributed as under according to the nature of the property destroyed:—

Agricultural produce worth	Rs. 150
Grass in meadows worth	Rs. 5024
Other property including dwelling houses worth	Rs. 6742

Telegraphic warnings received from the meteorological observatory, Simla on the 10th and 11th June that a storm was expected to pass over Kathiawad were duly communicated to the people by beat of drum. The warning came too true on the 12th and as the people were prepared to face the out burst, fortunately there was no loss of human life. Such was the inestimable blessing conferred by meteorology and telegraphy combined on the population of Kathiawar. The storm which had all the characteristics of a destructive cyclone was one the like of which was not in the memory of living men. It destroyed numerous trees and damaged 1506 houses inflicting a loss of about Rs. 37,024.

It may be here mentioned with great satisfaction that the members of the Local Seva Samaj rendered very valuable service in getting under control the fires that broke out in Rajkot during the year under report, in helping to extinguish them and in rescuing property from buildings within the fire zone.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall & crops.

56. The rainy season opened hopefully during the year under report with a good fall in all the Mahals in May. The month of June that brought the destructive cyclone referred to elsewhere contributed 10 inches and 46 cents in Rajkot, 10 inches 7 cents in Sardhar and 6 inches inches and 22 cents in Kuvadva Mahals. But for this re-deeming month the year would have been one of drought, and the cyclone thus proved a blessing in disguise. By the end of June the totals of rainfall for all the Mahals was about half the average. The sowing operations were commenced early in June. July brought 3 ins. 42 cents to Rajkot Mahal, 7 ins. 53 cents to Sardhar Mahal and 5 ins. 88 cents to Kuvadva Mahal. These were followed up by small showers in August and September which brught the totals of rainfall for the Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva Mahals to 20 ins. 73 cents, 27 ins. 29 cents and 19 ins. 15 cents as against 28 ins. 39 cents, 30 ins. 43 cents and 21 ins. 20 cents-the respective averages for the last five years. On the whole the rains were sub-normal in all the Mahals and the Khariff and Rabi crops did not come up to the expectation.

Prices of food stuffs.

57. A glance at Appendix XVIII, which gives a comparative statement of the prices of food-stuffs at the end of 1919-20 and 1920-21 will suffice to show that while the prices of Wheat and Bajri show an appreciable rise ~~in price~~, rice and pulses show a fall. The prices of treacle, sugar and fuel went down during the year under report and ghee ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per maund of 40 seers. The war has given a definite upward trend to prices all round and people have now ceased to hope that the pre-war prices will ever be reached.

Trade.

58. The total imports in weight have amounted this year to 17,32,993 maunds as against 19,10,737 maunds during the last year and the total value of these imports was estimated at Rs. 89,45,336 as compared with Rs. 83,77,421 of the previous year. The increase in the volume of trade is due to the growing popularity of Rajkot as a trade centre and to the pecuniary facilities afforded by the State Bank to merchants and tradesmen who have good credit at their back. A ware-house has been built near the Rajkot Para Station for the convenience of local and foreign merchants and tradesmen who in expectation of a future rise may not think it advisable to immediately dispose of their goods. Be-sides affording a safe place for the stocking up of goods awaiting disposal

the warehouse gives increased facilities of securing loans from the State Bank on the hypothecation of these goods. The value of bullion in gold imported amounted to Rs. 3,77,349 as against Rs. 1,14,425 of the last year and this marked rise is attributable to the fall in the price of gold some months ago. Silver worth Rs. 34,290 was imported during the year, as against nil of the last year.

Manufactures.

59. Rajkot situated at the junction of 3 railway lines is growing in importance as a business centre and affords room for the starting of new industries and the developing of old ones. The latest census returns show that the population of Rajkot has grown from 26,412 to 36,056 i. e. by 36·5 p. c. in spite of the havoc made by influenza and plague in 1918-19 which took a toll of about 8 p. c. of the population. The principal manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, copper and brass wares, wood work and ivory and wooden bangles. The number of old-type cotton looms rose from 203 to 210 and the number of old-type woollen looms remained stationary at 10. There is no gainsaying that these old patterned looms cannot stand competition with power-looms or even improved hand-looms but it is desirable that these industries be kept alive by the substitution of improved looms for these time-worn ones. The non-co-operationists are sparing no efforts to see the re-introduction of the old spinning wheel and weaving looms and the results of their labour will be known next year. There was only one private factory in Rajkot with improved hand-looms turning out fabrics of an uptodate type. The number of wool carding factories decreased from 10 to 5. The wool purchased from the surrounding area is carded here and exported upcountry. These factories gave employment to about 200 souls.

The Rajkot Cotton Mills with 142 looms were taken up by the National Spinning, Weaving and Hosiery Co. Ltd. Bombay, whose managing agent is Mr. Karsandas Mangaldas.

There is in Rajkot a Cotton Ginning and pressing Factory, which is a joint stock concern with 50 gins and with a capacity to turn out 200 full pressed bales of cotton per day.

Besides the Lakhaji Raj Roller Flour Mills Co. Ltd which did very good business at a handsome profit, there were 2 small Oil Engine Flour Mills started by private enterprise and working profitably. The number of oil mills worked by Oil Engines remained stationary at 3.

There were 3 soap factories turning out ordinary washing soap, 2 ice factories and 14 factories for aerated waters.

The number of tanneries has increased from 24 to 25 and trade in dressed skins and hides has a bright future before it.

There was one factory worked by oil engine to turn out brass and copper utensils and fittings.

The number of printing presses remained unchanged at 9, but they all lived upon job work, and it is in one of these presses that the Rajkot State Gazette is being printed.

There was one factory for manufacturing travelling trunks from sheets of corrugated iron and of steel.

One cast iron factory was newly started during the year.

There is a Bulk Oil Depot of the Asiatic Petroleum Company at a short distance from the Para Station.

As there is a constantly growing number of factories worked by steam and oil engines, Mr. Ichhashanker K. Pandya was appointed Factory Inspector.

As the landlords were reported to be demanding exorbitant rents from shop-keepers on pain of eviction, a cloth market is being built by the State at the request of cloth merchants who will be provided with shops at an easy rental fixed for five years and this arrangement will have the two fold benefit of keeping down the rents of shops and of grouping the cloth merchants in one building.

Motor Lorry Service

60. To connect the outlying parts of the State with the capital, a motor lorry service was started on January 15th 1920 and the service extended to Chotila on the East and Jasdan on the South. The trunk roads gave a large wear and tare and it was found difficult to make the two ends meet. The rate was increased in November last from one anna per mile to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ annas to meet the high price of petrol, and the heavy wear and tare and the Chotila service was stopped. The Rajkot Jasdan service fulfils a genuine want and is much appreciated by the people.

Customs.

61. The customs revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,32,304-1-9 as against Rs. 1,00,148-14-10 of the preceding year and Rs. 91,271-8-6 of the year before last. This steady increase in the customs revenue from year to year is an indication of the corresponding increase in trade and industrial activities in this State, and is also due to the rise in prices.

Abkari.

62. The excise revenue resulting from the grant of licenses for the sale of liquor, opium, ganja and toddy amounted to Rs. 30,372-0-0 as against Rs. 22,730-15-8 of the last year. Particulars about excise shops in the Rajkot State and excise revenue are detailed in Appendix XXI.

Cattle-mart.

63. As mentioned in previous reports the cattle-mart held twice a week in Rajkot has been found serving a useful purpose. These market days are availed of by the agriculturists of the State and the surrounding districts and Talukas both for the sale and purchase of bullocks and cows as also of cattle of other descriptions.

Forests.

64. The State owns no forests in the technical sense. There are grass preserves or 'bids' popularly known as Vidis. These Vidis are situated near Halenda and Bhayasar in Sardhar Mahal, near Hirasar in Kuvadva Mahal, and near Chibhda and Lonthda in Rajkot Mahal. These Vidis and other minor ones cover an area of about 600 acres and yield about 30 lac lbs. of grass in good years.

Quarries.

65. There are several extensive stone quarries in the State. The quarries of Halenda, Beti and Bhayasar yield limestone which is largerly used for building purposes, as it is soft enough to work. The quarries of Rajkot and Thorala yield a fine species of hard trap stone which can be put to any shape. It is extensively used in the lower plinths of buildings as it is not susceptible to the effects of salt water. A Railway line is very badly needed for the exploitation of these vidis and quarries.

Public works.

66. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 3,24,947-3-8 in the aggregate after original works and repairs as against Rs. 90,577-10-6 of the last year. The new engineering works cost Rs. 2,15,682-14-11 of which Rs. 1,72,905-14-9 were spent after new buildings, Rs. 24,039-1-10 after roads and culverts. Rs. 1,864-8-0 after irrigation and water supply and Rs. 16,873-6-4 after miscellaneous works. The repair charges in the same order were Rs. 55,573-4-1, Rs. 42,924-1-3, Rs. 5,656-1-9 and Rs. 5,110-13-8.

Post & Telegraph Offices

67. There is a Government Post Office at Rajkot, Sardhar and Kuvadva. There is also a Telegraph Office at Sardhar and a branch Telegraph Office in the Rajkot City.

68. The shortage of Telegraph Offices is supplemented by Telephones.

Telephone.

The Central office is outside the Ranjit Vilas Palace. All the Principal local Khalsa villages, and the residences of the principal local Officers are brought within speaking distances of one another by telephonic connections. Besides promoting easy references and speedy despatch of office work, the installation of the telephone line effects a great economy in the employment of couriers and sowars as messengers and instantaneously disseminates information in times of emergency.

69. The State Bank has been steadily expanding its business since its establishment and has proved its usefulness by the great impetus it has given to trade and industries. Managed and directed by the State, it is broad based upon the confidence of the people. To the capital supplied by the State it received accretions in the form of deposits received in fixed, current and savings bank accounts, for which it pays the bank rate of interest and out of this capital it lends money at 6 to 9 percent per annum on approved securities. As mentioned in Chapter II, it also serves as a Central Bank to the Agricultural and Co-operative banks of the State. The following comparative statement will give an insight into the receipts and earnings of the Bank during the last three years:—

State Bank.

Year	Amoun requisitioned from State Treasury for lending	Amount received as Fixed Deposits	Amount received on Currrnt Account	Amount received on savings Bank Accounts.	Total	Net earnings.
1918-19	151570-2-1	346694-7-0	39886—6-8 19702-11-9 Agri. Banks 2347-15-6 Ginning & Pressing Factory 10-4-2 Miscel. 61947-6-1	307742-2-8	867954-1-10	24024-4-11

1919-20	560305-3-9	465351-1-9	113858-15-6 6604-10-9 Agr. Banks 7003-10-8 cheap grain shop 124-15-2 cost price shop 42-11-2 Miscel. 127634-15-3	436110-3-8	1589401-8-5	40000—0-0
1920-21	812220-4-0	394078-12-3	247178-5-8 11800-0-0 Agricultural Bank 6560-0-3 cheap grain shop 117-0-0 miscel.	359294-5-2	1831203-11-4	42600

Deducting from the year's gross earnings Rs. 89,751-6-3 Rs. 45,145-5-3 paid as interest on fixed, current and savings banks accounts and a further sum of Rs. 2006-1-0 as establishment charges, there was left a net profit of Rs. 42,600-0-0 as against Rs. 40,000 of the preceding year.

To meet the prevailing tightness of the money market the Bank raised its rate of interest on savings account from $3\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ p. c, on fixed deposits of Rs. 5000 and over for one year to $5\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. and for less than Rs. 5000 to 5 p. c. and in the case of fixed deposits for less than 6 months to $4\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.

Investments.

70. The interest realised on investments in Railways and in shares of other concerns, together with that earned by the State Bank amounted to Rs. 1,44,669-9-7 as against Rs. 1,35,698-2-4 realised from the same sources durig the last year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE and FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure.

71. The revenue year of the State commences on the first of November and ends on the 31st of October. In the year Samvat 1976 the gross revenue of the State inclusive of the sale proceeds of building sites amounted to Rs.

11,48,031-14-3 as against Rs. 8,83,358-8-1 of the preceding year. The gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,14,447-2-8 as compared with Rs. 650786-0-2 of the last year.

Tagavi.

72 The arrears of Tagavi dues at the end of the Samvat 1975 were Rs. 1,84,223-2-2 and in Samvat 1976 Rs. 2,159-15-6 more were advanced as Tagavi. Rs. 1,39,831-14-10 were realised. The actual amount of Tagavi arrears at the end of Samvat 1976 was therefore Rs. 46,551-2-10.

Revenue outstandings.

73. The revenue outstandings at the close of Samvat 1975 were Rs. 40,877-6-9 and a further sum of Rs. 11,602-1-5 was allowed to stand over in 1976. Rs. 21,795-13-6 being recovered from these outstandings and Rs. 3-12-0 being written off, the revenue outstandings at the close of Samvat 1976 were Rs. 30,679-14-8

Land Revenue dues.

74. The land revenue dues for the Samvat 1976 amounted to Rs. 50,71,65 of which Rs. 5,05,219, being recovered, Rs. 1946 were left in arrears. The amount estimated to be realised as land revenue dues for the Samvat year 1977 is Rs. 3,57,903.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL RELIEF and VITAL STATISTICS.

75. Dr. Krishnarao Narayanrao Bam L. M. & S. continued to be the Chief Medical Officer. The Rajkot State Dispensary was under his charge and he was assisted by Mr. Madanji J. Adalja, the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

The other two dispensaries at Sardhar and Kuvadva were under the charge of Sub-Assistant surgeons and under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

76. The establisnment charges of the Medical Department together with the cost of medicine and accessories during the year under review were Rs. 9,611-15-5 as against Rs. 8,637-11-11 of the last year. Over and above this sum, the State paid Rs. 240 as its annual contribution to the Benevolent Fund of the West Hospital and Rs. 200 to a charitable Aurvedic dispensary, which is maintained jointly by the States of Kathiawar.

Ramni-Kunverba Anathashram.

77. The Ramni-Kunverba Anathashram-asylum for invalids and orphans was opened in 1914 in commemoration of the latel amented Lathiwala Rani Saheb. The asylum admitted 28 inmates during the year. The daily average of in-

mates was 34·36 as against 38·5 of the last year. It cost Rs. 5114-2-6 as against Rs. 4754-15-5 of the last year. It is under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer and has a resident nurse and a compounder to provide against emergencies and to take general care of the inmates. The general health of the inmates was good. The total mortality in the Asylum during the year was 2.

The total cost of the Department including establishment a nmeddicine charges, contributions and the maintenance charges of the Asylum amounted to Rs. 15,166-1-11 as against Rs. 13,392-11-4of the last year.

Attendance.

78. The total number of patients treated at the three dispensaries, which are all charitable, was 32,856 as against 36,578 of the last year. The number of patients treated at the native dispensary was 3739 as compared with 3872 of the preceding year. The daily average attendance at the three State dispensaries was 391·51 as against 440·08 of the previous year. The medical relief afforded is within easy reach of the State subjects and is freely availed of.

Vaccination.

79. The vaccination department is under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon. During the year under report the State contributed Rs. 834-2-6 towards its maintenance. 2107 primary and 8 secondary vaccinations were performed during the year as against 1899 and 24 of the last year. The work of vaccination is distributed among 4 vaccinators of different circles, a few villages being assigned to each. Vaccination meets with no disfavour on the part of the people.

Snakes-bites.

80. During the year under report there were 6 cases of snake-bite, treated at the dispensaries, 4 at Rajkot and 2 at Sardhar all of which were treated with permanganate of Potassium and cured. There were 7 more cases 3 in Rajkot Mahal, 2 in Kuvadva Mahal and 2 in Sardhar Mahal which proved fatal for want of treatment. The village Police are supplied with Brunton's knife and Permanganate of Potassium, which is replenished from time to time.

A prize of Re. one per head of every poisonous serpant brought dead has been announced and effective arrangements have been made to see the serpants so brought buried by the Police Department to prevent fraud.

81. The supply of pure water for drinking purposes was sufficient on account of the adequesy of rainfall in the rainy season. The conservency arrangements are well looked after by the Municipality and as there is no regular drainage system, arrangements are made by the Municipality to remove the drainage water as it accumulates. The prevelant ordinary diseases were Ague, Conjunctivites, Boils, Otorrhaœa, Bronchites, Scabies and Dysentery and the number of cases treated in the first three diseases in order was 2888, 2301, 1788.

Sanitation, conservancy and public health.

82. Among contageous diseases influenza, Cholera and small-pox deserve notice. There were a few cases of influenza of a mild type during the year under report. There were also 10 cases of small pox, of which 3 proved fatal. Cholera of a mild type first showed itself on 22nd May 1920 and precautionary measures were at once adopted by the Medical Department. All the wells were disinfected and people were asked by tomtom to drink only well water or boiled tap water. The vegetable market was washed clean and no decaying fruits or vegetables were allowed to be sold. Aerated water bottles were ordered to be washed with Potassium Permanganate lotion and the water was to be boiled before use. There were in all 113 attacks of which 76 proved fatal.

83. This apparent decline in both the birth nad death rates per mille is due to the sudden rise in population from 50,638 to 61,000 as a result of the census taken this year. Appendix XXIV gives in details all particulars about vital statistics. The number of births and deaths per mille was 21·79 and 35·02 as against 30·66 and 41·91 of the last year. So long as there is an excess of death rate over birth rate, vital statistics cannot be considered satisfactory, unless it means that births are not so carefully registered as they ought to be. There were 21 deaths by accident, 3 from drowning, 9 from serpent bite and 7 by suicide.

Births and deaths.

84. The Kathiawar Orphanage which came into existance in 1887 has been doing very useful work of a philanthropic character. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot stands first on the list of patrons and has been paying at the rate of Rs. 10 p. m. for the housing of the orphans. The State has further allowed a handful weighing about 20 tolas of corn to be given in charity to the orphanage for every cart load of grain sold in Rajkot grain market. The proceeds of the impost were Rs. 882. The institution is open to orphans and helpless

Kathiawar Orphanage.

children of all classes and communities and from all parts of Kathiawar, the only restriction being that the inmates must be content to live on strictly vegeterian diet. It is therefore supported by all people of cosmopolitan views: Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and even Christians. On 31st March 1920 the number of orphans was 33. 22 were admitted during the year, 20 left it 4 of whom had become self-supporting, 8 were taken up by their guardians, and 4 were removed to the Jamnagar boarding and 2 died during the year. The number on the rolls at the end of 1919-20 was 35. The expenses amounted to Rs 1937 as against 2447 and were met from annual subscriptions, donations and interest on invested capital. Of the 35 orphans on the rolls 30 attended vernacular schools, 1 learned work in a Printing Press, 1 was a cripple and 3 were still too young for school.

Seva Samaj.

85. One more humanitarian institution remains to be noticed–the Seva Samaj. No annual report has been received this year but its youthful members continued to do the useful social work mentioned last year.

There was offered to them another field of social service which was of imperial importance-the census work that had to be done this year. First of all about 20 members were enlisted as enumerators but later on all of them had to be replaced by State Servants.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

86. The Education Department of the State continued to be under the charge and supervision of Mr. Ratilal G. Mehta, B. A. who was both the Educational Inspector and the Head Master of the Alfred High School. The Educational Inspector has to look particularly after the English branch of education, while exercising only a general supervision over the whole department. Mr. Popatlal K. Shah who continued to be the Deputy Educational Inspector and the Head Master of the local Taluka School paid, as usual, particular attention to the Vernacular branch of education and by his surprise visits has been successful in infusing a new vigour into some of the mahal Gujarati Schools.

Changes in personnel.

87. The only changes worth mentioning were the replacement of Mr. C. L. Mankad, B. A. Head Master, Karansinhji Middle School, by Mr. Harilal T. Kothari B. A., of Mrs. Renukabai Parbhune, Head Mistress Bavaji Raj Girls' English School by Mrs. Kashibai Pandit and of Mr. Chhotalal K. Chhaya B. A., Science Teacher, Alfred High School, by Mr. Y. G. Maru, a competent and energetic science hand.

88. The Educational cadre was strengthened during the year by 12 new appointments. Two new teachers-one graduate and one under graduate were added to the staff of the Alfred High School. On the Staff of the newly opened Middle School No. 2, 1 Matriculate and 4 non-matriculates were appointed. The newly opened Taluka School No. 3 was provided with one Trained and 5 untrained teachers. The post of the monitor of the Hadmatia Vernacular Boys' School being abolished, the total strength of the staff stood at 177 as against 165 of the previous year and the following is its distribution according to qualifications.

Tutorial Staff strength and qualifications.

Graduates.	Undergraduates.	Matrics and School Finals.	Non-Matrics.	Trained.	Untrained but passed	Untrained.	Total.
11	9	13	27	38	6	73	177

89. A Middle School for Boys teaching upto Std. III was opened in Rajkot on 13th December 1920 and called Middle School No. 2 as the existing Karansinhji Middle School was found unequal to cope with the ever increasing demands made upon it for admission. Mr. Harakhchand H. Khandheria was appointed Head Master. For a similar reason a third Taluka School was opened in Rajkot on 15th November 1920. The number of schools and special classes controlled and financed by the State therefore rose from 32 to 34 of which Appendix XXV gives a classification. The number of private institutions fell from 24 to 21 because one Madressa for girls and 2 Jain Schools were closed during the year. These 21 institutions comprised 3 Pathshalas 6 vernacular schools, 4 Madresas and 8 Jain Schools, among which 1 day school for Dheds, 1 night school for Dheds and one night school known as the Dharmartha Vidyalaya deserve special notice as doing useful service for the upliftment of the depressed and lower classes steeped in ignorance and illiteracy.

Number of Schools.

Numerical Strength and Average Attendence.

90. On the closing day of the official year the High School and the four Middle Schools had respectively 681 and 844 pupils on their rolls as against 700 and 795 of the last year. The number in the Girls' English School rose from 56 to 72. The numerical strength of the Vernacular Boys' Schools was 2326 as against 2105 of the last year and of the Vernacular Girls' Schools was 732 as compared with 736 of the previous year. There was no outside student in the Drawing Class and 13 such students in the Commerce Class brought up the total to 4668 as against 4397 of the last year. The average number on the rolls and the average attendance also show a corresponding rise from 4021 to 4579 and from 3260 to 3696 respectively. 1210 students attended the private institutions and gave a grand total of 5878 as against 5477 of the last year.

Percentage of pupils to population.

91. The percentage of pupils attending State as well as private schools to population stood at 9·6. The percentage of pupils to population of school-going age taken at 15 p. c. of the whole population was 64·2. The percentage of female students attending state schools to population was 1·3. The last year's percentages are not given for comparision as they would serve no useful purpose under the new census returns.

Fee-rates and Free-Studentships.

92. Comparatively very small fees are levied in the local Vernacular Schools, in the 4 boys' Middle Schools and in the High School and even in these schools the margin of free-studentships is laid down at 20 p. c. of the number on the rolls. All primary Boys' Schools except those in the city proper and all Girls' Schools, English and Vernacular, are free. The cultivators are also entitled to free education, no matter where they are studying and to pecuniary help for the purchase of text-books, stationery &c. All Junagadh subjects are admitted free in the High School and there are ten special free studentships awarded to the Luvana Boarding. The very liberal provision of free studentships by the State, the Exhibitions given by the Gujarat Vernacular Society in the Alfred High School and the aids tendered by the Educational Encouragement Funds like the Brahmin, Vanik and Luvana Mushti Funds are so far-reaching, that it is no exaggeration, to say that in Rajkot no deserving boy has to forego his education, primary or secondary, because of his inability to meet the expenses.

Education among backward classes.

93. The following comparative tabular statement will show the extent to which these educational institutions were availed of by the backward classes :—

Institutions.	Girassias.		Mahomedans.		Agriculturists.	
	1919–20	1920–21	1919–20	1920–21	1919–20	1920–21
High School.	19	16	25	29	7	8
Boys' Middle Schools	31	37	65	61	2	8
Girls' Do.	1	4	1	0	1	0
Boys' Ver. Schools.	48	66	306	345	86	116
Girls' ,, Do.	1	7	26	33	2	5
Total...	100	130	423	468	98	137

Examination Results.

94. The Alfred High School kept up its premier position in the province and stood 11th in the whole presidency by passing 48 out of 63 students sent up for the Matriculation Examination and 3 out of 5 sent up for the Government Service Examination. This is a very creditable result, if we remember that the percentage of passes comes up to 75 p' c as compared with the University result which stood at 57·9. Qualitatively also the result leaves nothing to be desired. Two students made a fair approach to first class marks and 18 more got second marks. The High School has thus made a name for itself in instruction and discipline and endeared its pupils to the mofussil Colleges, which have learnt to prize them. In the Art Examination 5 and 2 students respectively appeared for the Elementary and Intermediate Grade Examinations of whom only one Elementary student was returned unsuccessful. From the Commerce Claes attached to the High School 2 students ap-

peared for the Junior London Chamber of Commerce Examination but none was declared successful. The three students who were declared successfull at the Government Service Examination had book-keeping and commercial correspondence, and type-writing and shorthand for their optional subjects. The percentage of passes in the secondary and primary schools stood respectively at 32·7 and 64·9 as against 33·8 and 71·5 of the last year.

Commercial and vocational ~~vocational~~ education.

95. The popularity of the Commerce Class attached to the High School was very much on the increase in as much as it had 13 outsiders and 79 school students on its rolls. This is the only class of its kind in Kathiawad and to enhance its utility arrangements have been made to teach the native system of book keeping and accountancy along with the English ones to those who want to study both the systems. There is a great demand in business centres for these commercially trained students who find it easier to pay their way in the world than mere matriculates.

Mr. B. I. Bhutt M. A, B. COM., of American distinction, has opened an Indian Academy of Commerce in Rajkot where students are being trained for different vocations. Of course his is the American method of teaching from notes and the results of this new method of instruction in vocational education are being eagerly watched. If students turned out by this institution succeed in life, there is a glorious future before the Academy and Mr. Bhutt will have to be congratulated and thanked for giving Rajkot the benefit of his dearly earned knowledge and experience. Seeing the potential utility of the infant institution, the Thakore Saheb made the institution a gift of Rs. 1000 on the heir apparent's birthday and allowed Mr. Bhutt to hold his classes in the Alfred High School free of charge.

Libraries and Laboratories.

96. The Libraries in the Alfred High School and Karansinhji Middle School had respectively 3711 and 1293 books and the Boys' Reading Rooms 2364 and 807 books. The Reading Room tables were also provided with select English and Vernacular papers and magazines. The High School has a well equipped laboratory in a separate hall specially devoted to the teaching of Science and a grant of Rs. 750 was sanctioned for the purchase of apparatus to meet the repuirements of the new curriculum in science teaching. The Karansinhji Middle School is also provided with all requisites for the practical demonstration of object lessons and for the teaching of the Science course prescribed for the first three Standards.

Hostels.

97. The ever increasing number of communal hostels in Rajkot is a tangible proof of the educational facilities provided by the State. There were during the year 9 bigger hostels and 6 smaller ones which were occasionally inspected by the Educational Inspector. All the important hostels are provided with housemasters The total number of students in these hostels were 490 as against 437 of the last year. The Girassia Hostel receives a yearly grant of Rs, 500 from the State.

Scholarships and Endowments.

98. The following comparative statement will show the amount of scholarships, exhibitions and prizes with which Educational Institutions within the State were endowed by the State as well as other agencies as also the help given by and through the State to students in Colleges and Technical Schools outside the State,

Nature of Institution.	By the Rajkot State of the annual value of		As interest on endowments held by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar		From other endowments and subscriptions		Remarks
	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1910-21	1919-20	1920-21	
Alfred High School,	368	374	842	850	561	491	
Other Schools under the State	60	59	0	0	442	341	
Other educational institutions	2546	2421	0	0	70	7	
Total	2974	2804	842	850	1073	839	

Moral & physical culture.

99. Moral and Physical culture continued to receive their usual quota of attention and the Good Conduct Silver Medal of the value of Rs. 10 awarded by Mr. Gulam Mahomad Munshi, Bar-at-Law, was voted to Mr. Mohanlal Bhanji Meheta of Standard VII. Sixteen out of eighteen students of the Alfred High School were declared successful at the competitive examinations held in January under the auspices of the Mahavir Jain Dnanodaya Society and the first three got prizes of Rs. 50, 28, and 20 respectively.

Oh the 8th September, the Janmashtami holiday, a prize competition was held among the students of the Alfred High School and the Saurashtra High School. It was very good of Mr. Vaishmpayan to arrange this competition for it served a double purpose (1) that of producing a spirit of healthy emulation between the two high schools (2) and encouraging the study of Hindu scriptures by Hindu students. Mr. Pranjivan V. Joshi's Essay on the subject propounded-The Youth of Shri Krishna-was pronounced the best and he was awarded the prize for the excellent treatment of the subject and effective delivery. It was very creditable to the Alfred High School to have been able to capture the prize in this open competition.

Mr. B. I. Bhutt, Principle of the Indian Academy of Commerce, gave away 700 copies of a brochure on " Manomaya Manushya" or the value of Thought Power for free distribution among the staff and students of the Alfred High School. The pamphlet, if well studied and digested, might prove of immense moral service to students, for there is no higher pshychic truth than that " we become what we think."

Music of the right sort, if well sung and played, is very much calculated to bring about the moral upliftment of both the players and the hearers. As an aid to moral education a music class has been opened of late in the High School and is reported to be thriving.

100. The Alfred High School played 2 interesting Cricket matches during the year with the Rajkumar College, both of which resulted in a brilliant win for the local High School. A mixed team comprising 7 present members and 4 past students played the Bhavsinhji Cricket Club at Bhavnagar in August and won by 2 wickets. The Hill Challenge Shield competition did not take place, as there was no High School competing with the Alfred High School the latter continued in undisputed possession of the Shield, which it had won in January 1918. One Foot-ball match was played with the Rajkumar College and the result was a draw both the sides claiming one goal. The Hardinge Athletic Cup Competition started by the Thakore Saheb to encourage physical culture in State High Schools in Kathiawar came off on 28th February. Six institutions entered the lists. Out of 14 first prizes consisting of miniature silver cups, 10 were won by the Jamnagar High School, 2 by the Bhavnagar High School and 2 by the local Alfred High School. The prize cup was won by the Jamnagar High School. Political agitation which has not left even the placid waters of education unruffled is directly responsible for this poor show on the part of the High School because it weaned away some well trained boys just before the sports day. To give a further impetus to physical culture

it has been announced by the Thakroe Saheb that a special prize will be hereafter awarded every year to any one who breaks the past record in the fourteen events at which all the State Schools in Kathiawad are invited to compete. Having first satisfied himself that physical culture is receiving due attention in the local English and Vernacular schools, the ThakoreSaheb is now bent upon fostering physical culture in mahal Schools. A Gymnastic teacher is being sent round every year to visit these village schools and give practical lessons and instructions to unqualified teachers. The Harisinhji Sports which are an inter-state schools annual fixture had to be shelved this year for want of time. Some native games were played by boys under 10 from the local vernacular schools on the 26th February–the birthday anniversary of K. S. Pradumansinhji and cash prizes of Rs. 47 were given away to the winners by the heir-apparent. The Middle Schools provided for cricket, foot ball and rounders.

Expenditure and Receipts.

101. The State spent Rs. 76,563 this year on state education as against Rs. 42,241 of the preceding year for which a reference is invited to Appendix XXV. The sum total of expenditure by the State in the cause of education came upto Rs. 82,836 as against Rs. 47,981 of the last year and included Rs. 324 to libraries, Rs. 500 to the Girassia Hostel, Rs, 500 to the Bombay University for continuing Rajkot a centre of examination, Rs. 1597 to scholarships and Rs. 3352 to Torch Light Procession which may be taken as non-recurring. Excluding Rs. 25,576 spent after school buildings which may also be considered a non-recurring item of expenditure the State spent during the year Rs. 50,987 after recurring expenditure giving an excess of Rs. 8,746 over the last year's. This increase was mainly due to the revision of pay in the case of all state servants and the revised grades of pay in the English branch of the service: non matriculates to start with Rs. 17 which would be raised to Rs. 20 on approved service, plucked matriculates with Rs. 20, Matriculates and School Finals with Rs. 25, P. E's with Rs. 30, Intermediates with Rs. 35 and graduates with Rs. 55 under the new scale. The increase was also due to Rs. 1,481 spent after furniture for the new schools opened during the year.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 23,216 inclusive of Rs. 441 as scholarship refund as against Rs. 21,470 during the last year.

Events of Note.

102. The gorgeous Torch Light Procession of 1800 students drawn from the local state schools that took place on the 20th December, the birthday anniversary of the Thakore

Saheb will live long in the memory of all who saw it. These 1800 students wearing uniform caps were assorted acording to their heights and divided into 18 companies which had their own company officers, one at the head, the other at the rear. It was an imposing sight to see this large array of boys carrying in their right hands fairie lanterns of distinctive colours march to the tunes of music from the Alfred High School to the Ranjit Vilas Palace grounds where after being drawn up in fours, they went through drill performances the words of command being given by the Yuvraj Kumar Saheb aided by the bugler. The boys then participated in a feast that was provided for them without leaving their places. The feast over, they prepared for their return journey home and marched past the Imperial Flag lustily crying cheers to His Imperial Majesty with their torches raised high over their heads in salute which was received by Mr. (now Sir) E. Maconochie, His Imperial Majesty's representative in Kathiawar.

To commemorate the happy termination of the Great War, medallions with the impress of H. I. M. "George V King and Emperor" on the observe and For "Freedom and Honour." the motto of the war on the reverse were presented to students on 10th February, the day fixed for the unveiling of the "All India War Memorial." by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Delhi.

Mr. A. C. Miller of the Indian Educational Service and Scouts Organising Provincial Secretary addressed the boys of the High School on the 8th March on the Boys' Scout movement and its place in education, when the Thakore Saheb presided. The lecturer explained at great length and with marked lucidity how the boys scout movement was intended to supplement what was missing in the present day curriculum-the cultivation of the habits of reliance, resourcefulness, service and implicit obedience where obedience was due. He explained how there was always superfluous energy in young boys for which the School life afforded no sufficient outlet and which if rightly directed and utilised might enable them to become truly loyal and useful citizens than which there can be no higher end of education.

103. If the Schools have kept up on the way of steady and healthy progress during the year, the credit is due to the Educational Inspector, the Deputy Educational Inspector and their staffs. Especial credit is due to them for seeing that the ship of education has weathered the political storm that has been blowing over Gujarat and Kathiawar sinceFebruary last. Rajkot which was well known in previous years for

its beneficent movements has of late become the centre of political activities in Kathiawad and there would be nothing surprising if the school master has to strain every nerve of his to save students from premature entanglements.

The subjects are in deep debt to the Thakore Saheb who has provided them with such educational facilities and who, being desirous that the edifice of education in his State shall stand and grow firmly on its three pillars of physical culture, character building and mental equipment, has also passed, as subsidiary measures in aid of education, rules prohibiting child marriage and juvenile smoking and enforcing the registration of private schools within State limits.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paddock.

104. The State maintains a fine paddock with a cattle-breeding department and a stud farm. It is under the charge and supervision of Dr. D S. Panthki, G. B. V. C. whose work has been found uniformly satisfactory. In the beginning of the year there was only one stallion "Silkworm" Reshamio of Kathiawadi breed, and one more Kathiawadi stallion "Patio" was received during the year from K. S. Gumansinhji Saheb of Malia, so in all there were two stallions. Patio is rather small in height and a good stallion for pony mares maintained for the service of outside mares. As nearly all the Darbari brood mares were born of Reshamio, his services were utilized for out side mares. The Darbari brood mares were sent to Adhya under Jamnagar, Virpur and Jasdan for being served by Kathiawadi stallions. The stallion service return for the year under report is shown in the following table.

No.	Name	Breed	Number of mares served			Young stock out of Darbari mares											
						Born			Sold			Died			Remaining		
			Darbari	Private	Total	Colts	Fillies	Total	Colt	Fillies	Total	Colt	Fillies	Total	Colt	Fillies	Total

1	Reshamio (Rajkot)	Kathiawdi	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Patio (Rajkot)	,,	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Fulmalio (Jamnagar)	,,	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
4	Bhutadio (Virpur)	,,	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Lakhio (Jasdan)	,,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	10	14	24	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	

Brood mares.

105. There were six broodmares all of Kathiawadi breed in the beginning of the year under review. During the year one mare died and one stud bred mare was received as a brood mare from the Thakore Saheb's riding horses leaving the same number 6 of brood mares at the close of the year.

Young Stock.

106. In the beginning of the year there were 13 young ones. During the year under report 2 foals were born and one filly received from the Kumar Saheb's riding pony made a total of 16 out of which 3 fillies and 1 colt were sent to the State carriage stables and one died of accident leaving 11 at the end of the year

107. The carriage and Hazur stables remained under the supervision of Dr. Panthaki.

Visitors.

108. Mr. K. W. Barlie, I. C. S. the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor and the Thakore Saheb of Virpur visited the paddocks during the year.

Income & Expenses.

109. The total expenditure for the upkeep of the paddock for the year amounted to Rs. 8,422 as against Rs. 7,632 of the previous year. The income derived was Rs. 190 as against Rs. 87 of the last year.

Stud-farm.

110 During the year under report there were 59½ acres of land attached to the farm, of which about 30 acres were under irrigation and the remaining 29½ acres were utilised for Khariff crops.

Of the Khariff crops Bajri, Juwari, Tili, Kalthi and Math were sown and they had to suffer from the absence of last rains. Oats, lucern, fenugreek, linseed, cotton and gram were grown under irrigation. The expenditure incurred after the farm for the year was Rs. 2,257 as against Rs. 1,154 and the income was Rs. 3,280 as against Rs. 925 of the last pear leaving a net profit of 45 per cent.

Cattle-breeding.

111. In the beginning of the year under report there were 26 cows 2 bulls and 3 buffaloes. During the year under report 5 heifers and one buffalo cow-calf were received in big animals, 1 bull was received in exchange for a bull calf and one cow and one buffaloe having grown very old were sent to Panjrapol, so there remained at the end of the year 30 cows, 3 bulls and 3 buffaloes, in all 36 big stock.

There were 50 young ones remaining at the close of the last year. During the year under reaort 28 young ones were born, 5 heifers and 1 buffalo cow-calf were added to the big stock, 1 bull calf was given in exchange for a bull, 2 bull calves were sold to the State Carriage Stables and 2 bull calves 2 cow calves and 1 buffalo cow calf in all 5 died at Halenda leaving at the close of the year 64 young ones in the cattle-breeding department.

The total expenditure during the year for cattle-breeding was Rs. 2,993 as against Rs. 2,572 for the last year and the income derived was Rs. 1,494 as compared with Rs. 575 of the previous year.

Treasury.

112. After Mr. Ramji Bhimji's elevation to the Revenue Karbhariship, Mr. Kasalchand D. Doshi was appointed Treasurer under the direct supervision of the General Karbhari, Mr. C. M. Shroff.

Libraries.

113. The State contributes Rs. 250 per annum towards the maintenance of the Rajkot Town Library, which is supplemented by subscriptions from State servants and the reading public. The library occupies a central situation on the "New gate" The State also patronises 2 more public libraries, one at Sardhar and the other at Kuvadva. The rules about registration of public libraries being in force in this State, all books, pamphlets, periodicals, magaazines and such other literatnre proscribed by the British Government and by this State

are prohibited from entering State Limits and finding their way into these Libraries. One " Free Reading room " known as Prajakiya Vanchanshala was opened in Rajkot in the Sorathia Boarding building during the year.

Gardens.

114. There is a small garden known as the " Karansinhji Gardens" at the Kotharia Gate. There is also another Garden at the Bedi Gate on the banks of the river Aji which is named the " Ba Shri Mahavijaya Kunverba Gardens. " Both these gardens are kept in good condition and are resorted to by people who seek recreation after the toils of the day.

Census.

115. Of late the first year of every decade being marked out for census operations looms large as one of imperialistic importance. This year the 18th of March was fixed for the final enumeration, and as ancillary thereto preparations had to be made so early as June 1920. The General Karbhari was placed in charge of the Census arrangements over and above his usual duties and had rather a busy time of it because of the punctulity and accuracy with which the work coming once in 10 years had to be exacted from a host of honorary workers. Let it be said to the credit of all concerned that with a very few exceptions who only went to emphasise the sense of duty of the other workers, the work was very willingly performed by all with the best care and promptitude. There were in all 408 hands at work; 1 Census Superintendent, 4 charge superintendents in 4 Mahals, 6 subcharge superintendents in Rajkot proper, 47 supervisers, and 350 enumerators of whom all the greatest credit is due to the last mentioned because they had to perform the irksome duty of paying house to house visits at least 4 times during the census operations to elicit information from ignorant or at best half educated masses. This vast array of workers was drawn from State servants, among whom school masters may be especially noted, vakilsand students of the High School. The last named two deserve special thanks because their services were given ungrudgingly simply from a sense of public duty. The public have no less to be thanked for the facilities they offered to the workers in this important work even at the cost of personal convenience and comforts. The least that can be said is that there was no row, no complaints against the workers or the people to leave bitter memories behind. The municipal department was very useful in the preparation of the village register and the services of the Police Department were gladly availed of in outlying and unfrequented parts where the enumerator would fear to go alone. From its inception to the end every item of information was collected accurately and communicated to the

office of the District Census Officer in time and if the whole work has been creditably performed by the Rajkot State, the credit for it goes to all those whose hearty co-operation has made it possible. The work of abstraction and tabulation is still going on, so the remarks upon the results of the census enumeration may be reserved for the next year.

Conclusion.

116. ~~In conclusion~~ the undersigned has the pleasure to submit the above report to the Thakore Saheb for favour of perusal and approval.

Rajkot State Hazur Office,
Rajkot 1-7-1921.

C. M. SHROFF,
for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Rajkot State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1920-21.

No	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	R. B. Harjiwandas Bhawanbhai Kotak.	Chief Karbhari	20-10-07	31- 3-21	
2	Ramji Bhimji Doshi	Revenue Karbhari	1- 1-19	31- 3-21	
3	Chunilal M. Shroff	General Karbhari	15- 1-19	Do.	
4	Mahendrarai Vithalrai Parghi	Sar Nyayadhish	1-10-16	Do.	
5	Krishnarao Narayanrao Bam	Chief Medical Officer	1- 8-18	Do.	
6	Ratilal Ghelabhai Mehta	Educational Inspector and Head Master A. H. School	15- 1-19	Do.	
7	Dorabji Sorabji Panthaki	Paddock Superintendent	16- 6-96	Do.	Also stable Supdt. from 1-12-16 to 31-3-21
8	Mansingji Nathuji	Superintendent of Police	1- 4-20	Do.	

9	Ichhashanker Karunashanker Pandya	Nyayadhish	1-11-17	31- 3-21	
10	Shantilal Chunilal Shroff	2nd Do	1- 6-20	Do.	
11	Ishwarlal Ajaramar Joshi	Engineer	1- 2-20	28- 2-21	On leave
	Popatlal Doongershi Khandheria	Do.	10- 3-21	31- 3-21	Vice Mr. Ishvarlal Ajramar.
12	Jamshedji D. Mistri	Gardan Overseer	1- 1-17	Do.	
13	Laxmishanker J. Hathi	1st Assistant Alfrad High School	15- 1-19	Do.	
14	Tribhowan Pursotam Bhatt	Sardhar Thandar	1-11-17	Do.	
15	Tarachand Bechardas	Kuwadwa Do.	1-11-17	Do.	
16	Popatlal Kevalchand Shah	Dy. Edul. Inspector. and Hd. Master Taluka School.	29- 9-17	Do.	
17	Kashibai Pandit	Hd. Mistress, Bawaji Raj Girls' Eng. School	7- 6-20	Do.	
18	Chhabildas Kashidas Kaji	Huzur Sheristedar	9- 1-17	14-7 -20	On leave
	Naranji Ranchhod Joshi	Do.	15- 7-20	31- 3-21	Vice Mr. Chhabildas K. kaji
19	Chhotalal Laxmishanker Mankad	Hd. Master Karansinhji Middle School.	19- 6-20	4- 2-21	Services dispensed with
	Harilal Talakchand Kothari	Do.	5- 2-21	31- 3-21	Vice Mr.ChhotalalL.Mankad
20	Madanji Jethabhai Adalja	S. A. S. Rajkot	1- 3-18	Do.	
21	Kaloobha Samatsinhji	Ryasat Superintendent	1- 5-19	Do.	
22	Naranji Ranchhod Joshi	Hajur Rev. Sheristedar	1- 2-10	Do.	
23	Bhaidass Bechardas Doshi	Old Dafter Adhikari	19- 8-12	Do.	
24	Kasalchand Dayabhai Doshi	Treasurer	10- 2-19	Do.	

Rajkot

16th may 1921.

C. M. SHROFF,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860	Yes		
2	Criminal Pro. Code V of 1899	Yes		
3	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	Yes		
4	Civil Pro. Code V of 1908	Yes		
5	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	No		
6	Indian Company's Act of 1907	Yes		
7	Provincial Small Causes Court Act of IX 1887	Yes		
8	Public conveyance Rules local of 1905	No		
9	Extradition Rules, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1902	No		
10	Hindu Law	Yes		
11	Contract Act IX of 1872	Yes		
12	Mahomedan Law	Yes		
13	Gambling Act, local of 1915	No		
14	Whipping Act VI of 1864	Yes		
15	Plague Rules, local of 1908	No		
16	Opium & Abkari Laws Kathiawar Agency Rules of 1883 and 1899	No		
17	Shikar Rules, local of 1907 and 08	No		
18	Explosive Substances Act of 1908—09	Yes		
19	Steam Boiler's Act of 1908—09	Yes		
20	Poisonous Drugs Rules, local 1909	No		
21	Majority Act, local of 1909	No		
22	Customs Rules local of 1909-10	No		
23	Cattle Trespass Act Local of 1909-10	No		
24	Rules about growth of hemp drug. 1909—10	No		
25	Prevention of cow-killing local 1909-10			
26	Arms and Ammunition Rules, local 1909-10	No		
27	Court Fees Act, local 1910-11	No		
28	Rules to prevent Mianas entering Rajkot State Limits without permits 1911-12	No		
29	Rules of State Agricultural Banks 1911-12	No		
30	Public Performances Act local 1912-13	No		
31	Prevention of child Marriage Act, local 1912-13	No		
32	Stamp Act 1912-13	No		
33	Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907	Yes		
34	Registration Rules 1914-15	No		
35	Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance 1914	Yes		
36	Rules to control the Press	No		
37	Factory Act	Yes		
38	Rules for the surveillance of suspected persons local of 1915	No		
39	Rules about wandering criminal tribes	No		
40	Motor Rules Rajkot State 1920	No	Yes	
41	The Negotiable Instruments Act XXV of 1881	Yes	Yes	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajkot State, for the year 1920-21

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalid	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														The State maintains no Military Force.
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3+	...	...	...	...	...	+ Used as saluting battery
Imperial Service Troops.														
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3+	...	...	...	...	...	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. Shroff

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, descipline, and education of the Police Force in the Rajkot State, for the year 1920–21.

No.	Description of Office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards.		Education		Remarks
					Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1	Superintendent of Police	1	121+15	1632	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Do. Inspector.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Do. Fojdars	5	50+12, 40+12, 43¾+10 30+12, 31¼+10.	3012	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	
4	Hd. quarter Chief Constable	1	37½	450	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
5	Jamadars	6	25, 20/5	1500	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	

6	Havaldars.	6	$\frac{21\frac{1}{4}}{1}$, $\frac{19}{1}$, $\frac{18\frac{3}{4}}{2}$, $\frac{17\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	1353	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
7	Naiks	13	$\frac{16\frac{1}{4}}{13}$	2535	...	9	...	5	...	4	...
8	Lance Naiks	14	$\frac{16\frac{1}{2}}{2}$, $\frac{15}{12}$	2556	1	12	...	5	...	4	...
9	1 st. Class Constables	50	$\frac{16\frac{1}{2}}{3}$, $\frac{15}{47}$	9054	3	30	...	13	...	20	...
10	2 nd „ Do	46	$\frac{15\frac{1}{4}}{1}$, $\frac{13\frac{3}{4}}{45}$	7608	15	26	...	15	...	14	...
11	3 rd. „ Do	78	$\frac{12\frac{1}{4}}{78}$	11700	41	61	...	9	...	10	...
12	Chowkey Sepoys.	51	$\frac{11\frac{1}{4}}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{10}{49}$	6039	6	14	...	...	...	2	...
13	Duffedar	1	$\frac{18\frac{3}{4}}{1}$	225	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
14	Sowars	14	$\frac{16\frac{1}{4}}{14}$	2730	...	7	...	...	...	10	...
15	Camel Sowars	3	$\frac{24\frac{1}{2}}{3}$	882	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	3 rd. Class (Cycle) Sowars	3	$\frac{13\frac{3}{4}}{3}$	495	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Total...	292		51771	66	165	...	54	...	84	...

Rajkot

26th may 1921.

C. M. Shroff,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajkot State.	197	181	153	139	147	139+7+7=153	103	90	37	61	67·32	64·75	70·06	58·82	139 arrested during the year. 7 Under trial last year. 7 Under Police custody 153 sent for trial 90 convicted 61 acquitted 2 Under trial 153

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920–21.

Name of State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot State.	12419—8—0	5787—12—7½	3971—3—6	2318—12—0	31·97	40·05	

Rajkot

26th *May* 1921.

C. M. Shroff

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

No	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment										Remarks
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.								Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	,, 2 to 3 months.	,, 3 to 6 months.	,, 6 to 12 months.	,, 1 to 2 years.	,, 2 to 3 years.	,, 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	0	1	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
2	Culpable Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Grievous hurt	0	1	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
4	Hurt	14	161	175	122	142	205	7	0	0	0	1	6	0	7	193	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

Number.	Name of Courts	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1920-21*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	11	14	...	19	...	25	...	...	10	44	1	7	35	...	...	1	1	
3	Nyayadhish court	399	96	40	49	...	49	...	...	478	138	54	56	22	...	...	6	5	
4	2nd Do. Do.	...	223	...	63	...	237	...	...	...	300	120	110	62	...	...	8	8	
5	Sardhar Thandar Court.	90	106	..	8	...	42	...	...	57	50	42	4	4	...	...	...	...	
6	Kuvadva Thandar Court.	51	52	...	7	...	28	...	...	42	35	2	1	18	14	...	...	...	
	Total...	551	491	40	146	...	381	...	...	587	567	219	178	141	14	..	15	14	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21

Name of State	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	*Number of persons and cases.*																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry		Pending		
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajkot State.	Hazur Court	3	0	0	2	1	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Revenue Karbhari Court	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	7	0	0	2	1	14	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	

Rajkot

26*th May* 1921.

C. M. Shroff

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the courts of the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte,	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value. Rs.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	8	10	8	4	16	14	6	6	10	8	29601-6-3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	40930-14-0	4-2-4	
2	Small Cause Court	55	90	479	523	534	613	444	539	90	74	37546-14-2	0	523	0	405	118	0	0	0	102	91	36	310	37447-1-10	2-14	
3	Nyayadhish Court	40	46	133	111	173	157	127	134	46	23	65586-0-6	11	56	44	1	18	10	27	0	8	15	22	89	62896-3-2	0-4	
4	Second Do. Do.	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	17	0	5	15118-5-9	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	8	1	8	11133-0-6	0-12	
5	Sardhar Thandar Court	2	0	124	115	126	115	126	114	0	1	5507-11-8	0	113	2	100	13	0	0	0	32	26	1	55	5283-5-2	1-14	
6	Kuvadva Thandar Court	4	4	71	74	75	78	71	75	4	3	3257-6-4	0	74	0	63	11	0	0	0	14	41	17	3	3301-5-7	1-26	
	Total...	109	150	850	849	924	999	774	885	150	114	156617-12-8	11	792	46	569	160	32	27	4	156	182	77	470	160991-14-3	9-12	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the courts of the Rajkot State during the year 1920-21

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications		Value of applications pending at the close the year. 1919-20	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Number of applicationspending disposal at the close of 1920-21			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value.	Past year	Present year	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sar Nyayadhh Court	3	2	57396-11-0	3	2	21-5-0	6	4	57418-0-0	4	3	57133-12-0	2	1	284-4-0	...	..	1	
2	Small Causes Court	27	49	4392-0-4	125	301	18812-2-4	222	350	23204-2-8	173	287	17928-3-9	49	63	5275-14-11	58	1	4	
3	Nyayadhish Court	33	74	28619-8-8	113	130	46271-9-2	146	204	74891-1-10	72	160	51617-15-3	74	44	23273-2-7	32	7	5	
4	2nd Do.	...	...	...	...	8	3594-15-9	...	8	3594-15-9	...	6	3361-6-9	...	2	233-9-0	...	2	...	
5	Sardhar Thandar Do	7	70	5079-9-5	140	107	5365-1-7	147	177	10444-11-0	77	149	9169-0-0	70	28	1275-11-0	24	3	1	
6	Kuvadva Thandar Do.	5	35	2342-5-2	79	111	6125-4-3	84	146	8467- 9-5	49	89	4402-7-9	35	57	4065-1-8	52	4	1	
	Total...	75	230	97830-2-7	530	659	80190-6-1	605	889	178020-8-8	375	694	148612-13-3	230	195	34407-11-2	166	17	12	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. Shroff

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work–Number and result of appeals in Civil suits in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

Tribunals	Opening Balance		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hazur Court	8	5	17	19	25	24	20	14	5	10	18865-3 -2	6285-7-11	13	9	3	4	1	0	3	0	0	1	0-2-22	0-1-2	
Revenue Karbhari Court	0	1	2	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	404-12-3	217-7-0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0-0-14	0-6-26	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	5	10	24	36	29	46	19	37	10	9	10677-13-3	16647-15-7	4	8	1	8	7	15	1	2	6	4	0-3-4	0-3-29	
Total..	13	16	43	58	56	74	40	54	16	20	29947-12-8	23150-14-6	17	17	5	14	8	15	4	2	6	6	0-2-5	0-3-29	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920–21

Stations	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajkot City Jail	1	22	48	84	70	18·46	21·3	24	2917–8–7	3·7	
Sardhar Thana Jail.	1	...	1	9	1	4·07	0·003	1	9–0–1	1·003	
Kuvadva Lock-up	1	...	9	8	9		...	...	26-9-9	...	
Total...	3	22	58	101	80	22·53	21·303	25	2953-2-5	4·703	

Rajkot

16th may 1921.

C. M. Shroff,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of registration of documents in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

Name of the registering office of the Rajkot State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	762	749	405	370	228	239	41	30	...	...	88	110	760	745	1162676-1-7	1844272-15	2	3	...	1	
Sardhar Thandar Court.	13	15	2	...	6	11	4	3	...	...	1	1	13	15	1649-0-0	2177-0-0	...	0	...	...	
Kuvadva Thandar Court.	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	700-0-0	293-0-0	...	0	...	...	
Total...	779	766	407	370	238	252	45	33	...	...	89	111	777	762	1165025-1-7	1846742-15	2	3	...	1	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property Rs	As.	Ps.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	Ps.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property Rs.			Fees realized Rs.			
Mortgages	407	398542	14	0	1111	4	0	358	641208	2	3	1069	0	0	
Sale deeds	238	766432	3	7	25517	13	0	250	1205534	12	9	17912	13	6	
Wills	45	0	0	0	129	8	0	33	0	0	0	100	0	0	
Miscellaneous	87	0	0	0	257	5	0	111	0	0	0	1362	15	6	
Total...	777	1165026	1	7	27015	14	0	762	1846742	15	0	20444	13	0	
Deduct Expenditure					0	0	0					0	0	0	
Net profit...					27015	14	0					20444	13	0	

Rajkot
16th may 1921.

C. M. Shroff,
for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Rajkot State during the year 1920-21

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1920	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1921	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajkot City Municipality	...	146-3-0	285-11-3	285-11-3	17472-10-1	26373-15-0	...	
Sardhar Town Municipality	...	...	...	...	599-4-3	714-2-0	...	
Kuwadva Village Do.	...	0-1-0	...	.	257-6-0	337-8-0	...	
Total...	...	146-4-0	285-11-3	285-11-3	18329-4-4	27425-9-0	...	

Rajkot

16 th may 1921.

C. M. SHROFF,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVII

Statement showing the rainfall in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920–21.

State	April 1920		May 1920		June 192		July 1920		August 1920		September 1920		October 1920		November 1920		December 1920		January 1921		February 1921		March 1921		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	Iuches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents,	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Rajkot	...	...	4	19	10	46	8	42	1	23	1	13	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	73	33	36	28	39	
Sardhar	...	...	5	7	10	7	7	53	2	97	1	65	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	29	33	77	30	43	
Kuvadva	..	...	4	30	6	2	5	88	0	75	2	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	19	15	20	24	21	20	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Rajkot State during the year 1920-1921.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. Quantity in seers per rupee.	During March of present year. Quantity in seers per rupee.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri 1st kind	14-20	13-0	
2	Do. seeond kind	16-0	0-0	
3	Wheat	13-0	14-0	
4	Juwar 1st kind	18-0	18-0	
5	Do. 2nd Do.	0-0	0-0	
6	Gram 1st Do.	10-20	13-0	
7	Do. 2nd Do.	11-0	14-0	
8	Mag	6-0	8-0	
9	Udad	8-0	9-0	
10	Math	0-0	0-0	
11	Sesamum (Tal)	5-0	4-20	
12	Rice 1st quality	4-0	5-10	
13	Do 2nd Do.	6-20	6-0	
14	Do. 3rd Do.	9-0	7-20	
15	Toowar dal 1st Do.	4-20	7-0	
16	Do. Do. 2nd Do.	6-25	8-0	
17	Kamod 1st Do.	13-0	16-0	
18	Do. 2nd Do.	14-0	17-0	
19	Pulse of Mag	5-10	7-0	
20	Do. of Udad	5-20	8-0	
21	Do. of Gram	9-0	9-0	
22	Do. of Math	0-0	0-0	
23	Do. of Masur	7-0	8-0	
24	Vatana	8-0	8-0	
25	Val	8-0	8-0	

Rajkot
26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF
for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure on Public Works, carried out in the Rajkot State during the year 1920-21.

No.	Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total			Remarks.
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10
1	Road and Culverts Repairs.	24039 1 10	42924 1 3	66963 3 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	66963	3	1	
2	Construction of new Buildings and Repairs to old ones.	172905 14 9	55573 4 1	228479 2 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	228479	2	10	
3	Water supply and Irrigation.	1864 8 0	5656 1 9	7520 9 9	... ...	... ...	...	7520	9	9	
4	Miscellaneous Works.	16873 6 4	5110 13 8	21984 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	21984	4	0	
	Total...	215682 14 11	109264 4 9	324947 3 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	324947	3	8	

Rajkot

16 th may 1921.

C. M. SHROFF,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stocks in the Rajkot State during the year 1920-21.

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Males	Females										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajkot City	1920-21	3055	2970	193	750	107	120	15	300	4100	600	...	10	583	
Rajkot Mahal		2769	1621	264	790	27	73	18	574	15782	953	...	12	475	
Sardhar Mahal		3417	2131	154	1330	31	68	33	309	12347	1049	...	37	472	
Kuvadva Mahal		3338	1743	122	1239	52	68	29	455	14981	1042	...	...	582	
Total...		12579	8465	733	4109	217	329	95	1638	47210	3644	...	59	2112	

Rajkot

29th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajkot City	4	9127-0-0	1	20220-0 0	1	675-0-0	...	...	6	30022-0-0	
Rajkot Mahal	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	1	125-0-0	1	200-0-0	1	25-0-0	...	...	3	350-0-0	
Kuvadva Mahal	0	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
Total...	5	9252-0-0	2	20420-0-0	2	700-0-0	...	...	9	30572-0-0	

Rajkot

16 th may 1921.

C. M. SHROFF,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of the Rajkot State during the year St. 1976. (A. D. 1920-21.)

Item	Amount Rs. As. Ps.	Total.
RECEIPTS		
Land Revenue ...	503795-13-7	
Jama and Sudharo from Bhayats and Mulgirasias' Varad ...	6113-14-10	
Mandvi Revenue ...	132304-1-9	
Excise Revenue. ...	31194-5-3	
Judicial Do. ...	60338-7-4	
Education Do. ..	22005-7-9	
Railway, and Interest realized by State Bank and other investments. ...	144669-9-7	
Other receipts and sale proceeds of land.	247610-2-2	
Extraordinary Revenue. ...	0-0-0	1148031-14-3
EXPENDITURE.		
Administration. ...	55383-3-2	
Police ...	55390-14-10	
Arab and Makrani Beds. ...	887-13-8	
Jail charges. ...	3107-3-4	
Education. ...	42010-10-5	
Dispensaries, including Vaccination. ...	10776-5-1	
Public Works. ...	324947-3-8	
Dharmada. ...	3235-11-11	
Pensions and allowances. ...	23495-2-8	
Rajkharch. ...	107968-12-9	
Tribute.	21321-0-0	
Municipality. ...	27425-9-0	
Stable, carriages and Paddock expenses,...	38382-12-1	
Miscellaneous. ..	78178-2-11	
Extraordinary. ...	100000-0-0	
Peace Celebration. ...	10761-5-1	
Scarcity allowance. ..	11185-4-1	914447-2-3

Rajkot
26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF
for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21

No.	Dispensaries	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Rajkot City Dispensary.	26613	...	...	...	...	...	7965-6-9	304·61	General health was good. Vaccination meets with favour on the part of the population. Prevailing diseases were Malaria, Conjunctivities, Ottorhoea, Bronchitis, Boils, Itches, Dysentery, Influenza, Small pox, Cholera, &c. There were 6 cases of snake bites, all of which were cured by use of Potash Permanganate. There is a native dispensary conducted at the joint expense of Kathiawar States to which this State contributes Rs. 200 annually. It treated 3739 patients. 28 inmates were admitted to the Ramni-Kunverba Asylum. The cost was Rs. 5114-2-6. The average attendance was 34·36
2	Sardhar Town Dispensary.	4142	...	...	...	...	...	1155-13-5	5)·42	
3	Kuvadva Dispensary	2101	...	...	...	...	...	490-11-3	31·48	
	Total...	32856	...	...	...	...	...	9611-15-5	391·51	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the *Rajkot State, for the year 1920-21*

Name	Population according to the provisional totals of 1921	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajkot City	36056	751	671	...	80	1669	1422	...	247	...	...	...	...	
Rajkot Mahal	7624	277	232	...	45	197	243	46	...	...	...	...	...	
Sardhar Mahal	9295	286	261	...	22	215	305	90	...	...	...	...	...	
Kuvadva Mahal	8025	239	162	...	77	244	166	...	78	...	...	...	...	
Total...	61000	1553	1329	...	224	2325	2136	136	325	× 30·66	21·79	×45·91	35·02	× according to the census Returns of 1911

Rajkot

26th may 1921.

C. M. SHROFF,

for Chief Karbhari, Rajkot Stat

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Rajkot State, during the year 1920-21.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total	Remarks
Past Year	Present Year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	High Schools	760	691	545	464	17060	...	...	17060	Over and above the total of Rs. 76563 the State contributed Rs. 324 to Libraries, Rs. 500 to King George Coronation Hostel, Rs. 1597 by way of scholarships to students studying in Colleges and Schools elsewhere, Rs. 500 to the expenses of the Matriculation Examination and Rs. 3352 towards Torch Light procession expenses. The total expenditure after education came upto Rs. 52836. Out of this Rs 25576 were spent after new buildings.
3	4	Middle Schools	795	844	645	752	...	10844	...	10844	
1	1	Girls' Middle Schools	56	72	34	41	...	2358	...	2358	
22	23	Boys' Primary Schools	2105	2326	1663	1800	...	...	41011	41011	
5	5	Girls' „ „	736	732	368	528	...	...	5290	5290	
...	...	Drawing Class with High Schools	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	Commercial „ „	5	13	4	11	...	...	...	...	
32	34	Total...	4397	4668	3260	3696	17060	13202	46301	76563	

Rajkot

26th May 1921.

C. M. SHROFF

for Chief Karbhari Rajkot State.

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